



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES



3 3433 08159056 8

Station 2001

THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK
1898

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION



THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL ANNUAL OF
THE STATES OF THE WORLD
FOR THE YEAR

1898

EDITED BY

J. SCOTT KELTIE, LL.D.

SECRETARY TO THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETIES OF PARIS, BERLIN,
LISBON, AMSTERDAM, BRUSSELS, BUDA-PEST, GENEVA, NEUCHÂTEL, AND OF
THE COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF PARIS

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF

I. P. A. RENWICK, M.A., LL.B.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

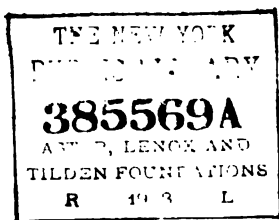
REVISED AFTER OFFICIAL RETURNS

London

MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED

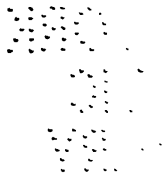
NEW YORK: THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

1898



Man sagt oft : Zahlen regieren die Welt.
Das aber ist gewiss, Zahlen zeigen *wie* sie regiert wird.

GOETHE.



PREFACE

WITH the co-operation of many willing and obliging helpers all over the world, the statistics and other data in **THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK** have been renewed throughout for another year; to all who have so kindly rendered their assistance my colleague and I tender our warmest thanks. Several improvements and additions, it will be found, have been introduced this year. The navies have been carefully revised by Mr. John Leyland. The diagrams showing the course of trade in the leading countries for twenty-five years, it is hoped, will prove of value. The map exhibiting the distribution of British commerce throughout the world will no doubt interest many; while that showing the position of the various Powers in West Africa will illustrate the present critical position in that part of the world.

J. S. K.

OFFICE OF 'THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK,'

ST. MARTIN'S STREET,

LONDON, W.C.

March 7,th 1898.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTORY TABLES.

- I.—THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1896-97.
 - II.—COLONIAL TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM.
 - III.—WHEAT ACREAGE AND NUMBER OF CATTLE AND SHEEP
IN THE PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL
COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.
 1. Wheat Area.
 2. Number of Cattle.
 3. Number of Sheep.
-

LIST OF MAPS.

- I. MAP ILLUSTRATING THE NIGER QUESTION.
- II.—IV. BRITISH TRADE AND OFFICIAL REPRESENTATION THROUGHOUT
THE WORLD.
- V.—X. DIAGRAMS SHOWING RISE AND FALL IN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
FOR PAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

PART THE FIRST.
THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Reigning Queen and Empress 3

I. THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—

	PAGE		PAGE
Constitution and Govern- ment	6	Production and Industry .	65
Area and Population	14	Commerce	77
Religion	28	Shipping and Navigation .	86
Instruction	33	Internal Communications .	89
Justice and Crime	38	Money and Credit	93
Pauperism	40	Money, Weights, and Measures	96
Finance	42	Books of Reference	96
Defence	53		

II. INDIA, THE COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES—

	PAGE		PAGE
EUROPE—		HONG KONG—	
GIBRALTAR	98	Constitution and Govern- ment	111
MALTA	99	Area and Population	111
ASIA—		Instruction	112
ADEN, PERIM, SOMALILAND, SOKOTRA	100	Justice and Crime	112
BAHREIN ISLANDS	101	Finance	112
BORNEO (BRITISH)	101	Defence	113
CEYLON—		Commerce and Shipping . .	113
Constitution and Govern- ment	103	Money and Credit	114
Area and Population	104	Money, Weights, and Measures	114
Religion	104	Books of Reference	115
Instruction	104		
Justice and Crime	105	INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES—	
Pauperism	105	Government and Constitu- tion	115
Finance	105	Area and Population	118
Defence	106	Religion	125
Production and Industry . .	106	Instruction	127
Commerce	106	Justice and Crime	128
Shipping and Communica- tions	108	Finance	129
Money and Credit	108	Defence	133
Dependency	108	Production and Industry . .	135
Books of Reference	108	Commerce	140
CYPRUS	109	Shipping and Navigation . .	145
		Internal Communications . .	147

	PAGE		PAGE
INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES—		CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE (BRITISH)	179
Money and Credit	150	EAST AFRICA (BRITISH)	180
Money, Weights, and Measures	151	ZANZIBAR—	
Books of Reference	152	Sultan and Government	182
BALUCHISTAN	154	Area and Population	183
SIKKIM	156	Religion	183
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	157	Justice	183
LACCADIVE ISLANDS	157	Finance	183
KAMARAN ISLAND	157	Army	184
LABUAN	158	Commerce	184
		Books of Reference	184
THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—		MAURITIUS—	
Constitution and Government	158	Constitution and Government	185
Area and Population	159	Area and Population	185
Instruction	160	Finance	186
Justice and Crime	161	Defence	186
Finance	161	Commerce	186
Defence	162	Shipping and Communications	187
Production and Industry	162	Money, Weights, and Measures	187
Commerce	162	Dependencies	187
Shipping and Navigation	164	Books of Reference	188
Communications	164	NATAL—	
Money, Weights, and Measures	164	Constitution and Government	188
Books of Reference	165	Area and Population	189
AFRICA—		Instruction	190
ASCENSION ISLAND	166	Finance	190
BASUTOLAND	166	Defence	190
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE	167	Industry	191
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—		Commerce	191
Constitution and Government	168	Shipping and Communications	192
Area and Population	169	Books of Reference	192
Religion	171	NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE	193
Instruction	171	NIGER TERRITORIES	194
Justice and Crime	172	SOUTH AFRICA (BRITISH)	196
Pauperism	172	ST. HELENA	198
Finance	172	TRISTAN DA CUNHA	199
Defence	173	WEST AFRICAN COLONIES—	
Production and Industry	173	THE GOLD COAST	200
Commerce	174	LAGOS	200
Shipping and Navigation	176	GAMBIA	200
Internal Communications	176	SIERRA LEONE	200
Banks	176	AMERICA—	
Money, Weights, and Measures	177	BERMUDAS	203
Books of Reference	177		
CENTRAL AFRICA (BRITISH)	178		

	PAGE		PAGE
CANADA—		NEW GUINEA, BRITISH	238
Constitution and Govern- ment	204	Books of Reference	239
Area and Population	207	NEW SOUTH WALES—	
Religion	208	Constitution and Govern- ment	289
Instruction	209	Area and Population	241
Justice and Crime	210	Religion	242
Finance	210	Instruction	243
Defence	212	Justice and Crime	243
Production and Industry	213	Finance	244
Commerce	214	Defence	246
Shipping and Navigation	218	Production and Industry	246
Internal Communications	218	Commerce	249
Money and Credit	219	NEW SOUTH WALES—	
Money, Weights, and Measures	220	Shipping and Navigation	251
Books of Reference	220	Internal Communications	251
AMERICA—		Money and Credit	252
FALKLAND ISLANDS	221	Books of Reference	253
GUIANA, BRITISH	222	NEW ZEALAND—	
HONDURAS, BRITISH	224	Government and Consti- tution	254
NEWFOUNDLAND AND LAB- RADOR	225	Area and Population	256
Books of Reference of New- foundland and Labrador	226	Religion	258
WEST INDIES	227	Instruction	258
BAHAMAS	227	Justice and Crime	259
BARBADOS	227	Pauperism	260
JAMAICA	228	Finance	260
LEEWARD ISLANDS	230	Defence	262
TRINIDAD	231	Production and Industry	262
WINDWARD ISLANDS	231	Commerce	264
Statistics of West Indies	232	Shipping and Navigation	266
Books of Reference of West Indies	234	Internal Communications	267
AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA—		Money and Credit	268
FIJI—		Books of Reference	268
Constitution and Govern- ment	235	QUEENSLAND—	
Area and Population	235	Constitution and Govern- ment	269
Religion	236	Area and Population	270
Instruction	236	Religion	271
Finance	236	Instruction	272
Production and Industry	236	Justice and Crime	272
Commerce	237	Pauperism	272
Shipping and Communica- tions	238	Finance	272
Money, Weights, and Measures	238	Defence	273
Books of Reference	238	Production and Industry	273
		Commerce	274
		Shipping and Navigation	275
		Internal Communications	275
		Banks	275
		Books of Reference	276

	PAGE		PAGE
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—		VICTORIA—	
Constitution and Govern- ment	276	Area and Population	290
Area and Population	277	Religion	292
Religion	278	Instruction	292
Instruction	278	Justice and Crime	293
Justice and Crime	278	Finance	294
Defence	279	Defence	295
Finance	279	Production and Industry	295
Production and Industry	279	Commerce	296
Commerce	280	Shipping and Navigation	299
Shipping and Navigation	281	Internal Communications	299
Communications	281	Money and Credit	300
Banks	282	Books of Reference	300
Books of Reference	282	WESTERN AUSTRALIA—	
TASMANIA—		Constitution and Govern- ment	301
Constitution and Govern- ment	282	Area and Population	301
Area and Population	283	Religion	302
Religion	284	Instruction	302
Instruction	284	Justice and Crime	303
Justice and Crime	285	Pauperism	303
Pauperism	285	Finance	303
Revenue and Expenditure	285	Defence	304
Defence	286	Production and Industry	304
Production and Industry	286	Commerce	304
Commerce	287	Shipping and Communica- tions	305
Shipping and Navigation	288	Money and Credit	306
Internal Communications	288	Books of Reference	306
Books of Reference	289	Australian Defence	307
VICTORIA—		Australasian Federation	307
Constitution and Govern- ment	289	Books of Reference	308
		PACIFIC ISLANDS	
			309

PART THE SECOND.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	PAGE		PAGE
AFGHANISTAN	312	AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—	
Trade	314	Production and Industry	358
Books of Reference	315	Commerce	363
AFRICA: CENTRAL IN- DEPENDENT STATES—		Shipping and Navigation	365
ABYSSINIA AND SHOA	316	Internal Communications	366
CENTRAL SUDAN STATES—		Money and Credit	368
BORNU	317	Money, Weights, and Measures	370
WADAI—KANEM	318	Diplomatic Representatives	371
EGYPTIAN SUDAN	319	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	371
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—		Books of Reference	372
Constitution and Govern- ment	321	BELGIUM—	
Area and Population	322	Reigning King	375
Religion	323	Constitution and Govern- ment	376
Instruction	323	Area and Population	378
Justice	324	Religion	380
Finance	324	Instruction	380
Defence	325	Justice and Crime	382
Production and Industry	326	Pauperism	382
Commerce	327	State Finance	383
Shipping and Navigation	329	Local Finance	384
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—		Defence	384
Internal Communications	329	Production and Industry	385
Money and Credit	330	Commerce	387
Money, Weights, and Measures	330	Shipping and Navigation	390
Diplomatic Representatives	331	Internal Communications	390
Books of Reference	331	Money and Credit	391
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—		Money, Weights, and Measures	392
Reigning Sovereign	333	Diplomatic Representatives	392
Constitution and Govern- ment	335	Books of Reference	392
Area and Population	340	BHUTAN	393
Religion	344	BOLIVIA—	
Instruction	346	Constitution and Govern- ment	394
Justice and Crime	348	Area and Population	395
Pauperism	349	Religion, Instruction, and Justice	395
Finance	349	Finance	396
Defence	354	Defence	396
		Production and Industry	396
		Commerce	397

	PAGE		PAGE
BOLIVIA—		CHINA—	
Communications	397	Defence	424
Money, Weights, and Measures	398	Production and Industry	425
Consular Representative	398	Commerce	426
Books of Reference	398	Shipping and Navigation	428
BRAZIL—		Internal Communications	429
Constitution and Govern- ment	399	Money, Weights, and Measures	429
Area and Population	401	Diplomatic Representatives	430
Religion	402	Books of Reference	431
Instruction	402	COLOMBIA—	
Justice and Crime	403	Constitution and Govern- ment	433
Finance	403	Area and Population	433
Defence	404	Religion and Education	434
Production and Industry	405	Finance	434
Commerce	406	Defence	435
Shipping and Navigation	407	Production	435
Internal Communications	407	Commerce	435
Money and Credit	407	Shipping and Communica- tions	436
Money, Weights, and Measures	408	Money and Credit	437
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	408	Money, Weights, and Measures	437
Books of Reference	408	Diplomatic and Commer- cial Representatives	437
CHILE—		Books of Reference	438
Constitution and Govern- ment	410	CONGO INDEPENDENT STATE	439
Area and Population	411	Books of Reference	441
Religion	412	COSTA RICA—	
Instruction	412	Constitution and Govern- ment	442
Justice and Crime	413	Area and Population	442
Finance	413	Religion and Instruction	442
Defence	413	Justice	443
Industry	414	Finance	443
Commerce	415	Defence	443
Shipping and Navigation	417	Industry and Commerce	443
Communications	417	Shipping and Communica- tions	444
Money and Credit	417	Money, Weights, and Measures	444
Money, Weights, and Measures	417	Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	445
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	418	Books of Reference	445
Books of Reference	418	DENMARK—	
CHINA—		Reigning King	446
Reigning Emperor	419	Constitution and Govern- ment	447
Government	419		
Area and Population	420		
Religion	421		
Instruction	422		
Finance	423		

	PAGE		PAGE
DENMARK—		ANDORRA	504
Area and Population	449	COLONIES AND DEPEND-	
Religion	450	ENCIES	504
Instruction	450	ASIA—	
Justice and Crime	451	FRENCH INDIA	506
Finance and Defence	451	FRENCH INDO-CHINA	506
Production and Industry	454	ANNAM	507
Commerce	454	CAMBODIA	507
Shipping and Navigation	456	COCHIN-CHINA	507
Internal Communications	456	TONKING	508
Money and Credit	456	Books of Reference	508
Money, Weights, and		AFRICA—	
Measures	457	ALGERIA—	
Diplomatic and Consular		Government	509
Representatives	457	Area and Population	509
Colonies	457	Religion and Instruction	509
Books of Reference	458	Crime	510
ECUADOR—		Finance	510
Constitution and Govern-		Defence	510
ment	459	Industry	510
Area and Population	460	Commerce	511
Religion and Instruction	460	Shipping and Communica-	
Justice and Crime	460	tions	512
Finance	460	Money, Weights, and	
Defence	461	Measures	513
Commerce	461	Books of Reference	513
Shipping and Navigation	462	FRENCH CONGO AND GABUN	514
Internal Communications	462	MADAGASCAR—	
Money and Credit	463	Government	514
Money, Weights, and		Area and Population	515
Measures	463	Religion and Education	515
Diplomatic and Consular		Justice	515
Representatives	464	Finance	516
Books of Reference	464	Defence	516
FRANCE—		Production and Industry	516
Constitution and Govern-		Commerce	517
ment	465	Shipping and Communica-	
Area and Population	469	tions	517
Religion	474	Money and Banks	517
Instruction	474	Consular and other Re-	
Justice and Crime	476	presentatives	517
Pauperism	477	Books of Reference	518
Finance	478	DIEGO-SUAREZ—NOSSI-BÉ—	
Defence	482	ST. MARIE	518
Production and Industry	490	MAYOTTE AND THE COMORO	
Commerce	494	ISLANDS	519
Shipping and Navigation	497	RÉUNION	519
Internal Communications	498		
Money and Credit	500		
Money, Weights, and			
Measures	501		
Diplomatic Representatives	501		
Books of Reference	502		

	PAGE		PAGE
OBOOK	519	FOREIGN DEPENDENCIES	566
SENEGAL, FRENCH SUDAN, FRENCH GUINEA, AND DAHOMY	519	TOGOLAND	566
Books of Reference	521	CAMEROONS	567
TUNIS—		GERMAN SOUTH - WEST AFRICA	568
Bey	522	GERMAN EAST AFRICA	568
Government	522	IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC	569
Area and Population	522	STATES OF GERMANY—	
Finance	522	ALSACE-LORRAINE—	
Industry	523	Constitution	571
Commerce	523	Area and Population	572
Money, Weights, and Measures	524	Religion, Instruction, Jus- tice and Crime, Poor- relief	572
Books of Reference	524	Finance	573
AMERICA—		Production and Industry	573
GUADELOUPE AND DEPEND- ENCIES	525	Books of Reference	573
GUIANA	525	ANHALT—	
MARTINIQUE	525	Reigning Duke	573
ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON	526	Constitution	574
AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA—		Area and Population	574
NEW CALEDONIA AND DE- PENDENCIES	526	Finance	575
SOCIETY ISLANDS AND NEIGHBOURING GROUPS	527	BADEN—	
GERMAN EMPIRE—		Reigning Grand-Duke	575
Reigning Emperor and King	528	Constitution	576
Constitution and Govern- ment	529	Area and Population	576
Area and Population	532	Religion and Instruction	577
Religion	536	Finance	578
Instruction	537	Production and Industry	578
Justice and Crime	539	Communications	579
Pauperism	540	BAVARIA—	
Finance	541	Reigning King	579
Defence	543	Regent	579
Production and Industry	550	Constitution and Govern- ment	580
Commerce	554	Area and Population	581
Shipping and Navigation	558	Religion	583
Internal Communications	560	Instruction	583
Money and Credit	563	Justice, Crime, and Pauper- ism	583
Money, Weights, and Measures	563	Finance	584
Diplomatic Representatives	564	Army	584
Books of Reference	564	Production and Industry	585
		BREMEN—	
		Constitution	586
		Area and Population	586
		Religion, Justice, and Crime	586
		Finance	587
		Commerce and Shipping	587

	PAGE		PAGE
BRUNSWICK—		MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ—	
Regent	587	Reigning Grand-Duke	601
Constitution	588	Constitution and Finance	601
Area and Population	588	Area, Population, &c.	601
Finance	589		
Production and Industry	589	OLDENBURG—	
HAMBURG—		Reigning Grand-Duke	602
Constitution	589	Constitution and Revenue	603
Area and Population	590	Area and Population	603
Religion, Justice, Crime, and Agriculture	591	Religion, Instruction, and Justice	604
Finance	591	Production	604
Commerce and Shipping	591	PRUSSIA—	
HESSE—		Reigning King	605
Reigning Grand-Duke	593	Constitution and Govern- ment	607
Constitution	594	Area and Population	611
Area and Population	594	Religion	614
Religion and Instruction	595	Instruction	614
Finance	595	Justice, Crime, and Pau- perism	616
Production and Industry	595	Finance	616
LIPPE—		Army	618
Reigning Prince	595	Production and Industry	619
Constitution	596	Commerce	620
Area and Population	596	Internal Communications	620
Finance and Industry	596	Books of Reference	620
LÜBECK—		REUSS, ELDER BRANCH	621
Constitution	596	REUSS, YOUNGER BRANCH	621
Area and Population	597	SAXE-ALTENBURG	623
Religion, Instruction, Jus- tice, and Pauperism	597	SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA	624
Finance	597	SAXE-MEININGEN	626
Commerce and Shipping	598	SAXE-WEIMAR—	
MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN—		Reigning Grand-Duke	627
Reigning Grand-Duke	598	Constitution and Revenue	628
Constitution	599	Area and Population	628
Area and Population	599	Religion, Instruction, Jus- tice, and Crime	629
MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN—		Production	629
Religion and Instruction	600	SAXONY—	
Justice, Crime, and Pau- perism	600	Reigning King	629
Finance	600	Constitution and Govern- ment	630
Production	600	Area and Population	631
		Religion	631 ^c

	PAGE		PAGE
SAXONY—		GREECE—	
Instruction	633	Money, Weights, and Measures	654
Justice, Crime, and Pauperism	633	Diplomatic Representatives	654
Finance	633	Books of Reference	655
Production and Industry	633		
Communications	635	GUATEMALA—	
Books of Reference	635	Constitution and Government	656
SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE—		Area and Population	656
Reigning Prince	635	Religion	656
Constitution and Finance	635	Instruction	656
Area and Population	635	Crime	656
SCHWARZBURG - RUDOL -		Finance	657
STADT	636	Defence	657
SCHWARZBURG - SONDRERS -		Production and Industry	657
HAUSEN	637	Commerce	657
WALDECK		Shipping and Communications	658
638		Money, Weights, and Measures	658
WÜRTTEMBERG—		Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	659
Reigning King	639	Books of Reference	659
Constitution and Government	639		
Area and Population	640	HAITI—	
Religion	641	Constitution and Government	660
Instruction	641	Area and Population	660
Crime and Pauperism	642	Religion and Instruction	660
Finance	642	Finance	660
Army	643	Defence	661
Industry	643	Commerce and Communications	661
Books of Reference	644	Money, Weights, and Measures	662
GREECE—		Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	662
Reigning King	644	Books of Reference	662
Constitution and Government	645		
Area and Population	646	HAWAII—	
Religion	647	Constitution and Government	663
Instruction	647	Area and Population	663
Finance	648	Religion and Instruction	664
Defence	650	Finance	664
Production and Industry	651	Commerce, Shipping, and Communications	665
Commerce	652	Currency	665
Navigation and Shipping	653		
Internal Communications	653		
Money and Credit	653		

	PAGE		PAGE
HAWAII—		JAPAN—	
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	665	Instruction	720
Books of Reference	666	Justice and Crime	720
HONDURAS—		Pauperism	721
Constitution and Govern- ment	667	Finance	721
Area and Population	667	Defence	722
Instruction	667	Production and Industry	725
Finance	667	Commerce	726
Production and Commerce Communications	668	Shipping and Navigation	727
Money, Weights, and Measures	668	Internal Communications	728
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	669	Money and Credit	729
Books of Reference	669	Money, Weights, and Measures	729
ITALY—		Diplomatic Representatives	780
Reigning King	670	Books of Reference	780
Constitution and Govern- ment	671	KOREA—	
Area and Population	674	Government	782
Religion	681	Area and Population	782
Instruction	688	Religion and Instruction	783
Justice and Crime	690	Finance	783
Pauperism	691	Defence	783
Finance	692	Production and Commerce	783
Defence	697	Money	784
Production and Industry	703	Books of Reference	784
Commerce	706	LIBERIA—	
Navigation and Shipping	708	Constitution and Govern- ment	785
Internal Communications	709	Area and Population	785
Money and Credit	710	Finance	785
Money, Weights, and Measures	711	Commerce	786
Diplomatic Representatives	711	Money, Weights, and Measures	786
FOREIGN DEPENDENCIES	712	Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	786
ERITREA ON THE RED SEA	712	Books of Reference	787
Books of Reference	713	LUXEMBURG	737
JAPAN—		MEXICO—	
Reigning Sovereign	716	Constitution and Govern- ment	788
Constitution and Govern- ment	716	Area and Population	789
Local Government	718	Religion and Instruction	740
Area and Population	718	Justice	740
Religion	720	State Finance	741
		Local Finance	742
		Defence	742
		Production and Industry	742
		Commerce	743

	PAGE		PAGE
MEXICO—		NETHERLANDS (THE)—	
Shipping and Communica- tions	745	Defence	770
Money and Credit	745	Production and Industry	772
Money, Weights, and Measures	746	Commerce	789
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	746	Shipping and Navigation	777
Books of Reference	747	Internal Communications	778
		Money and Credit	780
MONACO	748	Money, Weights, and Measures	781
		Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	782
MONTENEGRO—		COLONIES	782
Reigning Prince	749		
Government	749	DUTCH EAST INDIES—	
Area and Population	750	Government and Constitu- tion	782
Religion	750	Area and Population	783
Instruction	751	Religion	785
Justice, Crime, and Pau- perism	751	Instruction	785
Finance	751	Justice and Crime	786
Defence	751	Finance	786
Production and Industry	751	Defence	787
Commerce	752	Production and Industry	788
Communications	752	Commerce	789
Money	752	Shipping and Communica- tions	790
Books of Reference	752	Money and Credit	791
		Money, Weights, and Measures	791
MOROCCO—		Consular Representatives	791
Reigning Sultan	753		
Government	753	DUTCH WEST INDIES—	
Area and Population	753	DUTCH GUIANA, OR SU- RINAM	791
Defence	754	CURAÇAO	793
Commerce	754	Books of Reference	794
Money, Weights, and Measures	755		
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	756	NICARAGUA—	
Books of Reference	756	Constitution and Govern- ment	797
		Area and Population	797
NEPAL	757	Instruction	797
		Finance	797
NETHERLANDS (THE)—		Industry and Commerce	798
Reigning Sovereign	759	Shipping and Communica- tions	799
Government and Constitu- tion	760	Money, Weights, and Measures	799
Area and Population	763	Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	799
Religion	765	Books of Reference	799
Instruction	765		
Justice and Crime	767		
Pauperism	767		
Finance	768		

	PAGE
OMAN	800
ORANGE FREE STATE—	
Constitution and Govern- ment	801
Area and Population	801
Religion	802
Instruction	802
Justice and Crime	802
Finance	802
Defence	803
Production and Industry	803
Commerce	803
Communications	804
Books of Reference	805
PARAGUAY—	
Constitution and Govern- ment	805
Area and Population	805
Religion, Instruction, and Justice	806
Finance	806
Defence	806
Production and Industry	807
Commerce	807
Communications	807
Money and Credit	808
Money, Weights, and Measures	808
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	808
Books of Reference	808
PERSIA—	
Reigning Shah	809
Government	810
Area and Population	811
Religion	811
Instruction	812
Justice	812
Finance	812
Defence	813
Production and Industry	813
Commerce	813
Money and Credit	815
Communications	816
Money, Weights, and Measures	816
Diplomatic Representatives	817
Books of Reference	818

	PAGE
PERU—	
Constitution and Govern- ment	819
Area and Population	819
Religion	820
Instruction	820
Finance	821
Defence	822
Industry	822
Commerce	823
Shipping and Navigation	824
Internal Communications	824
Money, Weights, and Measures	825
Diplomatic Representatives	825
Books of Reference	826
PORTUGAL—	
Reigning King	827
Constitution and Govern- ment	828
Area and Population	829
Religion	831
Instruction	832
Justice and Crime	832
Finance	833
Defence	834
Production and Industry	835
Commerce	836
Shipping and Navigation	838
Internal Communications	838
Money and Credit	839
Money, Weights, and Measures	839
Diplomatic Representatives	839
Dependencies	839
Books of Reference	842
RUMANIA—	
Reigning King	844
Constitution and Govern- ment	844
Area and Population	845
Religion	846
Instruction	846
Finance	846
Defence	847
Production and Industry	847
Commerce	848
Shipping and Communi- cations	849

	PAGE		PAGE
RUMANIA—		SALVADOR—	
Money, Weights, and Measures	849	Shipping and Communications	919
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	850	Money, Weights, and Measures	919
Books of Reference	850	Diplomatic Representatives	919
		Books of Reference	920
RUSSIA—		SAMOA	
Reigning Emperor	851		920
Constitution and Government	853	SANTO DOMINGO—	
Area and Population	858	Constitution and Government	921
Religion	864	Area and Population	922
Instruction	866	Religion and Instruction	922
Justice and Crime	869	Justice	922
Finance	870	Finance	922
Defence	882	Defence	923
Production and Industry	897	Production and Industry	923
Commerce	903	Commerce	923
Shipping and Navigation	911	Shipping and Communications	923
Internal Communications	912 <i>a</i>	Money, Weights, and Measures	924
Money and Credit	912 <i>d</i>	Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	924
Money, Weights, and Measures	912 <i>f</i>	Books of Reference	924
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	912 <i>g</i>		
FINLAND—		SERVIA—	
Population	912 <i>h</i>	Reigning Sovereign and Family	925
Instruction	912 <i>h</i>	Constitution and Government	925
Pauperism and Crime	912 <i>h</i>	Area and Population	926
Finance	912 <i>i</i>	Religion	927
Industry	912 <i>i</i>	Instruction	927
Commerce	912 <i>k</i>	Justice and Crime	928
Shipping and Navigation	912 <i>k</i>	Pauperism	928
Internal Communications	912 <i>l</i>	Finance	928
Money, Weights, &c.	912 <i>l</i>	Defence	929
DEPENDENCIES IN ASIA—		Production and Industry	930
BOKHARA	912 <i>m</i>	Commerce	931
KHIVA	913	Communications	932
Books of Reference	913	Money and Credit	932
SALVADOR—		Money, Weights, and Measures	932
Constitution and Government	917	Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	932
Area and Population	917	Books of Reference	932
Instruction and Justice	918		
Finance	918		
Production and Commerce	918		

	PAGE		PAGE
SIAM—		SWEDEN AND NORWAY—	
Reigning King	933	Reigning King	963
Government	934	SWEDEN—	
Area and Population	934	Constitution and Govern- ment	964
Finance	935	Area and Population	966
Defence	935	Religion	969
Production and Industry	936	Instruction	969
Commerce	937	Justice and Crime	969
Shipping and Communica- tions	937	Pauperism	969
Money, Weights, and Measures	938	Finance	970
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	938	Defence	971
Books of Reference	938	Production and Industry	973
SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC—		Commerce	974
Constitution and Govern- ment	939	Shipping and Navigation	976
Area and Population	940	Internal Communications	976
Religion	941	Money and Credit	977
Instruction	941	NORWAY—	
Finance	941	Constitution and Govern- ment	978
Defence	941	Area and Population	980
Production and Industry	941	Religion	982
Commerce	942	Instruction	982
Communications	942	Justice and Crime	983
SWAZILAND	943	Pauperism	983
Books of Reference	943	Finance	984
SPAIN—		Defence	985
Reigning Sovereign	944	Production and Industry	987
Queen Regent	944	Commerce	988
Government and Constitu- tion	945	Shipping and Navigation	990
Area and Population	948	Internal Communications	991
Religion	949	Money and Credit	992
Instruction	950	Money, Weights, and Measures	993
Finance	950	Diplomatic Representatives	993
Defence	951	Books of Reference	994
Production and Industry	954	SWITZERLAND—	
Commerce	955	Constitution and Govern- ment	995
Shipping and Navigation	957	Area and Population	998
Internal Communications	957	Religion	1000
Money and Credit	958	Instruction	1000
Money, Weights, and Measures	958	Justice and Crime	1001
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	958	Finance	1002
COLONIES	958	Defence	1004
CUBA AND PORTO RICO	959	Production and Industry	1006
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	961	Commerce	1006
Books of Reference	962	Internal Communications	1008
		Money and Credit	1009

	PAGE		PAGE
SWITZERLAND—		EGYPT—	
Money, Weights, and Measures	1009	Religion and Instruction	1045
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	1009	Justice and Crime	1047
Books of Reference	1010	Finance	1047
TONGA	1011	Defence	1050
TURKEY—		Production and Industry	1051
Reigning Sultan	1012	Commerce	1053
Constitution and Government	1014	Shipping and Navigation	1056
Area and Population	1016	Suez Canal	1056
Religion and Education	1018	Internal Communications	1058
Finance	1020	Money, Weights, and Measures	1059
Defence	1023	Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	1060
Production and Industry	1027	Books of Reference	1060
Commerce	1028	UNITED STATES—	
Shipping and Navigation	1030	Constitution and Government	1062
Internal Communications	1030	Area and Population	1069
Money, Weights, and Measures	1031	Religion	1075
TRIBUTARY STATES—		Instruction	1076
BULGARIA	1032	Justice and Crime	1079
Constitution and Government	1033	Pauperism	1080
Area and Population	1034	Finance	1080
Religion and Instruction	1034	Defence	1084
Finance	1035	Production and Industry	1088
Defence	1035	Commerce	1094
Production and Industry	1036	Shipping and Navigation	1099
Commerce	1036	Internal Communications	1100
Shipping and Communications	1037	Money and Credit	1101
Money and Credit	1037	Money, Weights, and Measures	1102
Books of Reference	1037	Diplomatic Representatives	1103
SAMOS	1038	Books of Reference	1103
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	1038	URUGUAY—	
Books of Reference	1038	Constitution and Government	1106
EGYPT—		Area and Population	1106
Reigning Khedive	1041	Religion	1108
Government and Constitution	1042	Instruction	1108
Area and Population	1043	Finance	1108
		Defence	1109
		Production and Industry	1109
		Commerce	1109
		Shipping and Communications	1111
		Money and Credit	1111

CONTENTS

XXV

	PAGE		PAGE
URUGUAY—		VENEZUELA—	
Money, Weights, and Measures	1112	Justice and Crime	1115
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	1112	Finance	1116
Books of Reference	1112	Defence	1116
		Production and Industry	1116
VENEZUELA—		Commerce	1116
Constitution and Government	1113	Shipping and Communications	1117
Area and Population	1113	Money, Weights, and Measures	1117
Religion and Instruction	1115	Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	1118
		Books of Reference	1118
INDEX			
			1119

	Area Sq. miles	Population	Revenue £	Expenditure £
United Kingdom ¹	120,979	89,824,568	103,949,885	101,476,669
India :—British India ²	1,068,814	221,172,952	98,870,167	96,836,169
Federal States	731,944	66,050,479	—	—
Total India	1,800,268	287,223,431	98,870,167	96,836,169
COLONIES—				
<i>Europe</i> :—Gibraltar ⁴	2	20,658	62,612	59,720
Malta and Gozo ⁴	119	176,231	313,680	308,902
Total Europe	121	196,889	376,292	368,622
<i>Asia</i> :—Aden and Perim ⁵	80	41,910	—	—
Ceylon ⁶	25,865	3,008,466	1,316,185	1,274,281
Hong Kong ⁷	30	261,258	487,296	515,606
Labuan ⁷	30	5,853	11,460	11,227
Straits Settlements ⁸	1,472	558,985	465,294	481,594
Total Asia	26,977	3,876,422	2,280,235	2,232,708
<i>Africa</i> :—Ascension	85	140	—	—
Basutoland	10,293	250,000	45,867	45,768
Cape Colony	292,000	1,821,550	6,680,423	5,551,161
Mauritius ⁹	705	874,940	884,918	854,474
Natal	32,900	778,000	1,457,338	1,282,484
St. Helena	47	3,890	9,161	8,872
<i>West African Colonies</i> :—Gambia	2,700	13,100	26,172	25,301
Gold Coast	40,000	1,474,000	237,460	232,278
Lagos	1,071	85,000	179,745	168,445
Sierra Leone	15,000	74,900	104,993	116,183
Total Africa	304,760	4,875,520	9,626,077	8,334,966
<i>America</i> :—Bermudas	20	15,950	84,256	34,717
Canada ¹⁰	3,315,047	4,833,300	7,524,308	7,592,280
Falkland Islands and South Georgia	7,500	1,950	12,858	13,569
British Guiana	109,000	278,260	555,775	590,016
British Honduras ¹¹	7,562	83,800	62,281	55,530
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹⁰	162,200	208,000	830,689	283,439
<i>West Indies</i> :—Bahamas	4,466	52,000	65,126	60,134
Jamaica and Turks Islands	4,424	708,600	784,915	834,285
Barbados	166	189,000	177,032	184,020
Leeward Islands	701	127,800	138,716	149,434
Windward Islands	784	173,000	138,093	144,174
Trinidad and Tobago	1,868	261,300	586,130	567,968
Total America	3,614,838	6,882,960	10,409,739	10,510,175
<i>Australasia</i> :—Fiji	7,740	120,500	73,869	73,999
New Guinea	88,460	850,000	6,600	15,000
New South Wales	310,367	1,297,900	9,253,939	9,852,219
New Zealand	104,471	714,200	4,798,708	4,656,981
Queensland	668,497	472,200	3,641,583	3,567,947
South Australia	903,690	860,200	2,664,645	2,707,005
Tasmania	26,215	166,100	797,976	750,244
Victoria	88,198	1,174,900	6,458,682	6,540,182
Western Australia	975,920	137,900	2,440,390	2,362,003
Total Australasia	3,173,558	4,798,000	30,136,392	30,527,680
Total Colonies	7,209,754	20,625,691	52,828,735	51,974,151
Total U. K., India, and Colonies.	9,180,991	847,673,685	255,148,787	250,286,989
PROTECTORATES AND SPHERES OF INFLUENCE—				
<i>Asia</i>	120,400	1,200,000	—	—
<i>Africa</i>	2,120,000	35,000,000	—	—
<i>Pacific</i>	—	10,000	—	—
Total Protectorates	2,240,400	36,210,000	—	—
Total British Empire	11,871,391	388,883,685	—	—

¹ Including bullion and specie. ² The statistics of population are for 1897; of finance, for 1896-97; of commerce, for 1896; of shipping, for 1896. ³ In the area of British India Upper Burmah is included. The financial statistics are for 1895-96, in tens of rupees; the commercial, for 1896-97, rupee at 1s. 4d.; only the sea-borne trade is given and only merchandise in the trade with U.K.; the shipping is for 1896-97. ⁴ For Gibraltar and

Debt	Total Imports ¹	Total Exports ¹	Imports from U.K. ¹	Exports to U.K. ¹	Registered Tonnage	Tonnage entered and cleared	Railway open Miles
£	£	£	£	£			
644,909,847	480,606,600	285,317,610	—	—	9,020,282	85,462,422	21,277
232,339,028	59,543,000	72,607,000	33,578,000	21,076,000	46,735	7,698,585	20,390
232,339,028	59,543,000	72,607,000	33,578,000	21,076,000	46,735	7,698,585	20,390
—	—	—	—	—	5,067	8,660,931	—
79,168	—	—	—	—	8,337	6,584,348	8
79,168	—	—	—	—	13,404	15,245,279	8
—	3,482,000	2,766,900	—	—	—	2,416,266	—
3,716,596	5,268,141	4,100,743	1,274,441	2,828,344	18,928	7,079,678	297
341,800	—	—	—	—	24,374	12,333,396	—
—	147,448	123,736	—	—	—	128,873	—
—	23,065,642	20,101,084	2,364,672	2,837,138	52,516	11,121,808	—
4,068,396	31,953,231	27,092,463	3,649,113	5,665,482	90,818	33,080,111	297
—	135,560	160,280	—	—	—	—	—
27,306,805	18,771,371	16,970,168	13,587,064	16,422,794	3,572	4,867,719	2,507
1,239,301	1,965,600	1,929,700	444,700	23,654	8,219	767,227	105
3,054,313	3,560,125	1,378,380	2,465,128	814,426	2,725	1,789,130	402
—	80,950	4,739	21,283	4,021	—	89,137	—
—	110,324	116,981	57,568	41,022	—	231,625	—
—	910,211	792,111	659,562	536,106	—	1,103,836	—
—	901,475	975,263	667,801	497,864	2,370	721,508	—
25,000	494,688	449,083	403,053	203,495	—	1,076,260	—
36,715,449	26,860,304	22,776,655	18,246,109	18,543,382	16,886	10,646,442	3,014
46,600	304,970	108,613	90,025	2,853	6,120	391,475	—
66,928,961	24,218,940	24,865,860	6,677,659	18,708,484	765,344	11,458,824	16,270
—	69,985	132,194	62,641	131,186	—	286	—
902,587	1,341,710	1,899,457	783,697	964,248	6,712	694,220	22
34,796	800,954	283,663	107,656	156,486	5,454	839,066	—
2,691,153	1,260,725	1,364,011	405,977	355,038	104,189	791,896	566
119,626	199,774	138,972	50,224	13,411	—	436,578	—
2,220,089	1,886,623	1,501,789	980,598	408,922	—	1,750,583	185
405,100	1,048,887	758,228	467,649	38,520	—	1,264,016	24
301,221	416,293	331,534	178,917	44,703	—	1,631,266	—
349,210	416,429	344,995	198,315	214,774	—	1,909,763	—
566,167	2,477,457	2,176,585	987,491	946,126	—	1,242,278	57
74,565,450	33,962,747	33,885,851	10,940,849	16,974,751	941,618	22,019,577	17,124
217,897	242,492	435,342	—	—	492	231,056	—
—	34,500	19,500	—	—	—	28,700	—
57,881,189	20,591,510	23,010,349	7,190,115	8,375,883	112,634	6,189,760	2,615
44,366,618	7,137,320	9,821,105	4,714,476	7,541,981	76,556	1,241,756	2,185
31,873,934	5,433,271	9,136,726	2,472,493	3,559,058	22,970	1,094,048	2,430
22,867,200	7,263,522	7,743,063	2,228,961	2,309,143	40,777	3,494,966	1,948
7,782,770	1,192,410	1,496,576	379,930	173,867	18,871	890,861	475
44,880,211	14,554,837	14,198,518	5,923,417	6,704,104	95,760	4,566,230	3,123
4,723,753	6,493,557	1,650,226	2,057,635	508,735	8,113	2,136,378	1,160
216,599,572	62,918,419	67,011,405	24,967,027	29,172,771	376,173	19,873,755	13,036
332,018,035	155,689,701	150,766,374	57,803,098	70,356,886	1,438,899	100,865,164	34,379
1,209,266,910	695,839,301	508,690,984	91,381,098	91,432,386	10,050,916	194,029,171	76,046
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Malta there are no complete trade returns. ⁵ Trade of 1896-97, rupees at 1s. 4d. ⁶ Trade of 1896, rupee at 1s. 2½d. ⁷ Hong Kong and Labuan, dollar at 4s. 2d. ⁸ Dollar at 2s. 1½d. ⁹ Finance stated in tens of rupees; for trade the rupee taken at 1s. 2½d. ¹⁰ For Canada and Newfoundland the dollar is at 4s. 1½d. The Canadian registered shipping includes that for inland navigation. The area of Newfoundland alone is 42,000 square miles. ¹¹ Gold dollar at 4s. 1½d.

II.—COLONIAL TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM

The following table shows, according to Colonial statistics, the value of the total imports into and exports from the three most important groups of British Colonies, and of their imports from and exports to the United Kingdom, together with the proportion which the latter bear to the total imports and exports respectively, at intervals of five years, from 1871. The North American Colonies included are Canada and Newfoundland; the South African are Cape Colony and Natal; and the Australasian are those on the Australian Continent with Tasmania and New Zealand:—

—	Total Imports	Imports from U.K.		Total Exports	Exports to U.K.	
		Value	Per cent of total Imports		Value	Per cent of total Exports
	£	£		£	£	
<i>N. America :</i>						
1871	21,745,000	10,944,000	50·3	17,034,000	5,457,000	32·0
1876	20,926,000	8,990,000	43·0	18,235,000	8,958,000	49·1
1881	23,374,000	9,583,000	41·0	22,106,000	11,675,000	52·8
1886	22,711,000	8,742,000	38·4	18,530,000	8,792,000	47·4
1891	26,082,000	9,128,000	34·9	21,772,000	10,586,000	48·4
1896	25,500,000	7,183,000	28·2	26,230,000	14,058,000	53·6
<i>S. Africa :</i>						
1871	3,580,000	2,984,000	83·1	4,148,000	3,113,000	75·0
1876	6,852,000	5,736,000	83·7	4,294,000	3,861,000	89·9
1881	11,700,000	9,168,000	78·3	9,368,000	8,658,000	92·4
1886	5,802,000	4,317,000	81·4	8,267,000	7,492,000	90·6
1891	12,280,000	10,820,000	88·5	12,407,000	11,788,000	95·0
1896	22,321,000	15,992,000	71·6	18,349,000	17,287,000	93·9
<i>Australasia :</i>						
1871	30,075,000	12,006,000	39·9	34,581,000	18,487,000	53·4
1876	45,505,000	21,770,000	47·8	43,093,000	22,042,000	51·1
1881	52,987,000	25,662,000	48·4	48,739,000	24,342,000	49·9
1886	60,367,000	29,558,000	48·9	45,666,000	21,776,000	47·7
1891	72,086,000	30,823,000	42·7	72,719,000	32,638,000	44·9
1896	62,636,000	24,967,000	39·8	66,584,000	20,172,000	43·8

III.—WHEAT ACREAGE AND NUMBER OF CATTLE AND SHEEP IN THE PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

The following three tables show the area of land under wheat, and the number of cattle and sheep in the principal agricultural and pastoral countries at intervals from 1871 to 1896. They are taken from tables laid before the International Statistical Institute by Major Craigie at St. Petersburg in September, 1897.

1.—WHEAT AREA.

Countries, &c.	Area in thousands of acres					
	1871	1876	1881	1886	1891	1896
United Kingdom	3,800	3,100	3,000	2,400	2,400	1,700
Australasia . .	1,400	1,800	3,400	—	3,700	3,900
Canada ¹ . .	1,600	—	2,000	1,800	2,300	2,100
Austria . .	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,900	2,700	2,600
Hungary ¹ . .	5,000	6,400	6,300	6,800	7,900	—
France ¹ . .	17,100	17,000	17,200	17,200	14,200	17,100
Germany . .	—	—	4,500	4,700	4,700	4,800
Italy ¹ . .	—	—	11,700	—	11,100	11,300
Rumania . .	—	—	—	—	3,800	3,700
Russia in Europe ¹	28,700	—	28,900	—	32,600	31,900
United States .	19,900	27,600	37,700	36,800	38,600	34,600
Argentina . .	—	—	—	—	3,300	—
Japan . .	—	—	—	—	1,100	—
Algeria . .	—	—	—	—	3,200	—
India ¹ . .	—	—	—	—	26,800	21,800

¹ Where there are no statistics for the countries or the years named, the nearest that can be obtained are given. The variations are:—Canada, the figures for 1881-96 being for Ontario and Manitoba only; Hungary, figures for 1872; those for 1891 include Croatia and Slavonia; France, 1872; Italy, 1883 and 1895; Russia, 1872, 1892, and 1895; India, 1896.

2.—NUMBER OF CATTLE.

Countries, &c.	Number in thousands					
	1871	1876	1881	1886	1891	1896
United Kingdom	9,300	10,000	9,900	10,900	11,300	10,900
Australasia	4,700	7,200	8,700	8,200	11,800	12,400
Canada ¹	2,700	—	1,600	2,100	2,000	2,100
Austria ¹	7,400	—	8,600	—	8,600	—
Hungary ¹	5,300	—	5,300	—	—	5,800
France ¹	11,300	11,400	11,600	13,300	13,700	13,200
Germany ¹	15,800	—	15,800	—	17,600	—
Italy ¹	—	3,500	4,800	—	5,000	—
Rumania ¹	—	—	—	2,400	2,500	—
Russia in Europe ¹	21,400	27,800	23,800	—	24,600	—
Denmark ¹	1,200	1,300	1,500	—	1,500	1,700
Holland ¹	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,500	1,500	1,500
Sweden ¹	2,000	2,200	2,200	2,400	2,400	2,500
United States	26,700	29,200	35,900	48,000	54,100	46,400
Argentina ¹	—	—	—	—	22,000	—

¹ Variations from the countries and years named are:—Canada, 1882, 1886, and 1891 represented by Ontario only; Austria, numbers for 1880, 1890; Hungary, 1880; the figures for 1896 are exclusive of Croatia and Slavonia; France, 1872; Germany, 1873, 1883, 1892; Italy, 1874, 1890; Rumania, 1884, 1890; Russia, 1870, 1877, 1882, 1883; Denmark, 1883, 1893; Holland, 1895; Sweden, 1894; Argentina, 1892.

3.—NUMBER OF SHEEP.

Countries, &c.	Number in thousands					
	1871	1876	1881	1886	1891	1896
United Kingdom	31,400	32,300	27,900	29,000	33,500	30,900
Australasia	49,800	64,600	78,100	86,200	124,300	110,400
Canada ¹	3,300	—	1,900	1,600	1,700	1,900
Austria ¹	5,000	—	3,800	—	3,200	—
Hungary ¹	15,100	—	9,800	10,600	—	7,500
France ¹	24,600	23,900	22,300	22,600	21,700	20,000
Germany ¹	25,000	—	19,200	—	13,600	—
Italy ¹	—	7,000	8,600	—	6,900	—
Rumania ¹	—	—	—	4,700	5,000	4,500
Russia in Europe ¹	45,300	51,800	47,500	46,700	44,500	—
Denmark ¹	1,800	1,700	1,500	1,200	1,200	—
Sweden ¹	1,600	1,600	1,400	1,400	1,300	1,300
United States	31,700	35,800	45,000	44,800	44,900	36,800
Argentina ¹	—	—	65,000	66,700	75,000	74,600
Algeria ¹	—	—	—	—	8,900	7,700

¹ Variations from the countries and years stated are: Canada, for 1882, 1886, and 1891 the numbers for Ontario only are given; for 1896, for Ontario and Manitoba only; Austria, numbers for 1880 and 1890; Hungary, numbers for 1880, including Croatia and Slavonia; for 1884 and 1896 exclusive of Croatia and Slavonia; France, for 1872; Germany, 1873, 1883, 1892; Italy, 1874, 1890 (estimated); Rumania, 1884, 1890, 1895; Russia, 1870, 1877, 1882, 1883, 1883; Denmark, 1883, 1893; Sweden, 1875, 1894; Argentina, 1883, 1883, 1892, 1895; Algeria, 1894.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

BRITISH NAVY.

In introducing the Navy Estimates, March 10, 1898, the First Lord of the Admiralty stated that the new ship-building programme would consist of three battle-ships, four armoured cruisers, and four sloops, besides the four armoured cruisers ordered in July, 1897. To this list have to be added the vessels the construction of which was delayed by strikes and other causes in 1897-98, viz., nine battle-ships of the first class, twelve first-class cruisers, six second-class cruisers, ten third-class cruisers, two sloops, four gunboats, and forty-one torpedo destroyers. The estimates for 1898-99 amount to 23,780,000*l.*, and the number of all ranks (men and boys) provided for is 106,000.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Bill sanctioning the Newfoundland railway contract was passed in the House of Assembly, March 4, 1898, and the contract has been signed by the Governor.

BRAZIL.

President, elected March, 1898.—Dr. De Campos Salles.

Vice-President.—Senhor Rosa Silva.

CHILL.

Minister Plenipotentiary.—Señor Domingo Gana.

CHINA.

A contract with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank for the issue of a loan of 16,000,000*l.* was signed on February 28, 1898, the price to be 83 and the interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, the loan to be redeemable in 45 years. The security will be such part of the Maritime Customs as is otherwise unencumbered, and certain internal taxes (likin) will also be assigned for the purpose.

GREECE.

It has been announced that the Governments of Great Britain, France and Russia have agreed to guarantee the Greek Indemnity Loan, but, up to March 9, 1898, no official statement had been made regarding the amount to be covered by the guarantee, or the terms of the loan.

GUATEMALA.

On the assassination of President Barrios, February 8, 1898, Señor Cabrera assumed the Presidency, which is claimed also on behalf of Señor Morales, formerly Vice-President.

BRITISH TRADE & OFFICIAL REPRESENTATION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD — SECTION I
 imports from the United Kingdom and the whole British Empire into Foreign Countries and
 the different British Colonies and Possessions, computed at five years average



THE NEW YORK
LIBRARY
1913
L

BRITISH TRADE & OFFICIAL REPRESENTATION

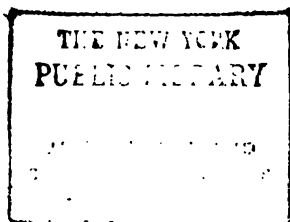
Imports from the United Kingdom and the whole British Empire into Foreign Countries



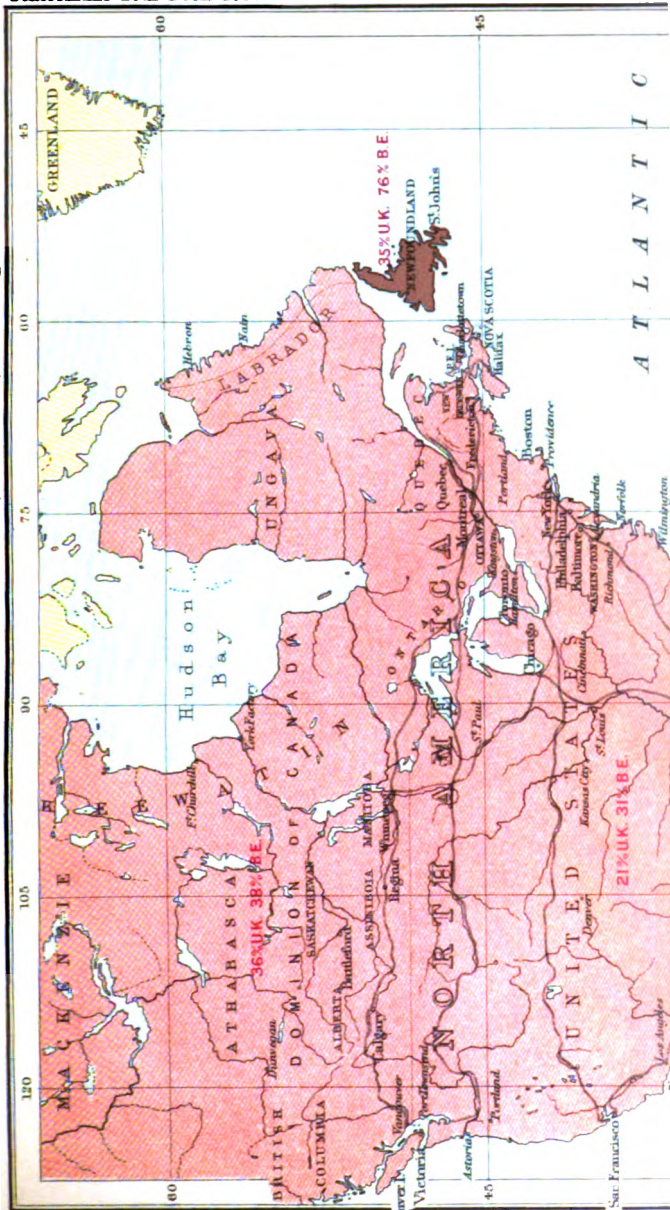
Reference to Lettering.

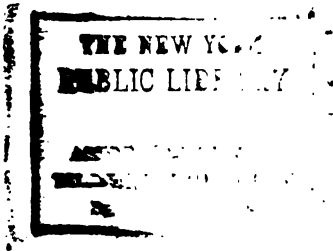
BRITISH COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS
 Only the Chief Cities, Towns, and Ports are given

FOREIGN COUNTRIES
 Cities in which there is a :—
 British Legation shown thus TOKIO
 British Consulate-General or Consulate Canton
 British Vice-Consulate or Consular Agent Malacca

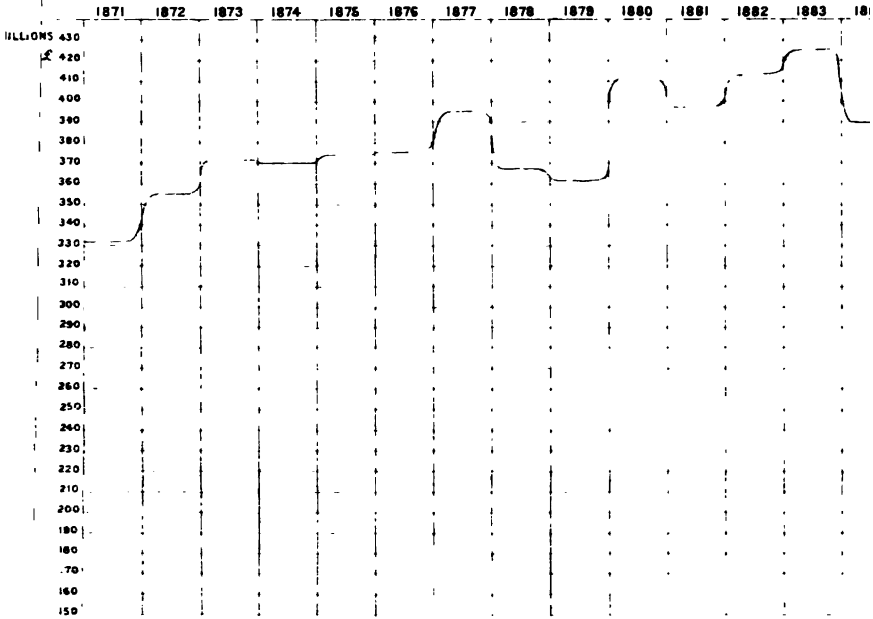


BRITISH TRADE & OFFICIAL REPRESENTATION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD — SECTION III
Imports from the United Kingdom and the whole British Empire into Foreign Countries and the different British Colonies and Possessions, computed at five years average

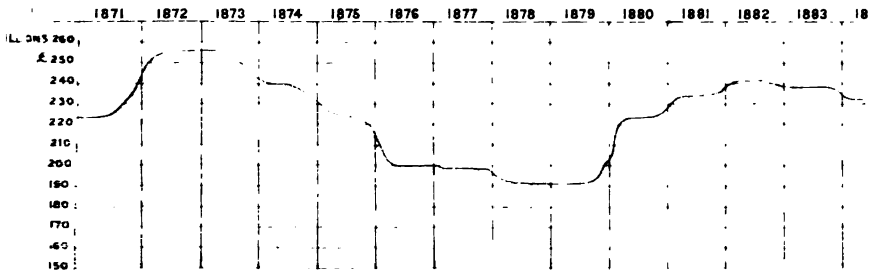




UNITED KINGDOM, IMPORTS (



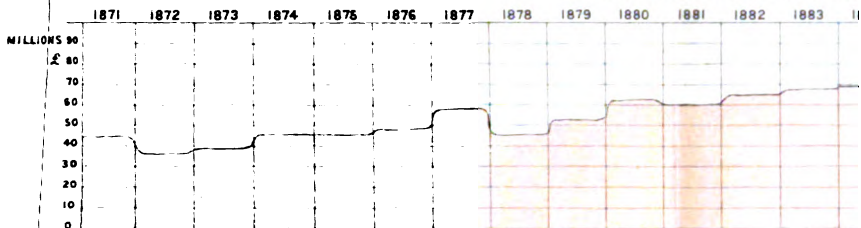
UNITED KINGDOM, EXPORTS (



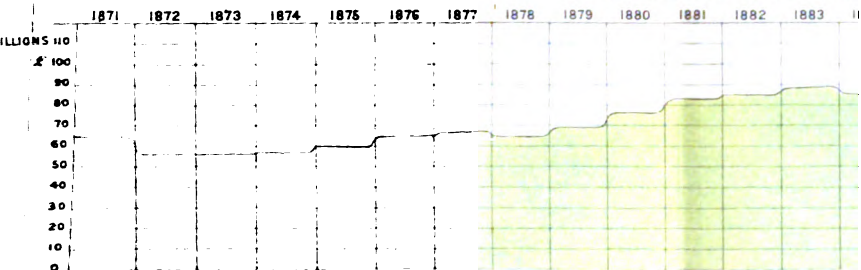
10/10/10

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATION
R

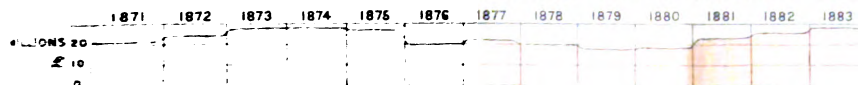
INDIA, TOTAL IMPORTS,



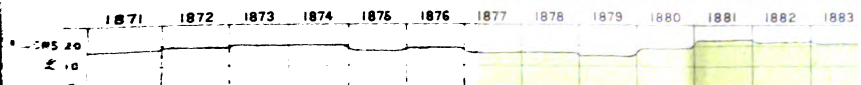
INDIA, TOTAL EXPORTS,



CANADA & NEWFOUNDLAND TOT



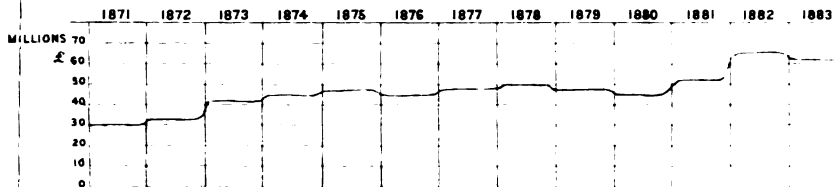
CANADA & NEWFOUNDLAND TOT



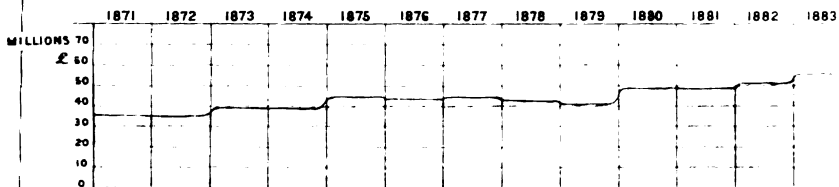
For Newfoundland in 1892 (when the C is estimated at half the total of

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION
125 WEST 47TH STREET
NEW YORK 10018

AUSTRALASIA TOTAL IMI

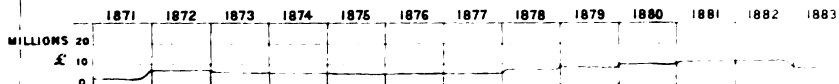


AUSTRALASIA TOTAL EXI

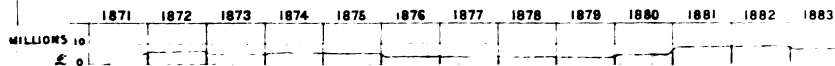


Australasia—comprising New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, Tasmania

NATAL & CAPE COLONY, TOTAL



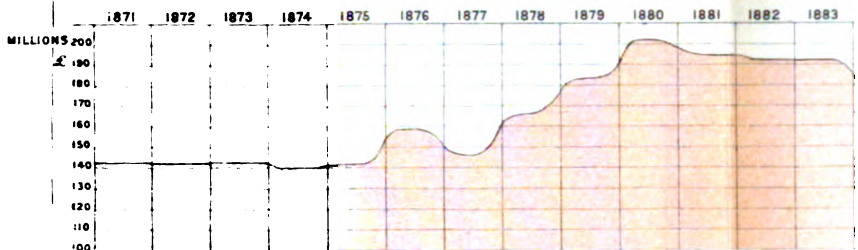
NATAL & CAPE COLONY, TOTAL



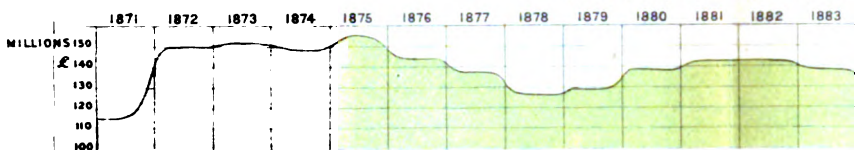
The trade of Cape Colony up to 1880 years inclusive of, diamonds &c.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R L

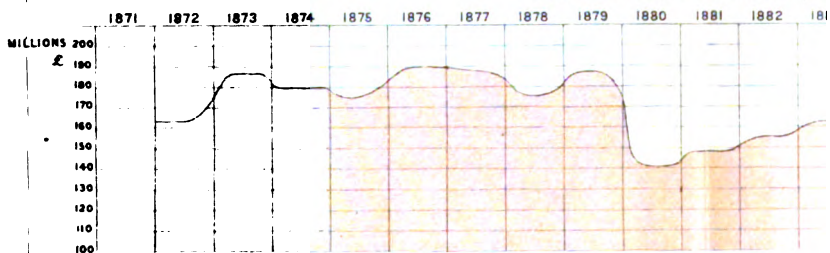
FRANCE, IMPORTS (SPE)



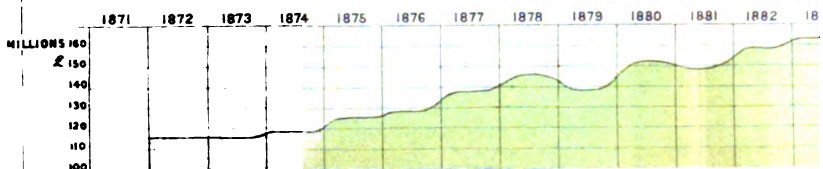
FRANCE, EXPORTS (SPE)



GERMANY, IMPORTS (S)



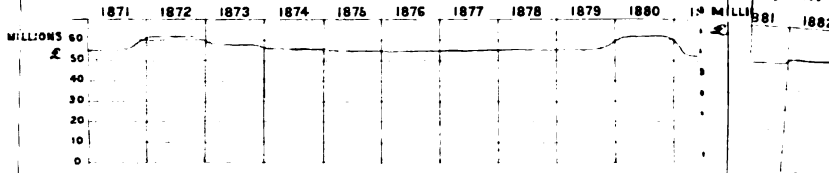
GERMANY, EXPORTS (S)



THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R L

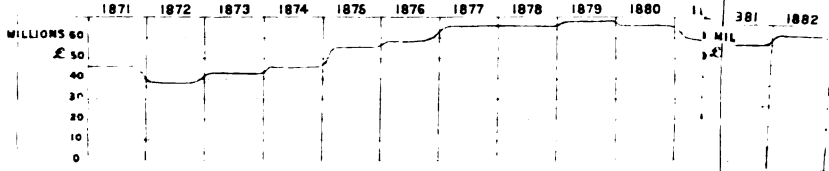
AUSTRIA-HUNGAR

Y, IMP



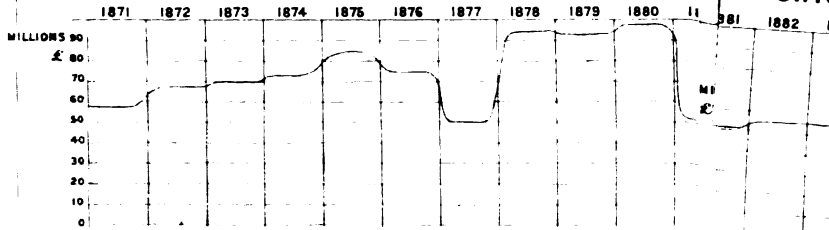
AUSTRIA-HUNGAR

Y, EXPC



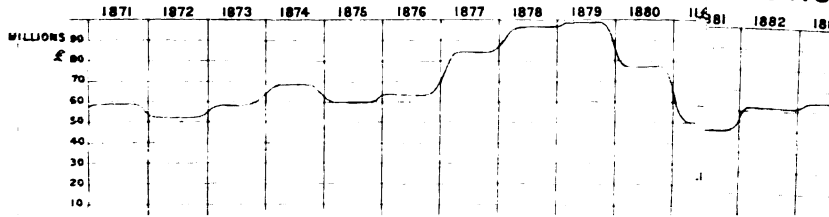
RUSSIAN EMPIRE

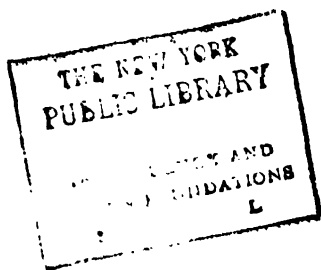
IMPORTS



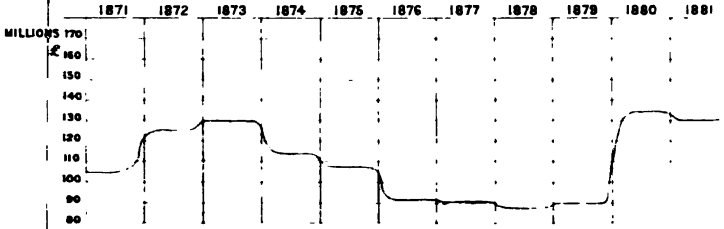
RUSSIAN EMPIRE

EXPORTS

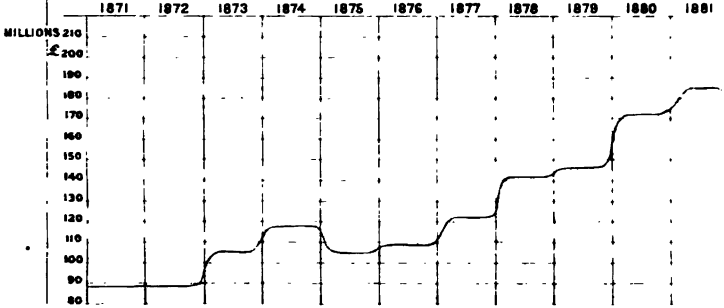




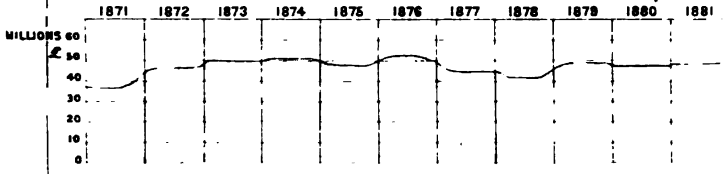
UNITED STATES,



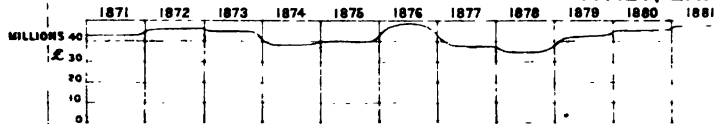
UNITED STATES,



ITALY, IMP



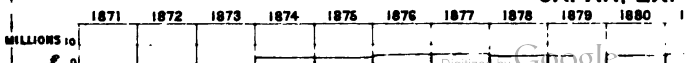
ITALY, EXP



JAPAN, IMP



JAPAN, EXP



THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R L

PART THE FIRST
THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The British Empire consists of :—

I. THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

II. INDIA, THE COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES.

Reigning Queen and Empress.

Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, born May 24, 1819, the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III., and of Princess Victoria of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, widow of Prince Emich Karl of Leiningen. Ascended the throne at the death of her uncle, King William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Married, Feb. 10, 1840, to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; widow, Dec. 14, 1861.

Children of the Queen.

I. Princess *Victoria* (Empress Frederick), born Nov. 21, 1840; married, Jan. 25, 1858, to Prince Friedrich Wilhelm (Friedrich I. of Germany), eldest son of Wilhelm I., German Emperor and King of Prussia; widow, June 15, 1888.

II. *Albert Edward*, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, to Princess *Alexandra*, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. Offspring:—(1) George, Duke of York, born June 3, 1865, married July 6, 1893, to Victoria Mary, daughter of the Duke of Teck,—offspring, Edward Albert, born June 23, 1894; Albert Frederick Arthur George, born December 14, 1895; Victoria Alexandra, born April 25, 1897; (2) Louise, born Feb. 20, 1867, married to the Duke of Fife, July 27, 1889,—offspring, Alexandra Victoria, born May 17, 1891; Maud Alexandra, born April 3, 1893; (3) Victoria, born July 6, 1868; (4) Maud, born Nov. 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896, to Prince Karl of Denmark.

III. Prince *Alfred*, Duke of Edinburgh (Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Aug. 22, 1893), born Aug. 6, 1844; married, Jan. 23, 1874, to Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, only daughter of Emperor Alexander II. Offspring:—(1) Alfred, born Oct. 15, 1874; (2) Marie, born Oct. 29, 1875; married Jan 10, 1893, to Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Crown Prince of Roumania. Offspring:—Carol, born Oct. 15, 1893;

Elizabeth, born October 11, 1894; (3) Victoria, born Nov. 25, 1876; married April 19, 1894, to Ernst Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse. Offspring:—Elizabeth, born March 11, 1895; (4) Alexandra, born Sept. 1, 1878; married, April 20, 1896, to Prince Ernst, Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. Offspring:—Gottfried, born March 24, 1897; (5) Beatrice, born April 20, 1884.

IV. Princess *Helena*, born May 25, 1846; married, July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Offspring:—(1) Christian, born April 14, 1867; (2) Albert John, born Feb. 26, 1869; (3) Victoria, born May 3, 1870; (4) Louise, born Aug. 12, 1872; married to Prince Aribert of Anhalt, July 6, 1891.

V. Princess *Louise*, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to John, Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll.

VI. Prince *Arthur*, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married, March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 25, 1860. Offspring:—(1) Margaret Victoria, born Jan. 15, 1882; (2) Arthur, born Jan. 13, 1883; (3) Victoria, born March 17, 1886.

Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, born 1853; married, 1882, to Princess Helena of Waldeck; died, 1884; left two children, Alice, born February 25, 1883; and Charles Edward, Duke of Albany, born July 19, 1884.

VII. Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857; married, July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry (died January 20, 1896), third son of Prince Alexander of Hesse. Offspring:—(1) Alexander Albert, born Nov. 23, 1886; (2) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887; (3) Leopold Arthur Louis, born May 21, 1889; (4) Maurice Victor Donald, born October 3, 1891.

Cousins of the Queen.

I. Prince *Ernest August*, Duke of Cumberland, born Sept. 21, 1845, the grandson of Duke Ernest August of Cumberland, fifth son of King George III.; married, December 21, 1878, to Princess Thyra of Denmark, born September 29, 1853. Six children.

II. Prince *George*, Duke of Cambridge, born March 26, 1819, the son of Duke Adolph of Cambridge, sixth son of King George III.; field-marshal in the British army (commander-in-chief till 1895).

III. Princess *Augusta*, sister of the preceding, born July 19, 1822; married June 28, 1843, to Grand Duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The Queen reigns in her own right, holding the Crown both by inheritance and election. Her legal title rests on the statute of 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 3, by which the succession to the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland was settled on the Princess Sophia of Hanover and the 'heirs of her body, being Protestants.'

The civil list of the Queen consists in a fixed Parliamentary

grant, and amounts to much less than the incomes of previous sovereigns. Under George I. this sum amounted at times to 1,000,000*l.* sterling, but in 1777 the civil list of the King was fixed at 900,000*l.*, and the income over and above that sum from the hereditary possessions of the Crown passed to the Treasury. Under William IV. the civil list was relieved of many burthens, and fixed at 510,000*l.*

It is established by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 2, that during her Majesty's reign all the revenues of the Crown shall be a part of the Consolidated Fund, but that a civil list shall be assigned to the Queen. In virtue of this Act, the Queen has granted to her an annual allowance of 385,000*l.* of which the Lords of the Treasury are directed to pay yearly 60,000*l.*, into her Majesty's Privy Purse; to set aside 231,260*l.* for the salaries of the royal household; 44,240*l.* for retiring allowances and pensions to servants; and 13,200*l.* for royal bounty, alms, and special services. This leaves an unappropriated surplus of 36,300*l.*, which may be applied in aid of the general expenditure of her Majesty's Court. The Queen has also paid to her the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, which in the year 1896 amounted to 82,430*l.*, and the payment made to her Majesty for the year was 60,000*l.*

On the Consolidated Fund are charged likewise the following sums allowed to members of the royal family:—10,000*l.* a year to the Duke of Edinburgh (reduced from £25,000 on the Duke's accession to the Dukedom of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in 1893); 25,000*l.* to the Duke of Connaught; 8,000*l.* to the Empress Victoria of Germany; 6,000*l.* to Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; 6,000*l.* to Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne; 6,000*l.* to Princess Henry (Beatrice) of Battenberg; 3,000*l.* to the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; 5,000*l.* to Princess of Teck, formerly Princess Mary of Cambridge; 12,000*l.* to George, Duke of Cambridge; and 6,000*l.* to Princess Helena of Waldeck, Duchess of Albany.

The heir-apparent to the Crown has, by 26 Vict. c. 1, settled upon him an annuity of 40,000*l.*, and by an Act passed in 1889 receives 37,000*l.* annually in addition for the support and maintenance of his children. The Prince of Wales has besides as income the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which in the year 1896 were 93,996*l.*, the sum paid to the Prince being 55,671*l.* The Princess of Wales has settled upon her by 26 Vict. cap. 1, the annual sum of 10,000*l.*, to be increased to 30,000*l.* in case of widowhood.

The following is a list of the sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Great Britain, with date of their accession, from the union of the crowns of England and Scotland:—

<i>House of Stuart.</i>		<i>House of Stuart-Orange.</i>	
James I.	1603	William and Mary	1689
Charles I.	1625	William III.	1694
<i>Commonwealth.</i>		<i>House of Stuart.</i>	
Parliamentary Executive	1649	Anne	1702
Protectorate	1653	<i>House of Hanover.</i>	
<i>House of Stuart.</i>		George I.	1714
Charles II.	1660	George II.	1727
James II.	1685	George III.	1760
		George IV.	1820
		William IV.	1830
		Victoria	1837

1. THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Constitution and Government.

I. IMPERIAL AND CENTRAL.

The supreme legislative power of the British Empire is by its Constitution given to Parliament. Parliament is summoned by the writ of the sovereign issued out of Chancery, by advice of the Privy Council, at least thirty-five days previous to its assembling. On a vacancy occurring in the House of Commons whilst Parliament is sitting, a writ for the election of a new member is issued upon motion in the House. If the vacancy occurs during the recess, the writ is issued at the instance of the Speaker.

It has become customary of late for Parliaments to meet in annual session extending from the middle of February to about the end of August. Every session must end with a prorogation, and by it all Bills which have not been passed during the session fall to the ground. The royal proclamation which summons Parliament in order to proceed to business must be issued fourteen days before the time of meeting. A dissolution is the civil death of Parliament; it may occur by the will of the sovereign, or, as is most usual, during the recess, by proclamation, or finally by lapse of time, the statutory limit of the duration of the existence of any Parliament being seven years. Formerly, on the demise of the sovereign Parliament stood dissolved by the fact thereof; but this was altered in the reign of William III. to the effect of postponing the dissolution till six months after the accession of the new sovereign, while the Reform Act of 1867 settled that the Parliament 'in being at any future demise of the Crown shall not be determined by such demise.'

The present form of Parliament, as divided into two Houses

of Legislature, the Lords and the Commons, dates from the middle of the fourteenth century.

The House of Lords consists of peers who hold their seats—(1) by hereditary right; (2) by creation of the sovereign; (3) by virtue of office—English bishops; (4) by election for life—Irish peers; (5) by election for duration of Parliament—Scottish peers.

The number of names on the 'Roll' was 401 in 1830; 457 in 1840; 448 in 1850; 458 in 1860; 503 in 1877; and 580 in 1897. About two-thirds of these hereditary peerages were created in the present century. Excluding the royal and ecclesiastical peerages, the 4 oldest existing peerages in the House of Lords date from the latter part of the thirteenth century, while 5 go back to the fourteenth and 7 to the fifteenth century. There are besides 8 peeresses of the United Kingdom in their own right, and 2 Scotch peeresses, and 18 Scotch and 62 Irish peers who are not peers of Parliament.

The House of Commons has consisted, since 49 Hen. III., of knights of the shire, or representatives of counties; of citizens, or representatives of cities; and of burgesses or representatives of boroughs, all of whom vote together. To the House of Commons, in the reign of Edward I., 37 counties and 166 boroughs each returned two representatives; but at the accession of Henry VIII. the total number of constituencies was only 147. The additions from Edward VI. to Charles II. were almost entirely of borough members. In the fourth Parliament of Charles I., the number of places in England and Wales for which returns were made, exclusive of counties, amounted to 210; and in the time of the Stuarts, the total number of members of the House of Commons was about 500. At the union of the English and Scottish Parliaments in 1707, 45 representatives of Scotland were added; and at the union of the British and Irish Parliaments in 1801, 100 representatives of Ireland. The average number of members was then about 650.

By the Reform Bill of 1832, the number of English county constituencies was increased from 52 to 82; 56 boroughs, containing a population of less than 2,000 each, were totally disfranchised, and 31 other boroughs, of less than 4,000 each, were required to send one representative instead of two. On the other hand, 22 new boroughs acquired the right to return two members, and 24 to return one member. In Scotland the town members were increased from 15 to 23—making 53 in all; while the Irish representatives were increased from 100 to 103.

The next great change in the constituency of the House of Commons, was made by the Reform Bill of 1867-68. By this

Act England and Wales were allotted 493 members and Scotland 60, while the number for Ireland remained unaltered, and household suffrage was conferred on boroughs in England and Scotland. A still greater reform was effected by the Representation of the People Act 1884, and the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885. The former introduced a 'service franchise,' extending to householders and lodgers in *counties* the suffrages which in 1867 had been conferred upon householders and lodgers in *boroughs*, and placed the three Kingdoms on a footing of equality as regards electoral qualifications; while the latter made a new division of the United Kingdom into county and borough constituencies, and raised the total number of members to 670, England receiving 6 new members, and Scotland 12.

The number of members and of registered electors for England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland respectively, in 1897 was as follows:—

	COUNTIES.		BOROUGHS.		UNIVERSITIES.		TOTAL.	
	Members	Electors	Members	Electors	Members	Electors	Members	Electors
England .	253	2,880,633	237	2,180,947	5	16,814	495	5,078,394
Scotland .	39	359,560	31	275,692	2	18,321	72	653,573
Ireland .	85	613,086	16	110,619	2	4,452	103	728,107
	377	3,853,229	284	2,567,258	9	39,587	670	6,460,074

Thus about one-sixth of the population are electors.

The number of those voting as 'Illiterates,' and the total votes recorded in 1895, were as follows:—

	England	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
Illiterates	28,521	4,062	40,357	72,940
Total votes polled being	3,190,826	447,591	220,506	3,858,923

All elections for members of Parliament must be by secret vote by ballot, an Act being passed annually to this effect.

No one under twenty-one years of age can be a member of Parliament. All clergymen of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland, and Roman Catholic clergymen are disqualified from sitting as members; all Government contractors, and all sheriffs and returning officers for the localities for which they act, are disqualified both from voting and from sitting as members. No English or Scottish peer can be elected to the House of Commons, but non-representative Irish peers are eligible.

The following is a table of the duration of Parliaments of the United Kingdom from the accession of George IV.:—

Reign	Parliament	When met	When dissolved	Existed		
				Y.	M.	D.
George IV.	1st	21 April 1820	2 June 1826	6	1	12
"	2nd	25 July 1826	24 July 1830	3	11	29
William IV.	1st	14 Sept. 1830	23 April 1831	0	7	9
"	2nd	14 June 1831	3 Dec. 1832	1	5	19
"	3rd	29 Jan. 1833	29 Dec. 1834	1	11	0
"	4th	19 Feb. 1835	17 July 1837	2	4	28
Victoria	1st	11 Sept. 1837	23 June 1841	3	9	12
"	2nd	19 Aug. 1841	23 July 1847	5	11	4
"	3rd	21 Sept. 1847	1 July 1852	4	9	10
"	4th	20 Aug. 1852	21 Mar. 1857	4	7	1
"	5th	30 April 1857	23 April 1859	1	11	23
"	6th	31 May 1859	6 July 1865	6	1	6
"	7th	15 Aug. 1865	11 Nov. 1868	3	2	27
"	8th	10 Dec. 1868	26 Jan. 1874	5	1	16
"	9th	5 Mar. 1874	24 Mar. 1880	6	0	19
"	10th	29 April 1880	18 Nov. 1885	5	6	20
"	11th	12 Jan. 1886	26 June 1886	0	5	14
"	12th	5 Aug. 1886	23 June 1892	5	10	23
"	13th	4 Aug. 1892	24 July 1895	2	11	20
"	14th	12 Aug. 1895				

The executive government of Great Britain and Ireland is vested nominally in the Crown; but practically in a committee of Ministers, commonly called the Cabinet, whose existence is dependent on the possession of a majority in the House of Commons.

The member of the Cabinet who fills the position of First Lord of the Treasury is, as a rule, the chief of the Ministry. It is on the Premier's recommendation that his colleagues are appointed; and he dispenses the greater portion of the patronage of the Crown.

The present Cabinet consists of the following members:

1. *Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*—Right Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., born 1830, younger son of the second Marquis; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for Stamford, 1853–68; succeeded to the title, 1868; Secretary of State for India, July, 1866, to March, 1867, and again, 1874–1878; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1878–1880; Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, June, 1885, to February, 1886; Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, August 3, 1886, to January 14, 1887; Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs till August, 1892. Present appointment, June 25, 1895.

2. *Lord President of the Council.*—Right Hon. the Duke of Devonshire, born 1833; succeeded to the title, 1891; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; M.P. for North Lancashire, 1857; a Lord of the Admiralty, 1863; Postmaster-General, 1868; M.P. for Radnor, 1869; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1871; M.P. for North-East Lancashire, 1880; Secretary of State for India, 1880; Secretary of State for War, 1882; M.P. for the Rossendale division of Lancashire, 1885. Present appointment, June 25, 1895.

3. *Lord High Chancellor.*—Right Hon. the Earl of Halsbury (formerly Sir Hardinge S. Giffard), born 1825; educated at Merton College, Oxford; called to the Bar (Inner Temple), 1850; Solicitor-General, 1875; M.P. for Launceston, 1877; Lord Chancellor, November, 1885, to February, 1886, and again, August, 1886, to August, 1892. Present appointment, June 25, 1895.

4. *Lord Privy Seal*.—Right Hon. Viscount *Cross* (formerly Sir Richard Cross), G.C.B., born 1823; educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the Bar (Inner Temple), 1849; M.P. for Preston, 1857; for South-West Lancashire, 1868; for Newton division, 1885; Secretary of State for Home Department, 1885; created Viscount, 1886; Secretary of State for India, 1886 to 1892. Present appointment, June 28, 1895.

5. *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*.—Right Hon. Lord *James of Hereford* (formerly Sir Henry James), born 1828; educated at Cheltenham College; called to the Bar, 1852; M.P. for Taunton, 1869; Solicitor-General, September to November, 1873; Attorney-General, 1873–1874, and 1880–1885; raised to Peerage, June, 1895. Present appointment, June 28, 1895.

6. *First Lord of the Treasury*.—Right Hon. Arthur J. *Balfour*, born 1848; educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; Private Secretary to Marquis of Salisbury, 1878–80, at Berlin Congress; M.P. for Hertford, 1879; for Manchester East, 1885; President of Local Government Board, 1885; Secretary for Scotland, 1886; admitted to Cabinet, November, 1886; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1887–1891; First Lord of the Treasury, November, 1891, to August, 1892. Present appointment, June 25, 1895.

7. *Secretary of State for the Home Department*.—Right Hon. Sir M. White *Ridley*, Bart., born 1842; educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford; M.P. for North Northumberland, 1868; Under-Secretary of State for Home Department, 1878–1880; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1885; M.P. for Blackpool division of Lancashire, 1886. Present appointment, June 28, 1895.

8. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.—Right Hon. Sir Michael E. *Hicks-Beach*, Bart., born 1837; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for East Gloucestershire, 1864; Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board, February to December, 1868; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1874; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1878; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1885; Chief Secretary for Ireland, August 3, 1886; resigned, March 5, 1887, but retained seat in Cabinet; President of the Board of Trade, 1888–1892. Present appointment, June 25, 1895.

9. *Secretary of State for the Colonies*.—Right Hon. Joseph *Chamberlain*, born 1836; educated at University College School, London; Mayor of Birmingham, 1873–1876; Chairman of the Birmingham School Board, 1874–1876; M.P. for Birmingham, 1876; for West Birmingham, 1885; President of the Board of Trade, 1880–1885; President of the Local Government Board, February to April, 1886; one of the Commissioners to Washington on North American Fisheries, 1887. Present appointment, June 25, 1895.

10. *Secretary of State for War*.—Right Hon. the Marquis of *Lansdowne*, born 1845; succeeded to title, 1866; educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; a Lord of the Admiralty, 1868; Under-Secretary for War, 1872; Under-Secretary for India, May to July, 1880; Governor-General of Canada, 1883–1888; Governor-General of India, 1888–1893. Present appointment, June 28, 1895.

11. *Secretary of State for India*.—Right Hon. Lord George *Hamilton*, born 1845; educated at Harrow; M.P. for Middlesex, 1868; for Ealing, 1885; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1885–86; and again, 1886–1892. Present appointment, June 28, 1895.

12. *First Lord of the Admiralty*.—Right Hon. G. J. *Goschen*, born 1831; educated at Rugby and Oriol College, Oxford; M.P. for City of London, 1863; Vice-President of the Board of Trade, 1865; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1866; President of the Poor Law Board, 1868; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1871; M.P. for Ripon, 1880; Special Envoy to Constantinople, 1880; M.P. for East Edinburgh, 1885; for St. George's, Hanover-square, London, 1887; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1887–1892. Present appointment, June 25, 1895.

13. *President of the Local Government Board*.—Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, born 1840; educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for Mid Lincoln, 1866; for Sleaford division, 1885; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1885; President of the Board of Agriculture, 1889. Present appointment, June 27, 1895.

14. *President of the Board of Trade*.—Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, born 1838; M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, 1874; for the St. George's division of the Tower Hamlets, 1885; Secretary to the Admiralty, 1885; President of the Local Government Board, 1886. Present appointment, June 28, 1895.

15. *Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland*.—Right Hon. Earl Cadogan, born 1840; succeeded to title, 1873; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for Bath, 1873; Under-Secretary for the Colonies, 1878; Lord Privy Seal, 1886. Present appointment, June 28, 1895.

16. *Lord Chancellor of Ireland*.—Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne (formerly Mr. Edward Gibson); born 1837; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; called to the Irish Bar, 1860; M.P. for Dublin University, 1875; Attorney-General for Ireland, 1877; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, June, 1885, to February, 1886, and again, August, 1886, to August, 1892. Present appointment, June 28, 1895.

17. *Secretary for Scotland*.—Right Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, born 1849; assumed restored title, 1869; educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford; is a Representative Peer for Scotland; Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, 1888. Present appointment, June 28, 1895.

18. *First Commissioner of Works*.—Right Hon. A. Akers-Douglas, born, 1851; educated at Eton and University College, Oxford; called to the Bar (Inner Temple), 1874; M.P. for East Kent, 1880 to 1885; and for the St. Augustine's division of Kent since 1885; Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, 1885-1886, and again, 1886-1892. Present appointment, July 2, 1895.

19. *President of the Board of Agriculture*.—Right Hon. W. H. Long, born 1854; educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for North Wilts, 1880; and for the Devizes division, 1885; Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, 1886-1892; M.P. for West Derby division of Liverpool, 1893. Present appointment, July 2, 1895.

The following is a list of the heads of the Administrations of Great Britain, since the appointment of Addington in 1801:—

Heds of Administrations.	Dates of Appointment	Heds of Administrations.	Dates of Appointment
Henry Addington	March 17, 1801	Earl of Aberdeen	Dec. 27, 1852
William Pitt	May 10, 1804	Viscount Palmerston	Feb. 8, 1855
Lord Grenville	Jan. 26, 1806	Earl of Derby	Feb. 22, 1858
Duke of Portland	March 24, 1807	Viscount Palmerston	June 17, 1859
Spencer Perceval	Dec. 6, 1810	Earl Russell	Oct. , 1865
Earl of Liverpool	June 8, 1812	Earl of Derby	July 6, 1866
George Canning	April 10, 1827	Benjamin Disraeli	Feb. 28, 1868
Viscount Goderich	August 10, 1827	W. E. Gladstone	Dec. 9, 1868
Duke of Wellington	Jan. 8, 1828	Benjamin Disraeli	Feb. 21, 1874
Earl Grey	Nov. 16, 1830	W. E. Gladstone	April 28, 1880
Viscount Melbourne	July 14, 1834	Marquis of Salisbury	June 24, 1885
Sir Robert Peel	Dec. 26, 1834	W. E. Gladstone	Feb. 6, 1886
Viscount Melbourne	April 18, 1835	Marquis of Salisbury	August 3, 1886
Sir Robert Peel	Aug. 30, 1841	W. E. Gladstone	August 15, 1892
Lord John Russell	July 6, 1846	Earl of Rosebery	March 5, 1894
Earl of Derby	Feb. 26, 1852	Marquis of Salisbury	June 25, 1895

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

England and Wales.—In each county the Crown is represented by a Lord-Lieutenant, who is generally also *custos rotulorum*, or keeper of the records. He usually nominates persons whom he considers fit and proper persons to be justices of the peace for his county, to be appointed by the Lord Chancellor. His duties however are almost nominal. There is also a sheriff, who represents the executive of the Crown, an under-sheriff, a clerk of the peace, coroners, who are appointed and paid by the County Councils, and other officers. The licensing of persons to sell intoxicating liquors, and the administration of the criminal law—except that which deals with some of the graver offences—is in the hands of the magistrates. For the purposes of local government England and Wales are divided into sixty-one administrative counties, including the county of London, which differ slightly in area from the geographical counties.

For each administrative county there is a popularly-elected Council, called a County Council, who co-opt a prescribed number of aldermen, either from their own body or from outside it. Aldermen are elected for six years, half of them retiring every third year. A councillor is elected for three years. The jurisdiction of the County Councils extend to (1) making of county and police rates; (2) borrowing of money; (3) supervision of county treasurer; (4) management of county halls and other buildings; (5) licensing of houses for music and dancing, and of racecourses; (6) maintenance and management of pauper lunatic asylums; (7) maintenance of reformatory and industrial schools; (8) management of bridges and main roads; (9) regulation of fees of inspectors, analysts, and other officers; (10) control of officers paid out of the county rate; (11) coroner's salary, fees, and district; (12) Parliamentary polling districts and registration; (13) contagious diseases of animals, and various other matters. The control of the county police is vested in a standing joint committee composed of an equal number of magistrates and members of the County Council. The London police are however under the control of the Home Secretary.

The administrative counties, with the exception of the County of London, are subdivided into 'County Districts' which are either 'Urban' or Rural, as the case may be. Generally speaking, an urban district comprises a town or a small area more or less closely populated, and a rural district takes in several country parishes. Women may be elected to District Councils, but may not sit on County Councils; and the chairman of a District Council is, unless a woman, a magistrate for the county by virtue of his office. The District Councils administer the Public Health and Highway Acts, and also exercise some powers formerly exercised by the justices out of session.

In every civil parish in a 'rural district' there is a Parish Meeting, at which every parochial elector may attend and vote. In such parishes of over 300 inhabitants there is in addition a Parish Council. To these latter bodies has been transferred all the civil powers of the old Vestries, including the election of overseers, and in addition very considerable powers over charities, allotments, and other public matters. Where there is no Parish Council some of these powers, including the appointment of the overseers, are exercised by the Parish Meeting. Urban District Councils can, by petitioning the Local Government Board—which is the supreme Local Government authority—obtain part or all of the powers of a Parish Council. Only Parish Meetings may have power to adopt the Public Libraries Acts,

the Baths and Washhouses Acts, the Lighting and Watching Acts, the Burials Acts, and the Public Improvements Acts.

In the County of London local government is carried on under the County Council by the Vestries, formed under the Metropolis Management Acts, and exercise powers similar but somewhat wider than urban district councils. These Vestries are elected on the same wide suffrage as district councillors. Married women, properly qualified, have votes, and may now sit on them, as well as single women. [See Local Government Acts, 1888 and 1894.]

In all the great towns, including 'county boroughs,' local business is administered by a municipal Corporation, which derives its authority from a charter granted by the Crown. In 1835 the municipalities of the country were completely reorganised. A municipal Corporation consists of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, and acts through a Council elected by the burgesses—practically by the ratepayers. The councillors serve for three years, one-third retiring annually; the aldermen are elected by the Council, and the mayor, who serves for one year, also by the Council. A municipal Corporation has practically all the powers of an urban district council, in addition to the privilege of electing a mayor and corporation, and in some cases municipal boroughs have a separate commission of the peace and maintain their own police force. As to Poor Law and School Board administration, see 'Pauperism' and 'Instruction.'

Scotland.—By the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894, a Local Government Board for Scotland was constituted, its President being the Secretary for Scotland. The Local Government Act which was passed for Scotland in 1889 followed in its main outlines the English Act of the previous year. The powers of local administration in counties formerly exercised by the Commissioners of Supply and Road Trustees were either wholly or in part transferred to the new Councils, which took over their duties and responsibilities in 1890. The Act of 1894 provided that a Parish Council should be established in every parish to take the place of the Parochial Boards and to exercise powers similar to those of the Parish Councils in England. Municipal bodies exist in the towns of Scotland, as in those of England, but instead of 'aldermen' there are 'baillies,' and instead of a 'mayor' there is a 'provost.' There are in Scotland five kinds of burghs—(1) Burghs of barony; (2) Burghs of regality (no practical distinction between these two); (3) Royal Burghs, representatives of which meet together annually in Edinburgh, as the 'Convention of Royal Burghs,' for the transaction of business; (4) Parliamentary Burghs which by an Act passed in 1879 are enabled to send representatives to the convention; (5) Police Burghs, in which the local authority are the Police Commissioners.

Ireland.—In the counties local affairs are not in the hands of a popularly elected body. The principal county authority for local government is the grand jury, which is appointed under the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 116. Its powers end with each of the assizes. In Ireland the towns are partly corporate and partly governed by Commissioners. There are eleven boroughs with a mayor, aldermen, and councillors, whose powers are regulated by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 108. The ordinary affairs of the borough, such as lighting, watching, and cleansing, are administered by the Council, which has power to levy rates for these purposes. But in the majority of Irish towns, as they have no charter of incorporation, the local affairs are administered by a body of Commissioners, who have powers generally to discharge the usual municipal functions, and are empowered to levy rates to defray the cost of administration.

The *Isle of Man* and the *Channel Islands* are not bound by Acts of the Imperial Parliament unless specially mentioned. The *Isle of Man* is administered in accordance with its own laws by the Court of Tynwald, con-

sisting of the Governor, appointed by the Crown; the Council for Public Affairs, composed chiefly of ecclesiastical and judicial dignitaries appointed by the Crown; and the House of Keys, a representative assembly of 24 members chosen on a property qualification for 7 years by the 6 'sheadings' or local subdivisions, and the 4 municipalities. The Channel Islands are administered according to their own laws and customs, each by a Lieut.-Governor, with judicial and other functionaries; and a 'States' Assembly, partly elective. Jersey has a separate legal existence. Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark have a Lieut.-Governor in common, but otherwise their governments are separate.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The population was thus distributed at the census, taken April 5, 1891:—

Divisions	Area in sq. miles	Males	Females	Total Population on April 5, 1891
England	50,867	18,291,402	14,192,088	27,483,490
Wales	7,442	761,499	757,536	1,519,035
Scotland	29,785	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647
Ireland	32,588	2,818,953	2,385,797	4,704,750
Isle of Man	227	26,329	29,279	55,608
Channel Islands	75	48,226	49,008	92,234
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad } }	—	224,211	—	224,211
Total	120,979	18,608,337	19,496,638	38,104,975

The following table gives the population of those divisions at each of the four decennial censuses previous to 1891:—

Divisions	1851	1861	1871	1881
England	16,921,888	18,954,444	21,495,131	24,618,926
Wales	1,005,721	1,111,780	1,217,185	1,360,513
Scotland	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018	3,785,573
Ireland	6,574,271	5,798,937	5,412,377	5,174,836
Isle of Man	52,387	52,469	54,042	53,558
Channel Islands	90,739	90,978	90,596	87,702
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad } }	212,194	250,356	216,080	215,374
Total, United Kingdom	27,745,942	29,321,288	31,845,379	35,241,482

The decennial rate of increase or decrease (-) per cent. at each of the last five censuses has been as follows:—

—	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891
England and Wales.	12·65	11·93	13·20	14·36	11·65
Scotland.	10·25	6·01	9·72	11·18	7·76
Ireland.	-19·85	-11·50	-6·65	-4·40	-9·1
The Islands.	—	0·22	0·83	-2·34	4·7
	2·5	5·7	8·6	10·75	8·17

If Ireland be excluded from the calculation, it will be found that the rate of increase for the remainder of the United Kingdom was very nearly uniform.

The proportion per cent. of the population living in the various divisions of the United Kingdom was as follows at each of the six decennial censuses from 1841 to 1891:—

Divisions	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891
England	55·4	61·0	64·6	67·5	69·8	72·2
Wales	3·4	3·6	3·8	3·8	3·8	3·8
Scotland	9·7	10·4	10·4	10·6	10·6	10·7
Ireland.	30·2	23·7	19·8	17·0	14·6	12·5
Isle of Man	·2	·2	·2	·2	·2	·1
Channel Islands	·3	·3	·3	·3	·3	·2
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad	·8	·8	·9	·6	·7	·5

In 1891, in Wales and Monmouthshire 508,036 persons or 28·6 per cent. of the population were returned as able to speak Welsh only, and 402,253, or 22·6 per cent., as able to speak Welsh and English. Thus 910,289, or 51·2 per cent., persons could speak Welsh. In 1881 the number returned was 950,000, or about 70 per cent. In 1891, in Scotland, 43,738, or 1·09 per cent., of the population of Scotland could speak Gaelic only, and 210,677, or 5·23 per cent., could speak Gaelic and English. Thus 254,415, or 6·32 per cent., could speak Gaelic. In 1881 the number was 231,594, or 6·20 per cent. In 1891, in Ireland, 38,121, or ·81 per cent. of the population of Ireland, could speak Irish only, and 642,053, or 13·65 per cent., could speak Irish and English. Thus 680,174, or 14·46 per cent., could speak Irish. In 1881 the number was 949,932, or 18·20 per cent.

The population of the United Kingdom and its divisions (exclusive of army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad) at the end of June, in each of the last ten years, was estimated as follows:—

Year	Total of United Kingdom	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
1888	36,881,271	28,136,258	3,943,701	4,801,312
1889	37,178,929	28,448,239	3,973,305	4,757,385
1890	37,484,764	28,763,673	4,003,132	4,717,959
1891	37,796,390	29,081,962	4,033,180	4,681,248
1892	38,103,519	29,401,898	4,063,452	4,638,169
1893	38,434,629	29,725,358	4,093,959	4,615,312
1894	38,777,687	30,052,397	4,124,691	4,600,599
1895	39,113,465	30,383,047	4,155,654	4,574,764
1896	39,464,582	30,717,355	4,186,849	4,560,378
1897	39,824,563	31,055,355	4,218,279	4,550,929

1. *England and Wales.*

The population of England and Wales was as follows at the ten enumerations, 1801 to 1891 :—

Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile	Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile
1801 . . .	8,892,536	153	1851 . . .	17,927,609	308
1811 . . .	10,164,256	175	1861 . . .	20,066,224	345
1821 . . .	12,000,236	207	1871 . . .	22,712,266	390
1831 . . .	13,896,797	139	1881 . . .	25,974,439	446
1841 . . .	15,914,148	274	1891 . . .	29,002,525	498

The following table shows the area in square miles, the total population, and the population per square mile in 1891, of the administrative counties of England and Wales :—

Administrative Counties	Area. sq. miles	Population, 1891.			
		Males	Females	Total	Persq.mile
Bedford . . .	466	75,477	85,227	160,704	344·9
Berks . . .	712	86,647	89,462	176,109	247·3
Buckingham . . .	743	91,195	94,089	185,284	249·3
Cambridge	485	59,397	62,564	121,961	251·5
Isle of Ely	374	31,563	32,298	63,861	170·8
Chester . . .	1,009	260,387	276,257	536,644	531·8
Cornwall . . .	1,357	149,259	173,312	322,571	237·7
Cumberland	1,516	132,080	134,469	266,549	175·8
Derby . . .	1,022	216,269	210,499	426,768	417·6
Devon . . .	2,597	213,390	241,963	455,353	175·3
Dorset . . .	988	94,735	99,782	194,517	196·9
Durham . . .	999	371,137	350,324	721,461	722·2
Essex . . .	1,533	287,608	291,747	579,355	377·9
Gloucester . . .	1,236	182,985	201,567	384,552	311·1
Hereford . . .	840	56,090	59,859	115,949	138·0
Hertford . . .	636	108,471	116,079	224,550	353·1
Huntingdon	366	27,061	27,908	54,969	150·2
Kent . . .	1,519	383,849	401,825	785,674	517·2
Lancaster . . .	1,757	848,459	919,814	1,768,273	1,006·4

AREA AND POPULATION

17

Administrative Counties	Area sq. miles	Population, 1891			
		Males	Females	Total	Per sq. mile
Leicester	813	98,268	102,200	200,468	246·6
Lincoln—					
Parts of Holland	399	36,749	38,728	75,522	189·3
„ Kesteven	737	52,410	58,500	105,910	143·7
„ Lindsey	1,502	98,746	100,309	199,055	132·5
London	118	1,999,435	2,232,683	4,232,118 ¹	35,865·4
Middlesex	233	260,920	299,092	560,012	2,403·5
Monmouth	535	106,018	97,329	203,347	380·1
Norfolk	2,037	156,535	161,448	317,983	156·1
Northampton	914	101,711	101,536	203,247	222·3
Soke of Peterborough	84	17,213	18,036	35,249	419·6
Northumberland	2,007	160,485	159,295	319,780	159·3
Nottingham	826	115,469	116,477	231,946	280·8
Oxford	750	71,865	73,584	145,449	193·9
Rutland	152	10,323	10,836	20,659	135·9
Salop	1,343	116,736	119,603	236,339	175·9
Somerset	1,624	182,370	204,496	386,866	238·2
Southampton	1,466	193,601	193,248	386,849	263·9
Isle of Wight	146	36,482	42,190	78,672	538·8
Stafford	1,142	408,573	409,717	818,290	716·5
Suffolk (East)	859	89,994	93,484	183,478	213·5
„ (West)	609	59,611	61,841	120,952	198·6
Surrey	707	196,613	222,243	418,856	592·4
Sussex (East)	822	112,897	127,367	240,264	292·3
„ (West)	629	68,369	72,250	140,619	223·5
Warwick	879	146,937	160,256	307,193	349·5
Westmorland	783	32,326	33,772	66,098	84·4
Wilts	1,375	130,662	134,335	264,997	192·7
Worcester	740	142,012	154,649	296,661	400·9
York (East Riding)	1,159	70,057	71,459	141,516	122·1
„ (North Riding)	2,122	140,771	144,066	284,837	134·2
„ (West Riding)	2,658	666,419	685,151	1,351,570	508·5
Total of England	50,325	9,756,631	10,363,225	20,119,856	399·8
Anglesey	275	23,941	26,157	50,098	182·1
Brecknock	734	25,633	25,760	51,393	70·0
Cardigan	692	27,731	35,736	63,467	91·7
Carmarthen	918	62,316	68,250	130,566	142·2
Carnarvon	563	56,047	61,186	117,233	208·2
Denbigh	663	60,018	58,825	118,843	179·2
Flint	256	38,242	39,035	77,277	301·9
Glamorgan	790	249,567	218,387	467,954	592·3
Merioneth	668	24,035	25,177	49,212	73·6
Montgomery	797	28,222	29,781	58,003	72·8
Pembroke	614	41,319	46,977	88,296	143·8
Radnor	471	10,869	10,922	21,791	46·3
Total of Wales	7,441	647,940	646,193	1,294,133	173·9
Total of England and Wales	57,766	10,404,571	11,009,418	21,413,990	370·7

The following table shows the area and the population of the 64 county boroughs of England and Wales in 1891, together with the Registrar-General's estimate of the population of 32 large towns in the middle of 1897:—

County Boroughs	Area sq. miles	Estimated pop. of municipal boroughs, 1897	Population, 1891			
			Males	Females	Total	Per sq. mile
Barrow-in-Furness . . .	17.2	—	27,278	24,489	51,712	8,006.6
Bath	5.8	—	21,125	30,719	51,844	9,781.9
Birkenhead	6.0	111,249	48,354	51,503	99,857	16,642.8
Birmingham	19.8	508,772	281,861	246,752	478,113	24,147.1
Blackburn	10.9	131,830	56,114	63,950	120,064	11,015.0
Bolton	8.7	121,483	54,401	60,601	115,002	31,081.6
Bootle	2.5	—	24,760	24,467	49,217	19,686.8
Bradford	16.9	231,260	100,445	115,916	216,361	12,802.4
Brighton	4.0	121,401	50,726	66,147	116,873	28,968.2
Bristol	7.0	232,242	101,288	120,290	221,578	81,654.0
Burnley	6.1	106,122	41,807	45,709	87,016	14,265.0
Bury	9.4	—	26,861	30,361	57,212	6,086.4
Canterbury	6.2	—	11,489	11,623	23,062	8,719.7
Cardiff	9.5	170,063	65,745	68,170	128,915	18,570.0
Chester	4.6	—	17,570	19,585	37,105	8,066.8
Coventry	4.8	—	25,699	27,095	52,724	10,984.2
Croydon	14.1	121,171	45,453	57,242	102,695	7,283.3
Derby	5.4	103,291	46,290	47,886	94,146	17,434.4
Devonport	2.8	—	28,585	26,208	54,808	19,572.5
Dudley	5.6	—	22,432	23,308	45,740	8,167.9
Exeter	2.9	—	16,563	20,841	37,404	12,897.9
Gateshead	4.9	101,070	43,239	42,453	85,692	17,488.2
Gloucester	2.2	—	18,998	20,446	39,444	17,929.1
Grimsby	4.4	—	25,889	26,095	51,984	11,808.2
Halifax	13.3	96,747	41,921	47,911	89,832	6,754.8
Hanley	2.8	—	27,337	27,609	54,946	19,623.6
Hastings	2.3	—	20,945	31,278	52,223	18,651.1
Huddersfield	18.5	101,454	44,568	50,862	95,420	5,157.8
Ipswich	12.7	—	26,668	30,702	57,360	4,516.5
Kingston-upon-Hull	12.9	225,045	97,884	102,160	200,044	15,507.3
Leeds	33.7	409,472	117,027	190,478	307,505	10,905.2
Lelcester	13.4	203,599	82,441	92,183	174,624	18,081.6
Lincoln	5.9	—	20,247	21,244	41,491	7,032.4
Liverpool	10.2	633,078	252,436	265,544	517,980	50,782.3
Manchester	20.2	634,299	243,879	261,489	505,368	25,018.2
Middlesbrough	4.4	—	39,385	36,147	75,582	17,166.4
Newcastle-on-Tyne	8.4	217,565	91,848	94,462	186,300	22,178.6
Newport (Mon.)	7.0	—	27,615	27,092	54,707	7,815.3
Northampton	2.0	—	29,620	31,392	61,012	30,506.0
Norwich	11.8	110,154	46,623	54,347	100,970	8,556.8
Nottingham	17.1	232,934	98,730	115,147	213,877	12,507.4
Oldham	7.4	145,845	62,862	68,601	131,463	17,765.8
Oxford	7.4	—	20,501	25,241	45,742	6,181.4
Plymouth	2.4	97,658	39,350	44,898	84,248	35,103.8
Portsmouth	6.8	132,585	76,537	82,714	159,251	23,419.3
Preston	6.4	115,108	49,305	58,268	107,573	16,808.3
Reading	9.2	—	29,316	30,739	60,054	6,527.6
Rochdale	6.5	—	33,193	38,203	71,401	10,984.8
St. Helens	10.3	—	37,208	34,085	71,288	6,921.2
Salford	8.1	213,190	95,597	102,542	198,139	24,461.6
Sheffield	30.7	351,848	160,304	163,939	324,243	10,561.7
Southampton	3.1	—	30,926	34,399	65,325	21,072.6
South Shields	2.9	—	39,331	39,010	78,391	27,081.4
Stockport	3.4	—	32,789	37,474	70,263	20,656.6
Sunderland	4.5	142,107	64,185	66,830	131,015	29,114.4
Swansea	8.0	100,300	44,938	45,411	90,349	11,293.6

County Boroughs	Area sq. miles	Estimated pop. of municipal boroughs, 1897	Population, 1891			
			Males	Females	Total	Per sq. mile
Walsall	11.7	—	35,783	36,006	71,789	6,185.8
West Bromwich	9.1	—	30,026	29,448	59,474	6,535.6
West Ham	7.3	273,682	102,341	102,562	204,903	28,068.9
Wigan	3.4	—	27,085	27,928	55,013	16,180.3
Wolverhampton	5.5	87,287	41,017	41,645	82,662	15,029.4
Worcester	5.0	—	19,736	23,172	42,908	8,531.6
Yarmouth, Great	5.6	—	22,494	26,840	49,334	8,809.6
York	5.6	—	82,551	84,453	167,004	11,965.0
Total County Boroughs	548.6	—	3,648,830	3,940,206	7,588,586	13,959.8
Total Counties and County Boroughs	58,810	—	14,052,901	14,949,694	29,002,525	497.4

The number of inhabited houses in England and Wales in 1891 was 5,451,497; uninhabited, 372,184; building, 38,387; against 4,831,519 inhabited; 386,676 uninhabited; and 46,414 building in 1881.

Assuming that the population of urban sanitary districts is urban, and the population outside such districts rural, the following table shows, according to the figures of the preliminary census report, the distribution of the urban and rural population of England and Wales in 1891, and their percentage of increase during the decennium 1881-1891:—

Population of Districts	No. of Districts	Aggregate pop. of districts, 1891	Percentage of entire pop. 1891	Percentage of increase, 1881-1891
250,000 and upwards	6	6,375,645	22.0	9.1
100,000—250,000	18	2,793,825	9.6	19.1
50,000—100,000	38	2,610,976	9.0	22.9
20,000—50,000	120	3,655,025	12.6	22.5
10,000—20,000	176	2,391,076	8.3	18.9
3,000—10,000	453	2,609,141	8.9	9.6
Under 3,000	195	367,282	1.3	2.6
Total Urban	1,006	20,802,770	71.7	15.3
Rural	—	8,198,248	28.3	3.4
Total Population	—	29,001,018	100.0	11.65

From these figures it appears that 22 per cent. of the population of England and Wales live in six towns of upwards of 250,000 inhabitants; 31.6 per cent. (in 1881, 29.6 per cent.) in 24 (in 1881, 20) towns of over 100,000 inhabitants; 40.6 per cent. in 62 towns of over 50,000 inhabitants; 53.2 per cent. in 182 towns of over 20,000 inhabitants; and 17,826,847, or 61.5 per cent. in 358 towns of over 10,000 inhabitants. In 1881, 14,626,181, or 56.3 per cent. of the whole population, lived in 303 towns of over 10,000 inhabitants.

More than one-fourth of the total urban population, and nearly one-seventh of the total population of England and Wales are concentrated in the metropolis. The limits of the metropolis were defined by the Registrar-General, in the census returns of 1891, as consisting of an 'Inner Ring' and an 'Outer Ring,' the former subdivided into a 'Central Area' and 'Rest of Inner Ring.' The following table gives the results of the censuses in 1881 and 1891 :—

Divisions of the Metropolis	Population		Rates of Increase (+) or Decrease (-) per cent.	
	1881	1891	1871-81	1881-91
Central Area	1,101,994	1,022,529	- 4·6	- 7·2
Rest of 'Inner Ring'	2,713,550	3,188,527	+ 29·3	+ 17·5
Inner or Registration London	3,815,544	4,211,056	+ 17·3	+ 10·4
'Outer Ring'	951,117	1,422,276	+ 50·5	+ 49·5
'Greater London'	4,766,661	5,633,332	+ 22·7	+ 18·2

The population of registration London on March 29, 1896, was 4,411,271 ; in the middle of 1897, as estimated by the Registrar-General, it was 4,463,169 ; of the 'outer ring,' 1,828,508 ; total (or 'greater London'), 6,291,677.

The night population of the City of London in 1891 was 37,694 (50,652 in 1881) ; the day population in 1891 was 301,384 ; in 1881 it was 261,061.

The following is the division of the population aged 10 years and upwards in England and Wales according to occupation in 1891 :—

	Males	Females	Total
Professional class	597,739	328,393	926,132
Domestic "	140,773	1,759,555	1,900,328
Commercial "	1,364,377	35,858	1,399,735
Agricultural and fishing class	1,284,919	52,026	1,336,945
Industrial class	5,495,446	1,840,898	7,336,344
Unoccupied class	1,708,713	7,445,660	9,154,373
Total	10,591,967	11,461,890	22,053,857

2. Scotland.

Scotland has an area of 29,785 square miles, including its islands, 186 in number, with a population (including military in barracks and seamen on board vessels in the harbours), according to the census of 1891, of 4,025,647 souls, giving 135 inhabitants to the square mile.

The following table exhibits the numbers of the population of Scotland at the dates of the several censuses, together with the density per square mile :—

Date of Enumeration	Population	Density per sq. mile	Date of Enumeration	Population	Density per sq. mile
1801	1,608,420	54	1851	2,888,742	97
1811	1,805,864	60	1861	3,062,294	100
1821	2,091,521	70	1871	3,360,018	113
1831	2,364,386	79	1881	3,735,573	125
1841	2,620,184	88	1891	4,025,647	135

The country is divided into 33 civil counties, grouped under eight geographical divisions. The following table gives the results of the census, excluding the military in barracks and the seamen on board vessels in the harbours, on April 5, 1891 :—

Divisions and Civil Counties	Area in sq. miles	Population			Pop. per sq. mile
		Males	Females	Total	
1. Northern.					
Sutherland	551	12,190	16,521	28,711	52·1
Orkney	376	14,298	16,155	30,453	80·9
Caithness	686	17,472	19,705	37,177	54·2
Sutherland	2,028	10,395	11,501	21,896	10·8
2. North-Western.					
Ross and Cromarty	3,078	37,279	41,448	78,727	25·5
Inverness	4,088	43,585	46,536	90,121	22·0
3. North-Eastern.					
Nairn	195	4,284	4,871	9,155	46·9
Elgin	476	20,368	23,103	43,471	91·3
Banff	641	29,547	32,137	61,684	96·7
Aberdeen	1,955	135,185	148,851	284,036	145·3
Kincardine	383	17,524	17,968	35,492	92·7
4. East-Midland.					
Forfar	875	125,414	152,321	277,735	317·4
Perth	2,528	57,826	64,359	122,185	47·5
Fife	492	90,527	99,838	190,365	386·9
Kinross	73	3,160	3,513	6,673	91·4
Clackmannan	48	15,834	17,306	33,140	690·4
5. West-Midland.					
Stirling	447	59,478	58,543	118,021	264·0
Dumbarton	241	48,683	49,331	98,014	406·7
Argyll	3,213	86,292	37,793	74,085	23·0
Bute	218	8,211	10,193	18,404	84·4
6. South-Western.					
Renfrew	245	110,520	120,292	230,812	942·0
Ayr	1,128	111,037	115,349	226,386	200·7
Leamington	882	550,847	555,052	1,105,899	1 253·8

Divisions and Civil Counties	Area in sq. miles	Population			Pop. per sq. mile
		Males	Females	Total	
7. South-Eastern.					
Linlithgow	120	27,946	24,862	52,808	440·1
Edinburgh	362	205,765	228,511	434,276	1,199·7
Haddington	271	18,169	19,208	37,377	137·9
Berwick	461	15,383	16,967	32,290	70·0
Peebles	355	6,912	7,838	14,750	41·6
Selkirk	257	12,909	14,803	27,712	107·8
8. Southern.					
Roxburgh	665	25,901	28,599	53,500	80·4
Dumfries	1,063	34,898	39,347	74,245	69·8
Kirkcudbright	898	18,902	21,083	39,985	44·5
Wigtown	486	16,976	19,086	36,062	74·2
Total Scotland	29,785	1,942,717	2,082,980	4,025,647	135·1

The number of inhabited houses in Scotland in 1891 was 817,568 ; uninhabited, 51,460 ; building, 5,618.

According to parliamentary or police burghs, the population of the larger towns in 1891 was distributed as follows :—

In Towns of	No. of Towns	Inhabitants	Per cent. of Total Population
Over 100,000	4	1,200,374	29·8
Between 50,000 and 100,000	8	198,555	4·9
„ 20,000 and 50,000	9	245,724	6·1
„ 10,000 and 20,000	18	278,002	6·9
Total	34	1,922,655	47·7

According to registration districts, the population of the principal towns of Scotland was as follows at the Census of 1891 and in the middle of 1897, as estimated in the Registrar-General's Report :—

Towns	Population 1891	Population 1897	Towns	Population 1891	Population 1897
Glasgow	618,052	714,919	Paisley	69,295	74,206
Edinburgh	264,796	292,364	Greenock	63,512	61,474
Dundee	155,675	163,090	Perth	30,768	30,524
Aberdeen	123,327	138,143	Kilmarnock	27,968	—
Leith	69,885	75,186			

At the Census of 1891 the population of Glasgow, parliamentary and suburban, was 658,198, and the increase (1881-1891) 13·9 per cent.

The total population of these nine towns represented nearly two-fifths the population of Scotland. In 1881 the total town population was 2,306,852 ; in

the village population, 447,884 ; and the rural, 980,887. In 1891 the town population was 2,631,291, showing an increase of 14·06 per cent. ; the village population was 465,836, the increase being 4·01 per cent. ; and the rural 928,513, there being a decrease of 5·83 per cent.

The occupations of the people, according to the census of 1891, were as follows :—

	Males	Females	Total
Professional class	75,532	35,787	111,319
Domestic „	13,102	190,051	203,153
Commercial „	170,676	10,276	180,952
Agricultural „	219,042	80,082	249,124
Industrial „	742,036	290,368	1,032,404
Unoccupied and non-productive class	722,329	1,526,363	2,248,695
Total	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647

3. Ireland.

Ireland has an area of 32,531 square miles, or 20,819,982 acres, inhabited, in 1891, by 4,704,750 souls. The following table gives the population of Ireland at different census periods, with the density per square mile :—

Year of Census	Population	Density per sq. mile	Year of Census	Population	Density per sq. mile
1801	5,395,456	166	1851	6,552,885	201
1811	5,937,856	186	1861	5,798,564	178
1821	6,801,827	209	1871	5,412,377	167
1831	7,767,401	239	1881	5,174,836	159
1841	8,175,124	251	1891	4,704,750	144

The subjoined tables give the results of the enumerations in the four provinces of April 3, 1881, and of April 5, 1891, together with the decrease, in numbers and rate per cent., between 1881 and 1891 :—

Provinces	1881	1891	Decrease between 1881 and 1891	
			Number	Rate per cent.
Leinster	1,278,989	1,187,760	91,229	7·13
Munster	1,831,115	1,172,402	158,713	11·92
Ulster	1,743,075	1,619,814	123,261	·07
Connaught	821,657	724,774	96,883	11·79
Total of Ireland	5,174,836	4,704,750	470,086	9·08

The area and the population of the counties of the four provinces of Ireland at the census of April 5, 1891, are given in the following table :—

Provinces and Counties	Population				Pop. per sq. mile
	Area in sq. miles	Males	Females	Total	
<i>Province of Leinster.</i>					
Carlow County	349	20,552	20,384	40,936	117·3
Dublin "	354	197,409	221,807	419,216	1,184·2
Kildare "	654	38,407	31,799	70,206	107·3
Kilkenny "	796	43,468	43,798	87,261	109·6
King's "	772	33,777	31,786	65,563	84·9
Longford "	421	26,681	25,966	52,647	125·0
Louth "	316	35,242	37,796	71,038	224·8
Meath "	906	39,224	37,763	76,987	84·9
Queen's "	664	33,171	31,712	64,883	97·7
Westmeath "	708	33,927	31,182	65,109	91·9
Wexford "	901	54,935	56,843	111,778	124·0
Wicklow "	781	31,064	31,082	62,136	79·5
Total of Leinster	7,622	587,847	599,913	1,187,760	155·8
<i>Province of Munster.</i>					
Clare County	1,294	63,138	61,345	124,483	96·2
Cork "	2,890	219,988	218,444	438,432	151·7
Kerry "	1,853	91,017	88,119	179,136	96·6
Limerick County	1,064	78,607	80,305	158,912	149·3
Tipperary "	1,659	86,807	86,381	173,188	104·4
Waterford "	721	48,054	50,197	98,251	136·2
Total of Munster	9,481	587,611	584,791	1,172,402	123·6
<i>Province of Ulster.</i>					
Antrim County	1,237	220,514	227,614	428,128	346·1
Armagh "	512	68,370	74,919	143,289	279·8
Cavan "	746	56,772	55,145	111,917	150·0
Donegal "	1,870	91,478	94,157	185,635	99·2
Down "	957	126,268	140,791	267,059	279·1
Fermanagh, "	715	37,344	36,826	74,170	103·7
Londonderry County	816	73,260	78,749	152,009	186·2
Monaghan "	500	42,727	43,479	86,206	172·4
Tyrone "	1,260	84,596	86,805	171,401	136·0
Total of Ulster	8,613	781,329	838,485	1,619,814	188·1
<i>Province of Connaught.</i>					
Galway County	2,452	108,283	106,429	214,712	87·5
Leitrim "	619	39,715	38,903	78,618	127·0
Mayo "	2,126	107,498	111,536	219,034	103·1
Roscommon County	949	58,000	56,397	114,397	120·5
Sligo "	721	48,670	49,343	98,013	135·9
Total of Connaught	6,867	362,166	362,608	724,774	105·5
Total of Ireland	32,583	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750	144·4

The number of inhabited houses at the census of 1891 was 870,578, against 914,108 in 1881, and 961,380 in 1871. The decrease in the decennial period 1881-1891 amounted to 4·7 per cent.

Of uninhabited houses, there were 58,257 at the census of 1881, and 69,320 in 1891, representing an increase of 18·9 per cent. in uninhabited houses; in 1881 there were 1,710 houses building; in 1891 there were 2,602.

The population in 1891 was distributed as follows among the larger towns :—

In Towns of	No. of Towns	Inhabitants	Per cent. of Total Population
Over 100,000	2	500,951	10·7
Between 50,000 and 100,000	1	75,345	1·6
„ 20,000 and 50,000	5	148,272	3·0
„ 10,000 and 20,000	10	124,983	2·6
Total	18	844,551	17·9

In Ireland, in 1891, there were only three cities with over 50,000 inhabitants—viz., Dublin, with 245,001, but 861,891 within the metropolitan police district (349,688 in 1881); Belfast, 255,950; Cork, 75,345; Limerick had 37,155 inhabitants; Londonderry, 33,200; Waterford, 20,852.

The population was divided as follows according to occupation in 1891 :—

—	Males	Females	Total
Professional class	138,971	75,272	214,243
Domestic „	34,490	220,654	255,144
Commercial „	81,012	2,161	83,173
Agricultural „	845,891	91,068	936,759
Industrial „	404,155	252,255	656,410
Indefinite and non-productive	814,634	1,744,387	2,559,021
Total	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750

4. *Islands in the British Seas.*

The population of the Islands in the British Seas was found to be as follows at the census of April 5, 1891 :—

Islands	Area square miles	Population		Population per sq. mile 1891	Increase per cent.
		1881	1891		
Isle of Man	220	53,558	55,608	252·7	3·8
Channel Islands	Acres				
Jersey	28,717	52,445	54,518	—	4·0
Guernsey, &c.	12,605	35,257	37,716	—	7·0
Total	182,122	141,260	147,842	—	4·7

The following were the numbers of the population of the Islands at each of the four censuses of 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891 :—

Islands	1861	1871	1881	1891
Iale of Man	52,469	54,042	53,558	55,608
Jersey	55,613	56,627	52,445	54,518
Guernsey, Herm, and Jethou	29,850	30,685	32,638	35,287
Alderney	4,932	2,738	2,048	1,857
Sark and Brechou . . .	583	546	571	572
Total	143,447	144,638	141,260	147,842

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1. *Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

England and Wales.

Year	Estimated Population	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages
1892	29,401,898	897,957	37,581	559,684	227,135
1893	29,725,358	914,542	38,858	569,958	218,689
1894	30,052,397	889,242	38,343	498,515	226,109
1895	30,383,047	922,291	38,836	568,997	228,204
1896	30,717,355	917,201	38,729	527,929	242,445

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population in the middle of each year is based on the assumption that the rate of increase which prevailed in the intercensal period immediately preceding, has since been maintained. Thus it is assumed that the rate of increase in London was constant between 1891 and 1896, and that the rate of increase in the remainder of the country was constant between 1881 and 1896.

The proportion of illegitimate births to the total births in 1896 was 4·2 per cent., having gradually diminished from 7 per cent. in 1845. The minimum rate in 1895 was 2·9 per cent. in Middlesex and in Essex, and the maximum 7·4 in Shropshire. The percentage for London was 3·7. The births and deaths are exclusive of still-born.

The proportion of male to female children born in England during 1895 was as 1,034 to 1,000. But as the former suffer from a higher rate of mortality than the latter, the equilibrium between the sexes is restored about the tenth year of life, and is finally changed to the proportion of 1,000 females, of all ages, to 949 males in England.

Scotland.

Year	Estimated Population	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages
1892	4,063,452	125,043	9,183	75,545	28,670
1893	4,093,959	127,110	9,400	79,641	27,145
1894	4,142,691	124,337	9,058	71,112	27,561
1895	4,155,654	126,454	9,146	81,864	28,380
1896	4,186,849	129,153	9,287	70,634	30,256

The average proportion of illegitimate births in 1896 was 7·2 per cent., the rate varying from 4·0 per cent. in Dumbartonshire, 4·8 in Kinross, and 4·9 in Renfrewshire, Clackmannan and Fife, to 12·7 in Banffshire, and 14·5 per cent. in Elgin and in Wigtonshire. The proportion of male to female births in Scotland in 1896 was 1,054 to 1,000.

Ireland.

Year	Estimated Population	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages
1892	4,638,169	104,234	2,613	90,044	21,530
1893	4,615,312	106,082	2,756	82,821	21,714
1894	4,600,599	105,354	2,884	83,528	21,602
1895	4,574,764	106,113	2,871	84,395	23,120
1896	4,560,378	107,641	2,819	75,700	22,856

The average proportion of illegitimate births in 1896 was 2·6 per cent., the rate varying from 0·6 in Connaught to 3·7 in Ulster. The proportion of male to female births in Ireland in 1896 was 1,058 to 1,000.

2. Emigration and Immigration.

There was very little emigration from the United Kingdom previous to 1815, in which year the number of emigrants was no more than 2,081. It rose gradually from 12,510 in 1816, to 34,987 in 1819. In the five years 1820–24 there emigrated 95,030 individuals; in the next five years, 1825–29, the number was 121,084; in 1830–34 it rose to 381,956; but sank again to 287,358 in 1835–39. Between 1815 and 1852 the total number of emigrants was 3,463,592; between 1853 and 1860 it was 1,582,475, of whom 1,312,683 were of British or Irish origin; between 1861 and 1870 it was 1,967,570, of whom 1,571,829 were of British or Irish origin; 1871–80, 2,228,396, of whom 1,678,919 were British or Irish; 1881–1890, 3,555,655, of whom, 2,558,535 were British or Irish; and the total from 1815 to 1896 was 14,501,812. The total emigration of persons of British or Irish origin only, 1853–1896, was 8,262,465; 5,524,354 went to the

United States, 852,528 to British North America, 1,387,314 to Australasia, and 498,269 to other places.

The following table exhibits the number of persons, natives and foreigners, emigrating from the United Kingdom to British North America, the United States, and Australasia, and the total number—the latter figure including the comparatively small number going to other than these three destinations (46,159 in 1897)—in each of the last five years:—

Year	To British North America	To the United States	To Australasia	Total
1898	50,381	213,212	11,412	307,633
1894	23,633	159,431	11,151	226,827
1895	22,357	195,682	10,809	271,772
1896	22,590	154,496	10,710	241,952
1897	22,702	132,098	12,491	213,450

Of the total in 1896, 144,913 were males, and 97,039 females.

The following shows the number of British and Irish emigrants to places out of Europe in the last two years with the increase or decrease (-) :—

Year	English	Scotch	Irish	Total United Kingdom
1896	102,897	16,866	42,222	161,925
1897	94,719	16,140	35,681	146,540
Increase or Decrease	- 8,118	- 726	- 6,541	- 15,385

In the year 1896 there were 159,913 *immigrants*, British and foreign, which, deducted from the total of 241,952 emigrants, left an excess of 82,039 emigrants. The number of *immigrants* of British or Irish origin in 1896 was 101,742, which, deducted from the total of 161,925 emigrants of British or Irish origin, left an excess of 60,183.

The number of Irish who emigrated from Ireland in 1895 was 48,703; in 1896, 38,995; the total number from May 1, 1851, to December 31, 1896, was 8,690,128.

Religion.—I. ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Established Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. Its fundamental doctrines and tenets are embodied in the Thirty-nine Articles, agreed upon in Convocation in 1562, and revised and finally settled in 1571. But though the Protestant Episcopal is the State religion, all others are fully tolerated, and civil disabilities do not attach to any class of British subjects.

The Queen is by law the supreme governor of the Church, possessing the right, regulated by the statute 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20, to nominate to the vacant archbishoprics and bishoprics, the form being to send to the dean and chapter of the vacant see the royal licence, or *congé d'élire*, to proceed to the election, accompanied by

the Queen's letter naming the person to be elected ; and afterwards the royal assent and confirmation of the appointment is signified under the Great Seal. But this form applies only to the sees of old foundation ; the bishoprics of Manchester, St. Albans, Liverpool, Truro, Newcastle, and Southwell are conferred direct by letters patent from the Crown. The Queen, and the First Lord of the Treasury in her name, also appoints to such deaneries, prebendaries, and canonries as are in the gift of the Crown.

There are 2 archbishops and 33 bishops in England and Wales. The former are the chiefs of the clergy in their provinces, and have also each his own particular diocese, wherein they exercise episcopal, as in their provinces they exercise archiepiscopal, jurisdiction. Under the bishops are 29 deans, 90 archdeacons, and 810 rural deans. For the management of ecclesiastical affairs, the provinces have each a council, or Convocation, consisting of the bishops, archdeacons, and deans, in person, and of a certain number of proctors, as the representatives of the inferior clergy. These councils are summoned by the respective archbishops, in pursuance of the Queen's mandate. When assembled, they must also have the Queen's licence before they can deliberate ; as well as the sanction of the Crown to their resolutions, before they are binding on the clergy ; so that their real power is extremely limited.

The number of civil parishes (districts for which a separate poor rate is or can be made) at the census of 1891 was 14,684. These, however, in most cases, do not coincide with ecclesiastical parishes, which, during the present century, have lost their old importance, the ancient parishes having been cut up in many cases into districts, each of which is virtually an independent parish ecclesiastically. Of such parishes there were (1891) 13,780, exclusive of those of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. According to a return of 1882 the Church of England possessed 14,573 registered churches and chapels, in which marriages could be solemnised. Since 1818 the Church Building and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have formed upwards of 3,000 new ecclesiastical districts. Each parish has its church, presided over by an incumbent or minister, who must be in priest's orders, and who is known as rector, vicar, or perpetual curate, according to his relation to the temporalities of his parish. Private persons possess the right of presentation to about 8,500 benefices ; the patronage of the others belongs mainly to the Queen, the bishops and cathedrals, the Lord Chancellor, and the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The total number of Church of England clergymen on the active list in 1897 was put at 28,117. Of these, 296 were bishops, deans, and other cathedral officers ;

13,867 were benefited in the United Kingdom; 7,459 were curates, bishops' chaplains, &c.; 1,010 were engaged in educational work; 459 were chaplains, &c., of hospitals, workhouses, cemetaries, &c.; 173 were chaplains in the army and navy; 194 were secretaries, &c., of missionary and other societies; and 4,659 were in the colonies, India, and foreign countries. The non-active list comprised 3,716 clergymen. The gross income from ancient endowments is returned at 5,469,171*l.*, and from benefactions since 1703, at 284,386*l.* Of the income from ancient endowments, 1,247,827*l.* is from property vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The total annual income of the Church is estimated at about 7,250,000*l.* The number of clergy of all grades (including assistant curates) belonging to the Church of England actually doing duty in churches is returned in the census of 1891 at 24,232, and if those who fill other functions be added, the total number is probably about 27,000. Of the marriages celebrated in 1895, 68·6 per cent. were according to the rites of the Established Church, 4·1 per cent. according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, 12·0 per cent. in registered places of other bodies, 53 per cent. were Jewish marriages, and 14·7 per cent. were civil marriages in Registrar's Office.

There are many Protestant Dissenting religious bodies, the most prominent being Methodists of various sects, the Independents or Congregationalists, the Baptists, the English Presbyterians, and the Salvation Army. The Methodist body, subdivided into members of the Old and New Connexion, Primitive and Free Church Methodists, Bible Christians, and various other sects, possess over 15,200 chapels and 801,000 members; the Independents or Congregationalists 4,607 churches and stations, 2,867 ministers, and over 360,000 members; the Baptists 3,822 chapels, 1,955 ministers, and 360,112 members, besides in each case the families of members and other adherents. The total number of registered chapels in 1897 was 23,388. According to the census of 1891 there were 10,057 Protestant Dissenting ministers in England and Wales.

The number of Roman Catholics in England and Wales (1891) is estimated at 1,500,000. There are fifteen dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church in England—namely, one archbishop and fourteen bishops (besides a coadjutor bishop), as many dioceses, united in the 'Province of Westminster.' In Wales there is a bishop, vicar-apostolic. In December 1897 there were 1,482 Roman Catholic chapels and stations. The number of officiating Roman Catholic clergy at the same date was 2,698 (1,620 in 1871).

The number of Jews in Great Britain and Ireland (exclusive of

London) was estimated in 1890 at 25,700, of those in London in 1891 at 67,500.

II. SCOTLAND.

The Church of Scotland (established in 1560 and confirmed in 1688) is organised on the presbyterian system of government, in which the clergy are all equal, none of them having pre-eminence of any kind over another. There is in each parish a parochial tribunal, called a kirk session, consisting of the minister or clergyman, who acts as president or moderator, and of a number of laymen called ruling elders. There are in all 84 presbyteries, meeting frequently throughout the year, and these again are grouped in 16 synods, which meet half-yearly and can be appealed to against the decisions of the presbyteries. The supreme court of the Scottish Church is the General Assembly, which consists of over 700 members, partly clerical and partly lay, chosen by the different presbyteries, boroughs, and universities. It meets annually in May (under the presidency of a moderator appointed by the Assembly, the Sovereign being represented by a nobleman known as Lord High Commissioner), sitting for ten days, the matters not decided during this period being left to a Commission.

The number of parishes, old and new (1897), is 1,369, and the number of churches, chapels, and stations 1,755. The parishioners are allowed, under certain regulations enacted by the General Assembly, to choose their own ministers. The entire endowments of the Church from all sources, including the annual value of the manse and glebes, amount to probably not more than 350,000*l.* per annum. Since 1845 members of the Church have erected and endowed churches for 395 new parishes, the value, with endowments, being considerably over 2,500,000*l.* In 1896 voluntary gifts (independently of over 200,000*l.* derived from the interest of invested contributions, grants from two trusts, and pew rents levied in about 450 churches) amounted to 397,701*l.* Exclusive of 'adherents,' the Established Church in 1878 had 515,786 members or communicants, according to a Return made to Parliament in 1879. In 1896 the number was 633,408.

The Presbyterians not members of the Established Church of Scotland have the same ecclesiastical organisation as that Church. Of these, the largest body is the Free Church of Scotland, formed from the 'Disruption' in 1843, with 1,278 ministers and missionaries, 1,049 churches, 287,689 members, and 110,361 adherents, and claiming as population connected with the Free Church, 1,430,000 in 1896. Its income in 1896-97 from all sources at home was 673,883*l.* The aggregate funds raised for all purposes during the fifty-five years from the Disruption amount to 24,658,694*l.*

Next is the United Presbyterian Church, formed from the amalgamation of several bodies of seceders, one dating as far back as 1733, with 615 ministers, 580 churches, 40 home mission stations, 194,463 members (besides adherents), and an income in 1896 of 406,420*l.* There are also Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Unitarians. The Episcopal Church in Scotland, which includes a large portion of the nobility and gentry, has 7 bishops, 294 churches and missions, and 308 clergy, and claims the adherence of 111,958 of the population.

The Roman Catholics have increased largely of late years, chiefly from the influx of Irish population. The Roman Catholic Church had two archbishops, four bishops, and a bishop-auxiliary in Scotland in 1897, 421 priests, and 350 churches, chapels, and stations. The number of Roman Catholics is estimated at 365,000

III. IRELAND.

The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland is under four archbishops, of Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam, and twenty-three bishops, besides a bishop-auxiliary. On the death of a bishop, the clergy of the diocese nominate a successor to the vacancy, in whose favour they postulate or petition the Pope. The bishops of the province also present the names of two or three eligible persons to the Pope. The new bishop is generally chosen from among this latter number; but the appointment virtually rests with the cardinals. The emoluments of a bishop arise from his parish, which is generally the best in the diocese, from licences of marriage, &c., and from the cathedraicium, a small contribution paid by incumbents of parishes. The incomes of all classes of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland arise partly from fees, but principally from Christmas and Easter dues, and other voluntary offerings. In 1891 the Roman Catholic population was returned at 3,547,307, being 10·4 per cent. under the number returned in 1881.

The Church of Ireland (Protestant Episcopal), formerly (1801–1870) in union with the Church of England, ceased to be 'established by law' by Act of Parliament (1869) 32 & 33 Vict. cap. 42. It has now (1898) two archbishops, eleven bishops, and 1,600 clergy. It possesses 1,450 churches, with a membership representing 600,000 of population, and it received in 1896 voluntary contributions amounting to 150,455*l.* Previous to disestablishment its income was 600,000*l.*, and its entire capital was estimated at 14,000,000*l.* By the Disestablishment Act 7,500,000*l.* were allotted to it by way of commutation (charged with the payment of annuities amounting to 596,000*l.*), and

500,000*l.* in lieu of private endowments. The Church is governed by a General Synod—bishops, clergy, and laity having the right to vote separately. There are also 23 diocesan synods.

There were in Ireland, at the census of 1891, 444,974 Presbyterians, 55,500 Methodists, 17,017 Independents, 5,111 Baptists, 3,032 Quakers, 1,798 Jews.

Instruction.

The following table proves progress in the diffusion of elementary education, by indicating the percentage of persons in England and Wales who signed by mark in the marriage register during each year specified:—

Year	Males	Females	Year	Males	Females
1843	32·7	49·0	1883	12·6	15·5
1853	30·4	43·9	1893	5·0	5·7
1863	23·8	33·1	1894	4·6	5·4
1873	18·8	25·4	1895	4·0	4·8

In London the proportion of men who signed with marks in 1895 was 2·7 per cent., and of women 3·7. Over most of the South-eastern, South Midland, Eastern, South-western, West Midland and North Midland counties the proportion of males who signed with marks was greater than females. In the Northern counties and in Wales the preponderance is much in favour of the males. The most illiterate counties for men in 1895 were Huntingdon 7·6, Cambridge, Monmouth, North Wales 7·1, Suffolk 7·0, Norfolk 6·7, Buckingham 6·6, Cornwall 6·3; and for women, Monmouth 8·9, North Wales 7·8, South Wales 7·5, Staffordshire 6·9, Durham 6·8, Lancashire 6·6, Cornwall 6·5 per cent. In Scotland the proportion in 1895 was 2·63 per cent. of men and 4·26 of women. In 1857 the proportion was 12·11 per cent. males to 24·66 females. In Kincardine in 1895 all males and 99·48 per cent. of females, in Peebles all males and 97·78 per cent. of females, in Kinross all males and 94·59 per cent. of females, in Selkirk all females and 99·40 per cent. of males signed their names. The counties where the proportion signing by mark was greatest were Inverness 11·32 per cent. of males and 20·79 of females, and Sutherland 10·77 per cent. of males and 9·23 of females. In Ireland the proportion unable to sign the marriage register in 1896 was 16·1 men and 14·5 women. In 1874 the proportion was 30·1 men and 36·4 women. The proportions varied in the various provinces from 13·8 per cent. of the men and 10·7 per cent. of the women in Leinster to 23·2 per cent. of the men and 18·4 per cent. of the women in Connaught.

The highest education is provided for in Great Britain and Ireland by a number of universities and detached colleges. With the exception of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, Owens College, the Scotch Universities, and Trinity and Queen's Colleges, Ireland, most of the other institutions have been founded within the last ten years. The following table gives the statistics in most cases for the last term of 1897:—

—	No. of Colleges	Teaching Staff	Students	—	No. of Colleges	Teaching Staff	Students
ENGLAND AND WALES.				SCOTLAND.			
<i>Universities</i> :—				<i>Universities</i> :—			
Oxford ¹	23	96	3,408	Aberdeen	1	54	755
Cambridge ²	19	125	2,929	Edinburgh	1	100	2,813
Durham	1	13	171	Glasgow	1	101	1,789
<i>Colleges</i> :—				<i>Colleges</i> :—			
Aberystwith	1	31	378	St. Andrews	2	32	236
Bangor	1	33	267	<i>Colleges</i> :—			
Manchester ³	1	101	1,186	Glasgow ¹¹	1	62	3,408
Newcastle ⁴	2	67	1,788	Dundee ¹²	1	24	175
Nottingham ⁵	1	51	1,877	IRELAND.			
Sheffield ⁶	1	52	360	<i>University</i> :—			
Birmingham ⁶	1	52	964	Dublin	1	61	1,100
Bristol ⁷	1	56	583	<i>Colleges</i> :—			
Cardiff ⁸	1	33	1,780	Queen's, Belfast	1	24	343
Lampeter	1	9	121	„ Cork	1	23	206
Leeds ⁹	1	90	1,081	„ Galway	1	16	105
Liverpool ¹⁰	1	63	480	Total United Kingdom			
London :—				69	1,582	33,559	
University ⁹	1	47	1,100				
King's ¹⁰	1	166	4,256				

¹ Owens College, Manchester, University College, Liverpool, and Yorkshire College, Leeds, are associated together as the Victoria University; and the Welsh colleges at Aberystwith, Bangor, and Cardiff, as the University of Wales. ² Undergraduates. At Oxford in 1896 there were 881 matriculations; at Cambridge, in 1897, 837. ³ Including evening students. ⁴ The College of Science has 46 teachers and 1,568 students (1,112 evening); the College of Medicine has 21 teachers and 220 students; but all colleges are connected with Durham University. ⁵ Including 92 evening students. ⁶ Including 461 evening students. ⁷ Including 278 evening students. ⁸ Including 360 evening students. ⁹ Exclusive of school; the figures are for 1896. ¹⁰ Including 2,468 evening students, 247 correspondence students, and school with 178 pupils. ¹¹ Including in staff 18 trade instructors, and in students 3,122 evening students. ¹² Connected with the College is a technical institute, with 26 lecturers and 700 students.

London University is only an examining body, with power to grant degrees to all candidates who pass its examinations: in 1897 it had 79 examiners, and in 1896, 6,117 candidates underwent its various examinations. The Royal University of Ireland holds a similar position in Ireland: in 1897 it had 46 examiners; in 1897, out of 2,777 who entered its various examinations, 1,752 passed. The Catholic University of Ireland includes, besides University College, Dublin, seven other Catholic colleges. It grants degrees in theology and philosophy, and sends up its students for other degrees to the examinations of the Royal University.

For medical education, besides the faculties attached to some of the universities and colleges, there are medical schools attached to the hospitals of most of the large towns in England. In a few of the colleges female students are admitted. There are, besides, several university colleges for ladies:—Newnham College, Cambridge, a staff of 15, and 166 students in 1897; Girton College, Cambridge, with 6 resident and 32 outside lecturers, and 108 students; and Lady Margaret and Somerville Halls, Oxford, the former with 48 students

and the latter with 71 students. There is a similar College (Bedford) for ladies in London with 23 lecturers and 192 students, and another in Edinburgh. The Royal Holloway College (for ladies) at Egham, Surrey, has 19 professors and lecturers, 5 teachers, and 111 students in residence.

The City and Guilds of London Technical Institute has a Central College with 23 professors, teachers, &c., and 252 day-students in 1898; an Intermediate College with 29 professors, &c., and 1,188 students (1,000 evening). There is also a School of Technical Art with 5 teachers and 118 students, and a Leather Trades School with 14 teachers and 200 students.

Middle-class education in England is entirely unorganised, and is mainly left to private enterprise; no complete, trustworthy statistics are available. There are a number of endowed public and grammar schools; but over the conduct of these schools Government has no control. For inspection and examination of secondary schools in Wales and Monmouthshire there is (1896), under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act of 1889, an Intermediate Education Board of 80 members, appointed by the Councils of the Counties and County-Boroughs, the school governing bodies, and other bodies interested. The number of schools under the Board is 48, with 3,401 pupils (1,918 boys and 1,483 girls). By virtue of the Act of 1889 rates are levied, the proceeds of which are available for the endowment of Intermediate Schools, and the Treasury is empowered to pay to each of the counties and county-boroughs a sum equal to the amount provided by the rates within their respective areas. The Exchequer contributions under the Local Government (Customs and Excise) Act of 1890 have also in Wales been almost entirely applied to Intermediate Education.

In Scotland, the burgh schools of various names, grammar schools, high schools, &c., are administered by the school boards. There are also endowed schools and schools under private management which give secondary education. In 1897 77 schools were under inspection, 31 of them being under school boards, 25 endowed schools, and the remainder under private management. There were 16,378 candidates for leaving certificates, 5,111 being from 78 higher class schools, and the remainder from higher departments of state-aided schools. The total receipts of the 27 higher class public schools in the year ended 15 May, 1896, amounted to 98,153*l.*; this included income from endowments, school fees (32,727*l.*), loans (22,400*l.*) and contributions from burgh or other funds. The grant for secondary education in 1896-97 amounted to 56,000*l.*, expended mainly in subsidies, bursaries, and capitation grants.

For Ireland there is an Intermediate Education Board, with a yearly income of 35,690*l.* in 1896, besides local taxation revenues, amounting to 47,230*l.* Its functions are to examine all candidates who present themselves. In 1896 8,711 students (6,503 boys and 2,208 girls) presented themselves for examination, as compared with 8,323 in the previous year, and 6,952 in 1881. In 1896 results fees, amounting to 52,782*l.*, were paid to the managers of 362 schools.

In connection with the Government Science and Art Department there were in 1895, in addition to classes in ordinary schools for science and art education, 2,673 science schools, with 193,404 pupils. The number of art schools and classes was 1,853, and the number of students 136,768. The Parliamentary vote to the Science and Art Department for 1896-97 was 754,795*l.*, against 64,675*l.* for 1856-57.

The Elementary Education Act of 1870 and subsequent amending Acts now regulate elementary education in England and Wales. The central administrative authority resides in the Education Department or Committee of Council on Education, consisting of Lords of the Privy Council with the President of the Privy Council as President, and a member of the Privy Council as Vice-President who represents the department in the House of

Commons. Sufficient school accommodation must be provided in every district for all the resident children between the ages of 5 and 14. The boroughs and parishes are, unless the educational requirements are otherwise supplied, formed or grouped into school districts each with its elected school board which may compel parents to send their children to school. In boroughs and parishes where school boards are not required school attendance committees are appointed. On April 1, 1897, there were in England and Wales 2,493 school boards embracing a population of 19,874,959, and 783 school attendance committees embracing a population of 9,127,566. In board schools unsectarian religious instruction is given; in voluntary schools sectarian doctrines may be inculcated. There are 7 standards and each pupil should pass one standard every year. The minimum age for exemption from school attendance is 11. A "code" providing in detail for the regulation of schools is annually prepared by the department and submitted to Parliament. In 1891, by a fee grant of ten shillings for each child between 3 and 15 years of age in average attendance, education was rendered practically free in England and Wales. By the Voluntary Schools Act, 1897, an annual grant of five shillings per pupil in average attendance is available for necessitous voluntary schools, and provision is made for associations of such schools, the governing bodies of which will (subject to the approval of the Education Department) distribute this grant to the associated schools. An amending Elementary Education Act of the same year increases the amount of grant payable to school boards.

The following table includes the total number of Voluntary and Board day-schools under inspection during the last 5 years;—

Years ended August 31	Schools Inspected	Accommodation	Average Attendance	Children on School Registers
1892 . . .	19,515	5,692,975	3,870,774	5,006,979
1893 . . .	19,577	5,762,617	4,100,080	5,126,373
1894 . . .	19,709	5,832,944	4,225,834	5,198,741
1895 . . .	19,739	5,937,288	4,325,030	5,299,469
1896 . . .	19,848	6,072,374	4,422,911	5,422,989

On August 31, 1896, there were in England and Wales 5,432 Board Schools with average attendance of 1,956,992 pupils; 11,804 National Society Schools with 1,871,653 pupils; 463 Wesleyan with 125,998 pupils; 998 Roman Catholic with 235,505 pupils; 1,151 British, Undenominational, and others with 232,763 pupils. In the same year there were 56,712 certificated teachers, 25,398 assistant teachers, 33,529 pupil teachers. In 1896 there were 44 residential training colleges with 3,492 students, and 14 day training colleges with 814 students. The School Inspectors are appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the Education Department.

By the Elementary Education Act of 1872, the Scotch Education Department was instituted, and each burgh and parish or group of parishes was required to have a school board to administer both elementary and middle-class schools, and to enforce the attendance of children from 5 to 14 years of age. In 1889, by a capitation grant, education was made free for the compulsory standards; in 1891 an age limit, 5 to 14, was introduced. In 1897 provision was made for grants in aid of voluntary schools. The following table includes the total number of day schools inspected in Scotland during the last 5 years:—

Years ended 30 September	Schools Inspected	Accommodation	Average Attendance	Children on School Registers
1892 . . .	3,030	736,511	538,678	666,992
1893 . . .	3,004	737,797	542,851	664,838
1894 . . .	3,054	770,244	567,442	686,335
1895 . . .	3,034	789,126	575,305	692,202
1896 . . .	3,083	824,448	592,934	709,478

In 1896 there were, in all, 3,120 schools, of which 2,730 were public schools with an average attendance of 519,980 pupils; 37 Church of Scotland with 5,137 pupils; 9 Free Church with 3,561 pupils; 71 Episcopal with 11,521 pupils; 183 Roman Catholic with 49,932 pupils, and 90 Undenominational with 11,387 pupils. In the same year there were 9,492 certificated teachers, 1,913 assistant teachers, and 4,230 pupil teachers. In 1897 there were 8 training colleges with 963 students.

Elementary education in Ireland, since 1845, is under the superintendence of a body of 'Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.' The following table gives statistics of elementary schools for five years:—

Year ended Dec. 31	Schools in Operation	Average on Rolls	Average Attendance	Pupils Examined
1892	8,403	815,972	495,254	533,017
1893	8,459	832,545	527,060	555,268
1894	8,505	832,821	525,547	567,477
1895	8,557	826,046	519,515	561,247
1896	8,606	815,248	534,957	578,012

In 1896, 8,178 of the schools were free. Of 8,585 schools, 3,337 were mixed Roman Catholic and Protestant; 3,872 were Roman Catholic; and 1,376 were Protestant. On December 31, 1896, there were 8,378 teachers and 3,622 assistants, with 751 students in the 5 training colleges.

The sums expended in Great Britain from Parliamentary grants for primary schools, and in Ireland from Parliamentary grants and rates, amounted in five years to:—

—	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
	£	£	£	£	£
England . . .	5,652,139	5,989,658	6,226,805	6,514,955	6,820,062
Scotland . . .	872,924	886,710	948,405	1,004,113	1,042,690
Gt. Britain (var.)	471,848	491,678	515,047	506,033	544,245
Ireland . . .	1,108,753	1,194,129	1,220,656	1,275,985	1,331,426
United Kingdom	8,105,664	8,562,175	8,910,913	9,301,086	9,738,423

In addition to the grant these schools derive an income from endowments, school fees, local rates, voluntary subscriptions, and other sources. The total income of the school boards in England and Wales in 1896 was 10,447,970*l.*; in Scotland (including higher class schools), 2,348,664*l.*; and in Ireland that of the schools under the Commissioners of National Education was 1,328,562*l.*

Justice and Crime.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The principal courts having criminal jurisdiction are the petty sessional courts, the general or quarter sessions, the courts of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, more popularly known as 'assizes,' and the Central Criminal Court. Two or more justices of the peace sitting in a petty sessional court house, the Lord Mayor or any alderman of the City of London, or any metropolitan or borough police magistrate or other stipendiary magistrate sitting in a court house, constitute a petty sessional court. The courts of quarter sessions are held four times a year by the justices of the county. Similar courts can be held at other times, and are then called 'general sessions.' Two justices constitute a court, but usually a larger number attend. Certain boroughs have a court of quarter sessions, with similar jurisdiction to the county justices in quarter sessions assembled, in which the recorder of the borough is the judge. The assize courts are held four times a year in various towns throughout the country by 'commissioners' nominated by the Crown. These commissioners are generally judges of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, but sometimes Queen's Counsel of good standing are appointed. The trial takes place before a single commissioner. The Central Criminal Court is the court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for the City of London and a large surrounding district. The sessions of this court are held at least twelve times a year, and more often if necessary. The Recorder and the Common Serjeant, and, if the number of the prisoners makes it necessary, the judge of the City of London Court, sit on the first two days, after which they are joined by the judges of the High Court on the rota, for whom the more serious cases are reserved. A petty sessional court deals summarily with minor offences. Cases of a more serious nature are usually investigated by a petty sessional court before being tried at the sessions or the assizes. To every sessions, assize, and to every sitting of the Central Criminal Court the sheriff cites 24 of the chief inhabitants of the district, of whom not less than 12 and not more than 23 are sworn and constitute a grand jury. The grand jury examines the bill of indictment against the accused person, hears the evidence of witnesses for the prosecution, and if they think a *prima facie* case for trial is made out they endorse the bill 'a true bill.' All criminal trials, except those which come before a court of summary jurisdiction, take place before a judge and a petty jury of twelve men. Except on some highly technical point of procedure there is no appeal in criminal cases. No man can be tried again for the same crime after a petty jury has found him 'not guilty.' On a conviction the judge can, if he think fit, reserve a question of law (but not of fact) for the Court for Crown Cases Reserved. This Court is formed by five or more judges of the High Court, and can reverse, amend, or affirm the judgment. The only other method of securing the revision of a sentence is by the royal prerogative, exercised on the advice of the Home Secretary, by which a sentence can be modified or annulled. Nominally all the judges are appointed by the Queen, but in practice the Lord Chancellor (who is a Cabinet minister, ex-officio president of the House of Lords, and goes out with the ministry) and the Lord Chief Justice are appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, and all the other judges on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor.

SCOTLAND.

The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges of the Court of Session, and sits more or less frequently, as the number of cases before it may require, in Edinburgh or in the circuit towns. One judge can, and usually does, try cases, but two or more preside in cases of difficulty or importance. It is the only competent court in

cases of treason, murder, robbery, rape, fire-raising, deforcement of messengers, and generally in all cases in which a higher punishment than imprisonment is by statute directed to be inflicted; and it has moreover an inherent jurisdiction to punish all criminal acts, both those already established by common law or statute, and such as have never previously come before the courts and are not within any statute.

The sheriff of each county is the proper criminal judge in all crimes occurring within the county which infer only an arbitrary punishment, and if the case is tried with a jury the High Court has no power of review on the merits. Even in cases indicted to the High Court the accused is, under the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act of 1887, regularly asked to plead in the sheriff court, and minor objections to the indictment can be wholly or in part disposed of there. Borough magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases occurring within the burgh or county, and in a number of minor offences under various statutes.

IRELAND.

In Ireland persons charged with crime are first brought before the petty sessions court, which must consist of at least two ordinary justices of the peace, one of whom *may be* a stipendiary—commonly called a resident magistrate. Then if the charge be trifling it may be disposed of, the prisoner, if convicted, having a right of appeal to the quarter sessions or recorder's court (according as it is in a borough or in the county), provided he is fined more than twenty shillings or sentenced to a longer imprisonment than one month (Petty Sessions Act, sec. 24). If the charge be of a more serious character it must either be dismissed or sent for trial to the quarter sessions or recorder's court, or to the assizes, as in England. There is this difference, however, between quarter sessions in Ireland and in England: in England they are presided over by an unpaid chairman, who need not be a lawyer and who is elected by his fellow justices of the peace for the county; while in Ireland they are presided over by a paid official, who must be a barrister, whose decision on points of law binds the court, who is appointed by the Crown, and who is also judge of the civil bill court of the county, which corresponds to the English county court. The assizes are presided over by one of the common law judges of the High Court of Justice. In the quarter sessions, recorder's court, and assizes the trial is by jury in all cases save appeals from petty sessions. Under the Crimes Act witnesses and persons suspected of crime may be interrogated before a secret court of inquiry; but admissions then made are not evidence against the persons making them. Prisoners may be convicted before two resident magistrates specially appointed to hear cases under the Crimes Act, and in cases where the sentence exceeds a month, convicted persons have a right of appeal to the county chairman at quarter sessions.

The number of criminal offenders committed for trial and convicted, in each of the three kingdoms, was as follows in five years:—

England and Wales.

Year	Committed for Trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
1892	10,492	1,724	12,216	9,607
1893	10,648	1,646	12,296	9,797
1894	10,519	1,636	12,155	9,634
1895	10,018	1,602	11,621	9,169
1896	9,832	1,379	11,211	8,856

Scotland.

Year	Committed for Trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
1892	1,871	381	2,252	1,778
1893	2,010	384	2,394	1,908
1894	1,984	387	2,371	1,937
1895	1,711	316	2,027	1,652
1896	1,781	339	2,120	1,704

Ireland.

Year	Committed for Trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
1892	1,761	270	2,031	1,196
1893	1,994	245	2,239	1,378
1894	2,026	382	2,408	1,469
1895	1,535	240	1,755	1,096
1896	1,754	301	2,055	1,310

The following table shows the strength of the police force in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland :—

Year	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Year	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
1880	31,488	3,484	12,579	1894	40,609	4,525	13,331
1890	39,221	4,103	13,921	1895	40,966	4,583	13,187
1893	41,164	4,488	13,463	1896	41,560	4,598	13,141

Pauperism.

There is a Poor Law, under a variety of statutes, applicable to the Three Kingdoms, by which paupers, under certain conditions, are to be relieved in their own houses or lodged in workhouses or poor-houses built for the purpose. The law is administered by the Local Government Board, through Boards of Guardians elected for the purpose. England and Wales, including the Metropolis and the municipal boroughs, are divided into 650 poor law unions, for each of which there is elected a Board of Guardians. In some cases the union consists of only one parish; in others several are included according to population. In urban districts and in the Metropolis guardians are separately elected, but in rural districts the rural district councillors act as guardians for the parishes they represent on the district council. Guardians are elected on the same popular franchise as district councillors. In every civil parish overseers are appointed whose duty it is to make and collect the poor rate. In urban districts, which include boroughs, the local authority raises and collect rates for local government purposes, but in rural districts and rural parishes the funds for this purpose are, as a general rule, taken from the poor-rate.

The following table shows the total amount expended in relief of the poor for the last five years (ended March 25 for England and Ireland, and May 14 for Scotland). For Scotland, the amount in 1894-96 includes expenditure on buildings, but not that from loans :—

Year	England & Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total U.K.
	£	£	£	£
1892	8,847,678	912,838	1,054,400	10,814,916
1893	9,217,514	926,544	1,087,993	11,182,051
1894	9,673,505	956,815	1,045,270	11,657,778
1895	9,866,605	994,014	1,049,705	11,910,324
1896	10,215,974	1,037,931	1,056,276	12,310,180

The number of paupers, exclusive of vagrants and 'casual poor' in receipt of relief in the several unions and parishes of England and Wales was as follows on January 1 of the last five years:—

January 1	Number of Unions and Parishes	Adult Able-bodied Paupers	All other Paupers	Total
1893	649	107,178	669,280	776,458
1894	649	116,478	695,963	812,441
1895	649	114,415	708,016	817,431
1896	649	112,379	714,838	827,217
1897	650	108,827	715,535	824,362

The number of registered paupers and their dependents, exclusive of casual poor, who were in receipt of relief in parishes of Scotland on January 14 of the last five years, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Year	Number of Parishes	Paupers	Dependents	Total
1893	886	60,554	32,731	93,285
1894	886	61,869	33,199	95,068
1895	886	63,307	33,611	96,918
1896	886	64,673	34,847	99,520
1897	886	65,918	34,996	100,914

The subjoined table gives the number of indoor and outdoor paupers, and the total—including others in blind and deaf and dumb asylums—in receipt of relief in unions in Ireland at the close of the first week in January in each of the last five years:—

Year (January)	Indoor Paupers	Outdoor Paupers	Total including Asylums
1893	42,755	59,001	102,865
1894	43,685	59,170	104,031
1895	42,899	57,005	101,071
1896	42,195	55,019	98,627
1897	42,670	54,767	98,882

Finance.

I. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following tables show the total amounts of the estimated and actual Imperial revenue and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the years ended March 31, 1880, 1890, and the four years ended March 31, 1897 :—

Year ended March 31	REVENUE		
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual Receipts into the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Estimates
	£	£	£
1880	81,161,000	79,844,098	- 1,816,902
1890	86,150,000	89,804,316	+ 3,154,316
1894	91,640,000	91,133,410	- 506,590
1895	94,175,000	94,683,762	+ 508,762
1896	96,162,000	101,973,829	+ 5,811,829
1897	100,480,000	103,949,885	+ 3,469,885

Year ended March 31	EXPENDITURE		
	Budget and Supplementary Estimates	Actual Pay- ments out of the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Estimates
	£	£	£
1880	84,105,871	82,184,797	- 1,921,074
1890	86,723,168	86,083,314	- 639,854
1894	92,056,068	91,302,846	- 753,222
1895	94,537,685	93,918,421	- 619,264
1896	98,498,496	97,764,357	- 734,139
1897	102,324,921	101,476,669	- 848,252

The following table (derived from the two preceding) shows the differences (surplus or deficit) between revenue and expenditure in 1880, 1890, and the last four years :—

Year Ended March 31	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	Year Ended March 31	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
	£		£
1880	- 2,840,699	1895	+ 765,341
1890	+ 3,221,002	1896	+ 4,209,472
1894	- 169,436	1897	+ 2,473,216

The Imperial revenue is derived mainly from taxation (under the first seven heads of the following table), which in 1896-97 produced 85,974,000*l.*, or 83 per cent. of the whole. The remainder is subdivided into five heads as below (viii.—xiii).

Sources of REVENUE	Year ending March 31, 1897.			Budget Estimate 1897-98
	Net Receipts		Exchequer ¹ Receipts	
	£	£	£	£
i. Customs—				
Tobacco	11,018,048			
Tea	8,799,872			
Rum	2,111,297			
Brandy	1,808,617			
Other spirits	908,278			
Wine	1,296,181			
Currants	117,265			
Coffee	172,333			
Raisins	214,089			
Other articles	330,651			
		21,266,181	21,254,000	21,500,000
ii. Excise—				
Spirits	16,018,412			
Beer	10,901,094			
Licence duties	240,866			
Railways	272,183			
Other sources	7,541			
		27,435,096	27,460,000	27,750,000
iii. Estate, &c., duties—				
Estate duty	7,159,581 ²			
Temporary estate duty	107,507 ³			
Probate duty	63,922 ³			
Legacy duty	2,546,497			
Succession duty	823,683			
Corporation duty	40,189			
		10,741,379	10,830,000	9,700,000
iv. Stamps (excluding Fee Stamps, &c.)—				
Deeds	3,905,787			
Receipts	1,305,325			
Bills of exchange	668,436			
Patent medicines	254,726			
Licences, &c.	166,896			
Companies' capital duty	361,567			
Bonds to bearer	145,406			
Insurances	216,654			
Other sources	286,649			
		7,311,446	7,350,000	7,000,000
v. Land Tax	—	916,445	920,000	900,000
vi. House Duty	—	1,513,484	1,510,000	1,500,000
vii. Income and Property Tax	—	16,901,841	16,650,000	16,900,000
Total Produce of Taxes	—	86,085,272	85,974,000	85,250,000

¹ That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer between April 1, 1896, and March 31, 1897.

² On property of persons dying after August 1, 1894.

³ On property of persons dying before August 2, 1894.

Sources of REVENUE	Year ending March 31, 1897			Budget Estimate 1897-98
	Net Receipts		Exchequer ¹ Receipts	
	£	£	£	£
viii. Post Office	—	11,876,656	11,860,000	12,210,000
ix. Telegraph service	—	2,922,449	2,910,000	2,960,000
x. Crown Lands	—	420,403	415,000	415,000
xi. Interest on Suez Canal Shares	—	694,075	694,075	750,000
xii. Miscellaneous—				
Fee Stamps	—		904,481	
Mint	—		715,735	
Bank of England	—		175,638	
Various	—		300,955	
		2,089,814	2,096,809	1,775,000
Total non-tax Revenue	—	18,003,397	17,975,884	18,110,000
Total Revenue	—	104,088,669	103,949,884	103,860,000

¹ That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer between April 1, 1896, and March 31, 1897.

The national expenditure falls under three categories: (1) the Consolidated Fund Charges, 26,643,000*l.*, mainly bestowed on the National Debt; (2) the Army and Navy Supply Services, 40,440,000*l.*; and (3) the Civil and Miscellaneous Services, including expense of collection of the revenue, 34,394,000*l.*, for 1896-97.

Branches of EXPENDITURE	Year ending March 31, 1897		Budget Estimate 1897-98
	£	£	£
i. National Debt Services:—			
Interest of Funded Debt	16,108,037		
Terminable Annuities	7,149,743		
Interest of Unfunded Debt	112,534		
Management of Debt	175,692		
New Sinking Fund	1,453,994		
		25,000,000	25,000,000
ii. Other Consolidated Fund Services:—			
Civil List	407,579		
Annuities and Pensions	296,261		

Branches of EXPENDITURE	Year ending March 31, 1897		Budget Estimate 1897-98
	£	£	£
Salaries, &c.	78,941		
Courts of Justice	513,650		
Miscellaneous	346,436		
		1,642,867	1,650,000
Total Consolidated Fund Services	—	26,642,867	26,650,000
iii. Army	18,269,800		
Ordnance Factories	200		
		18,270,000	18,341,000
iv. Navy	—	22,170,000	22,338,000
v. Civil Services	—	20,045,000	20,895,000
vi. Customs and Inland Revenue	—	2,716,000	2,762,000
vii. Post Office	—	7,150,000	7,577,000
viii. Telegraph Service	—	2,961,000	3,178,000
ix. Packet Service	—	723,000	750,000
Egyptian Government (Grant in Aid)	—	798,802	—
Total Supply Services	—	74,833,802	75,891,000
Total Expenditure	—	101,476,669	102,541,000
Surplus Income	—	2,473,215	503,000

The exchequer issues for 1896-97 shown above are those with which the various departments were supplied to meet all requirements, whether original or supplementary; the estimates for 1897-98, shown in the table and in the details given below, are the original (exclusive of supplementary) estimates.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BUDGET.

Army.—The net cost of the British army, according to the original estimates for 1897-98, is 18,140,500*l.* Including appropriations in aid, amounting to 3,021,922*l.*, the gross estimate was 21,162,422*l.* The following table shows the net estimates for 1897-98, as compared with those for 1896-97:—

ARMY ESTIMATES.

I. EFFECTIVE SERVICES:—	1896-97	1897-98
<i>Regular forces and army reserve:</i>	£	£
General staff and regimental pay, &c.	5,050,660	5,134,000
Chaplains' department	60,140	60,800
Staff of military prisons, &c.	30,300	30,000
Army reserve	719,000	713,000
<i>Medical Establishments</i>	294,800	295,800

	1896-97 £	1897-98 £
<i>Auxiliary forces :</i>		
Militia	548,000	553,000
Yeomanry cavalry	73,000	76,000
Volunteer corps	624,500	627,200
<i>Commissariat :</i>		
Transport and remounts	660,200	639,000
Provisions, forage, &c.	2,519,900	2,553,400
Clothing	853,600	894,000
Warlike and other stores	2,122,800	2,069,200
<i>Works, buildings, &c., with superintending</i>	1,007,700	1,016,400
<i>Various :</i>		
Military education	119,900	118,600
Miscellaneous services	51,400	54,800
War Office	253,900	248,600
Total effective services	14,994,300	15,083,800
II. NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES :—		
<i>Officers, &c. :</i>		
Rewards for distinguished services	9,680	9,050
Half pay	78,280	72,950
Retired pay and gratuities	1,253,958	1,272,790
Widows' pensions and allowances	182,814	134,685
Pensions for wounds	11,274	10,654
Retired allowances, auxiliary forces	31,244	28,671
<i>Non-commissioned officers and men, &c. :</i>		
In-pensions	32,780	32,880
Out-pensions	1,316,030	1,310,420
Rewards for distinguished services	5,180	5,050
Widows' pensions, &c.	3,810	4,250
Superannuation allowances, &c.	172,800	175,300
Total non-effective services	3,047,800	3,056,700
Total effective and non-effective services	18,042,100	18,140,500
Net Increase, 1897-98	—	98,400

Navy.—The net cost of the Navy, according to the original estimates for 1897-98, is 21,838,000*l.* Including appropriations in aid, amounting to 942,473*l.*, the gross estimate was 22,780,473*l.* The following table shows the net estimates for 1897-98, as compared with those for 1896-97 :—

	1896-97 £	1897-98 £
I. EFFECTIVE SERVICES.		
Wages of Officers and Seamen and Royal Marines	4,419,800	4,696,000
Victualling and Clothing	1,869,600	1,384,600
Medical Establishments	156,200	161,400
Martial Law	10,600	10,600
Educational Services	81,300	85,600
Scientific Services	68,300	66,700
Royal Naval Reserves	229,800	249,900
Shipbuilding, Repairs, &c.	9,741,000	9,230,000
Naval Armaments	2,548,200	2,675,000
Works, Buildings, &c.	618,400	648,800
Miscellaneous Services	189,200	195,400
Admiralty Office	236,800	243,600
Total effective services	19,659,200	19,647,600
II. NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.		
Half-pay, Reserved, and Retired Pay	749,000	749,500
Naval Pensions, &c.	1,030,100	1,053,200
Civil Pensions, &c.	324,400	327,400
Total non-effective services	2,103,500	2,130,100
III. EXTRA COLONIAL ESTIMATE.		
Additional Annuity, for service in Australasian waters	60,300	60,300
Grand total	21,823,000	21,838,000
Net Increase, 1897-98	—	15,000

Civil Services.—The following is an abstract of the original Civil Service estimates (net) for 1897-98, showing the more important items of expenditure :—

	£	£
I. Public Works and Buildings	1,861,810	
II. Salaries, &c., Civil Departments :		
U. K. and England	1,854,965	Reformatories, Great Brit. 266,130
Scotland	69,936	Other expenses 168,208
Ireland	261,032	Scotland :—
Total	2,185,933	Courts of Justice, &c. 92,630
		Prisons 82,277
		Other expenses 47,311
		Ireland :—
III. Law and Justice :		Supreme Court of Judicature 112,758
U. K. and England :—		Land Commission 107,431
Sup. Court of Judicature 324,451		County Court Officers, &c. 116,869
County Courts 23,071		Police and Constabulary . 1,458,508
Police 55,107		Prisons 114,096
Prisons, Eng. and Col. 600,851		Reformatories, &c. 110,087
		Other expenses 70,675
		Total 3,755,460

IV. *Education, Science and Art:*

U. K. and England :—	£
Public Education	7,306,910
Science and Art Dept.	809,992
British Museum	162,439
National Galleries	19,047
Colleges, &c., Grt. Brit. and Int. Ed. Wales	104,069
Scientific Investigation	27,984
Scotland :—	
Public Education	1,154,933
National Gallery	3,400
Ireland :—	
Public Education	1,180,291
National Gallery	2,497
Queen's Colleges, &c.	5,975
Total	10,777,537

V. *Foreign and Colonial Services:*

Diplomatic and Consular	£	438,212
Colonial, incl. S. Africa		107,926
Cyprus, Uganda, &c.		201,463
Other services		69,728
Total		817,329
VI. <i>Non-Effective and Charitable Services</i>		707,697
VII. <i>Miscellaneous.</i>		62,202
Grand Total 1897-98		20,167,968¹
Grand Total 1896-97		19,843,692
Net increase 1897-98		324,276

¹ But unappropriated receipts are estimated at 1,813,672*l.*, reducing the net expenditure for 1897-98 to 18,354,396*l.*

In addition to the ordinary expenditure above given, there were issues to meet expenditure under the Barracks Act, 1890, 320,000*l.*; Telegraph Acts, 1892 and 1896, 138,000*l.*; Uganda Railway Act, 1896, 366,000*l.*; Public Offices (Acquisition of Site) Act, 1895, 95,000*l.* These issues were in the main replaced by sums borrowed under the several Acts, and paid into the Exchequer. Under the Naval Works Act, 1896, there were issues amounting to 1,765,090*l.* out of the surplus of 1895-96, by Act retained in the Exchequer, and made applicable to naval works. Besides these items, there were a few minor receipts into and issues from the Exchequer account; which is also swollen by cross entries in respect of sums borrowed and paid off during the year. The balance in the Exchequer on April 1, 1896, was 8,975,201*l.*; the gross receipts into the Exchequer in the year 1896-97 amounted to 117,496,291*l.*; the gross issues out of the Exchequer in the year 1896-97 amounted to 116,604,358*l.*, leaving a balance on March 31, 1897, of 9,867,134*l.*

II. TAXATION.

The revenue derived from the most important of direct taxes, that upon incomes, was as follows in the last ten years :—

Year ending March 31	Tax per £	Annual Exchequer Receipt	Year ending March 31	Tax per £	Annual Exchequer Receipt
		£			£
1888	7 <i>d.</i>	14,440,000	1893	6 <i>d.</i>	13,470,000
1889	6 <i>d.</i>	12,700,000	1894	7 <i>d.</i>	15,200,000
1890	6 <i>d.</i>	12,770,000	1895 ¹	8 <i>d.</i>	15,600,000
1891	6 <i>d.</i>	13,250,000	1896	8 <i>d.</i>	16,100,000
1892	6 <i>d.</i>	13,810,000	1897	8 <i>d.</i>	16,650,000

¹ In 1894-95 relief was given under Schedule A (Lands and Houses) and to small incomes, resulting in a loss to the revenue of 1,400,000*l.* in a year.

The gross amount of the annual value of property and profits assessed to the income tax in the year ended April 5, 1896, in the United Kingdom, was 709,651,556*l.*; in 1871 it was 465,594,366*l.* Of the amount for 1896 the share of England was 605,849,574*l.*; of Scotland, 65,586,227*l.*; of Ireland, 38,215,755*l.*

The real property so assessed in the last four years was distributed as follows:—

Assessed to Income Tax,		1893	1894	1895	1896
		£	£	£	£
Land	England	40,804,619	40,065,831	39,680,346	39,365,825
	Scotland	6,291,119	6,251,898	6,193,810	6,147,882
	Ireland	9,894,202	9,895,005	9,895,405	9,894,358
	Total	56,989,940	56,212,734	55,769,061	55,408,065
Houses	England	127,544,201	131,860,499	133,511,890	135,929,399
	Scotland	13,642,508	14,008,173	14,302,580	14,594,540
	Ireland	3,692,281	3,757,312	3,831,176	3,911,764
	Total	144,878,990	149,625,984	151,645,646	154,435,703

The annual value of the railways in the United Kingdom assessed to income tax in 1896 was 36,461,469*l.*; mines and quarries, 18,423,757*l.*; gas-works, 5,959,432*l.*; waterworks, 3,962,777*l.*; canals, inland navigations, &c., 3,561,088*l.*; other public concerns, including ironworks, 77,306,675*l.*

In accordance with Acts passed in the years 1888–94, various duties are collected for local authorities by Imperial officers. These are: (1) the duties on local taxation licences; (2) half the probate duty paid on the property of persons who died before August 2, 1894, and also a share of the estate duty paid on the personal property of persons who died after August 1, 1894, such share being equivalent to 1½ per cent. on the net value of the property on which the duty was leviable; (3) the additional duties of 6*d.* per gallon on spirits, and 3*d.* per 36 gallons on beer. The net receipts of these duties and the payments made to local taxation accounts in the year ended March 31, 1897, were as follows:—

	Additional Beer & Spirit Duty	Licences	Share of Probate and Estate Duties	Total
	£	£	£	£
Net receipts	1,431,574	3,635,790	3,136,895	8,204,259
Payments:				
England	1,138,730	3,337,726	2,514,483	6,990,939
Scotland	162,685	847,154	346,867	856,706
Ireland	129,146	—	271,871	401,017
Total payments	1,430,561	3,684,880	3,133,221	8,248,662

The following statement (from a Return of June 29, 1897, on revenue and expenditure—England, Scotland, and Ireland—) shows for the year ended March 31, 1897, the amount contributed by each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom to the revenue collected by Imperial officers, and the

expenditure on English, Scottish, and Irish services met out of such revenue :

	Imperial	England	Scotland	Ireland	Total
Exchequer Revenue:—	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	—	16,862,000	2,090,000	2,814,000	21,266,000
Excise	—	20,630,000	3,796,000	3,009,000	27,435,000
Estate, &c. duties	125,000	9,044,000	1,046,000	526,000	10,741,000
Stamps	82,000	6,422,000	562,000	296,000	7,812,000
Land tax and house duty	—	2,296,000	134,000	—	2,430,000
Income tax	233,000	14,356,000	1,630,000	682,000	16,901,000
Total from taxes	890,000	69,610,000	9,258,000	6,827,000	86,085,000
Post office	—	10,065,000	1,159,000	653,000	11,877,000
Telegraphs	—	2,471,000	295,000	156,000	2,922,000
Crown lands	—	364,000	20,000	86,000	420,000
Interest, &c.	694,000	—	—	—	694,000
Miscellaneous	1,088,000	787,000	87,000	132,000	2,089,000
Total non-tax revenue	1,777,000	13,687,000	1,561,000	977,000	18,002,000
Total	2,167,000	83,297,000	10,819,000	7,804,000	104,087,000
Local taxation revenue:—					
Customs	—	171,000	20,000	18,000	209,000
Excise	—	4,195,000	531,000	182,000	4,858,000
Estate, &c. duties	52,000	2,577,000	316,000	192,000	3,137,000
Total	52,000	6,943,000	867,000	342,000	8,204,000
Grand total	2,219,000	90,240,000	11,686,000	8,146,000	112,291,000
Expenditure:—					
From Exchequer revenue.					
Debt, Army, Navy.	65,655,000	—	—	—	65,655,000
Civil government	2,879,000	12,097,000	1,983,000	4,514,000	21,473,000
Collection of taxes	—	2,125,000	359,000	282,000	2,716,000
Post Office	589,000	8,341,000	1,081,000	823,000	10,834,000
Egypt (Grant in Aid)	799,000	—	—	—	799,000
Total	69,922,000	22,563,000	3,423,000	5,569,000	101,477,000
From local taxation rev.	—	6,991,000	857,000	401,000	8,249,000
Grand total	69,922,000	29,554,000	4,280,000	5,970,000	109,726,000

III. NATIONAL DEBT.

The expenditure on account of National Debt is now nearly six times the amount paid in 1775, at the beginning of the War of Independence of the United States. The total charge for interest and management was then only a little over 4½ millions sterling; but at the end of the war it had risen to 9½ millions. The twenty-two years' warfare with France, from 1793 to 1815, added 28 millions sterling to the annual charge of the debt, making it over 32½ millions, decreased by slightly more than a million in 1817, in the year of consolidation of the English and Irish exchequer. Since this date, the capital of the debt has on the whole been steadily decreasing, excepting for the years of the Russian war. The annual charge, after increasing to nearly 30 millions in 1838, is now less than in 1857, at the close of that war, by 3,550,039*l.* Moreover, the present figure (25,000,000*l.*) includes a large provision for repayment of the capital of the debt, amounting in 1896-97 to 7,220,942*l.*

The following table exhibits the growth of the debt from its origin to the year 1897. Before 1835 however, there was no calculation of the capital

value of terminable annuities ; strict comparison of debt prior to that year is therefore misleading :—

Periods	Principal	Annual Charge
National Debt at the Revolution in 1688	£ 664,263	£ 39,855
Increase during William III.'s reign	12,102,962	1,175,469
Debt at the Accession of Queen Anne, in 1702	12,767,225	1,215,824
Increase during the War of the Spanish Succession	23,408,235	1,847,811
At the accession of George I., 1714	36,175,460	3,063,135
Increase during his reign	16,675,337	(-) 323,507
At the accession of George II., 1727	52,850,797	2,739,628
Decrease during 12 years' peace, ending 1739	6,236,914	708,744
At the commencement of the Spanish War, 1739	46,613,888	2,030,884
Increase during the war	29,198,249	1,134,881
At the end of the Spanish War, 1748	75,812,132	8,165,765
Decrease during 8 years' peace	1,237,107	412,199
At the commencement of the Seven Years' War, 1756	74,575,025	2,753,566
Increase during the war	58,141,024	2,279,167
At the Peace of Paris, 1763	132,716,049	5,082,733
Decrease during 12 years' peace	5,873,288	329,214
At the commencement of the American War, 1775	126,842,811	4,703,519
Increase during the war	116,220,334	4,837,737
At the end of the American War, 1784	243,063,145	9,541,256
Decrease during the peace	3,399,724	109,077
At the commencement of the French War, 1792	239,663,421	9,432,179
Increase during the war	297,989,587	10,836,372
At the Peace of Amiens, 1802	537,653,008	20,268,551
Increase during war with Napoleon	323,386,041	12,377,067
At the Peace of Paris, 1815	861,039,049	32,645,618
Decrease during 40 years	91,956,500	4,930,415
At commencement of Crimean War, 1854	769,082,549	27,715,203
Increase during the war	39,026,173	884,836

Periods	Principal	Annual Charge
Debt in 1857	£ 808,108,722	£ 28,550,039
Decrease since the Crimean War	167,335,043	3,550,039
Debt on March 31, 1897	640,773,679	25,000,000

The following statement shows the total amount of the Gross Liabilities and the Assets of the State on March 31, 1897.

	£
Liabilities :	
Funded Debt	587,698,732
Estimated Capital of Terminable Annuities	44,941,947
Unfunded Debt	8,133,000
	640,773,679
Other Capital Liabilities :	
Russian Dutch Loan Act, 1891	379,672
Imperial Defence Act, 1888	365,000
Barracks Act, 1890	2,267,054
Telegraph Act, 1892	975,132
Uganda Railway Act, 1896	149,310
	4,136,168
Total Gross Liabilities	644,909,847
Assets :	
Suez Canal Shares, market value	22,299,000
Other Assets	970,905
	23,269,905
Exchequer Balances at the Banks of England and Ireland	9,867,134

The whole of the debt is about 55,000,000*l.* less than the gross annual value of property and profits assessed to income tax, and 93,000,000*l.* less than the total value of British imports and exports for 1896. It is about 16*l.* 3*s.* 10½*d.* per head of the present population, and the annual charge is 12*s.* 6¾*d.* per head. The national wealth, public and private, of the United Kingdom was estimated by Sir R. Giffen in 1885 at 10,037,436,000*l.*

IV. LOCAL TAXATION.

The total amount raised for local expenditure was as follows in the three divisions of the United Kingdom in the last year for which accounts are published :—

	England and Wales (1893-94)	Scotland (1893-94)	Ireland (1893-94)
	£	£	£
Rates	32,227,785	3,392,789	} 2,993,032
Gas and Water Undertakings	7,335,392	1,693,765	
Repayments	1,027,499	—	—
Tolls, Dues, &c.	4,993,935	1,113,709	454,634
Rents, interest, &c.	2,188,615	191,843	108,522
Sales	518,635	27,899	—
Government contributions	8,961,336	1,675,473	400,004
Loans	13,407,795	2,061,307	589,181
Miscellaneous	2,089,537	383,384	201,529
Total receipts	72,750,479	10,540,169	4,746,852

The chief branches of local expenditure were :—

	Eng. & Wales (1893-94)	Scotland (1893-94)	Ireland (1893-94)
	£	£	£
By Town and Municipal Authorities for Police, Sanitary Works, &c.	40,217,729	4,927,778	1,360,479
By Unions and Parishes for Poor Relief	9,673,505	956,815	1,127,077
By School Boards	7,783,548	1,906,844	—
By County, Rural Sanitary, and Road Authorities	8,100,897	1,260,222	1,486,034
By Harbour Authorities	3,228,063	1,037,986	445,245
Total (including other expenditure)	73,222,400	10,872,381	4,869,543

The estimated expenditure of the London County Council for the year ending March 31, 1898, was: maintenance account, 3,535,980*l.*; capital account, 5,300,745*l.*, including loans (2,050,000*l.*) to local authorities. The amount of the consolidated stock of the Council March 31, 1897, was returned at 35,511,638*l.*

Defence.

I. ARMY.

The maintenance of a standing army in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, is prohibited by the Bill of Rights of 1689. From that time to the present, the number of troops as well as the cost of the different branches of the service in detail, has been sanctioned by an annual vote of the House of Commons. Parliament exercises another important means of control over the army—viz., by passing at the commencement of every session an Act called the 'Army (Annual) Bill,' investing the Crown with large powers to make regulations for the good government of the army, and to frame the Articles of War, which form the military code.

The Secretary of State for War, who is assisted by Under-Secretaries of State, exercises administrative control over all army services, and the heads of the principal departments, both military and civil, are responsible to him for the discharge of their duties. The principal military departments are those of the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General, the Quarter-Master-General, the Inspector-General of Fortifications, and the Inspector-General of Ordnance.

The heads of these departments form a Board under the presidency of the Commander-in-Chief, to report on proposals for the estimates which the Secretary of State lays before Parliament, on promotions or appointments and other matters. With the Secretary of State as President, and with such additional military officers as may be summoned, they constitute the War Office Consultative Council.

According to the army estimates for 1897-98, the regular army of the United Kingdom—exclusive of India—during the year ending March 31, 1898, is to consist of 7,814 commissioned officers, 1,054 warrant officers, 16,233 sergeants, 3,788 drummers, trumpeters, &c., and 134,680 rank and file, a total of 163,569 men of all ranks, being a total increase of 7,395 over the previous year. This force is to be composed of the following staff, regiments, and miscellaneous establishments:—

Branches of the Military Service.	Officers	Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, &c.	Rank and File
GENERAL AND DEPARTMENTAL STAFF.			
General staff	340	128	5
Army accountants	209	—	—
Chaplains' department	86	—	—
Medical department	595	1	—
Veterinary department	65	6	1
Total staff	1,295	185	6
REGIMENTS.			
Cavalry, including Life and Horse Guards	551	1,281	11,437
Royal Artillery	1,045	2,255	23,823
Royal Engineers	595	1,283	5,697
Infantry, including Foot Guards	2,895	6,768	81,740
Colonial Corps	208	463	5,882
Departmental Corps	193	1,881	3,140
Army Service Corps	246	760	2,805
Total regiments¹	5,733	14,191	134,524
Staff of Yeomanry, Militia, and Volunteers	598	6,190	20
MISCELLANEOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.			
Instruction in gunnery and musketry	36	103	104
Royal Military Academy, Woolwich	17	23	5
Royal Military College, Sandhurst	29	24	18
Other colleges and schools	37	50	1
Regimental schools	15	186	—
Other establishments	54	173	-2
Total miscellaneous	188	559	130
Total regular army	7,814	21,075	134,680

¹ Of the regimental establishments the number of 4,795 men is not expected to be raised.

The total number of horses provided for this establishment was 15,238.

For total cost of the British army, with details of the expenditure, see under *Finance*.

The following table exhibits, after official returns, the number of officers, rank and file, maintained for service in the United Kingdom at decennial periods since the year 1810 up to 1890, and during the last two years, on the 1st of January in every year :—

Year	Cavalry	Artillery	Engineers	Infantry and Special Corps	Total
1810	20,405	16,814	974	74,825	112,518
1820	9,900	4,046	371	46,799	61,116
1830	8,036	4,037	682	35,339	48,094
1840	7,190	4,118	544	38,624	50,476
1850	8,108	7,353	1,201	50,415	67,077
1860	11,389	14,045	1,707	62,366	89,507
1870	10,910	14,469	2,890	56,092	84,361
1890	12,470	17,584	5,370	68,682	104,116
1896	12,085	17,568	5,457	70,990	106,100
1897	11,897	16,223	5,555	66,966	100,641

The following is the official return of the number and distribution of the effectives of the British army (including drafts on passage to the Colonies, India, and Egypt), on January 1, 1897 :—

	Officers and Men	Horses and Mules		Officers and Men	Horses and Mules
England . . .	73,272	9,652	Egypt . . .	4,711	746
Scotland . . .	3,599	336	The Colonies . . .	38,522	1,094
Ireland . . .	23,770	2,775	India . . .	76,995	12,301
Total home . . .	100,641	12,763	Total abroad . . .	120,228	14,141
			General total . . .	220,869	26,904

There are, besides, four classes of reserve, or auxiliary forces—namely, the Militia, the Yeomanry Cavalry, the Volunteer corps, and the Army Reserve force. The following is the official return

of the number of men in the regimental establishments of the various forces, with the effectives, for 1897-98 :—

	Establishments all Ranks, 1897-98	Effectives by latest Returns
Regular Forces, Home and Colonial	149,653	143,874
Army Reserve, 1st Class	80,000	78,060
" " 2nd " "	80	82
Militia	139,988	120,084
Yeomanry	11,891	10,184
Volunteers	263,968	236,065
Total Home and Colonial	645,580	588,349
Regular Forces on Indian Establishments	73,217	76,995
Total	718,797	665,344

The following table shows the number of men in the British Army serving in India during the years noted, according to Budget estimates :—

Years	Soldiers in India	Years	Soldiers in India
1892-93	72,648	1895-96	73,168
1893-94	72,858	1896-97	73,168
1894-95	73,125	1897-98	73,217

The number of men enrolled in the Volunteer corps of Great Britain has increased from 119,146 in 1860, to 193,893 in 1870 206,537 in 1880, 221,048 in 1890, and 236,059 in 1896.

Under various laws of army organisation, Great Britain and Ireland are partitioned into 14 military districts. For the infantry there are 102 sub-regimental districts, commanded by line colonels; for the artillery there are 12 sub-districts, commanded by artillery colonels; and for the cavalry there are two districts, commanded by cavalry colonels. The brigade of an infantry sub-district, consists, as a rule, of two line battalions, two militia battalions, the brigade depôt, rifle volunteer corps, and infantry of the army reserve. Of the two line battalions one is generally abroad and the second at one of the home stations. An artillery sub-district contains, in addition to the royal artillery, the militia artillery and that of the volunteers and of the army reserve; and a cavalry colonel similarly has command, not merely over the cavalry regiments within his district, but over the yeomanry, volunteers, and reserve cavalry.

The General Annual Return gives as follows the numbers of non-commissioned officers and men, natives of each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, composing the army on January 1, 1897 :—English, 159,500; Scotch, 16,208; Irish, 25,669; born in India and the colonies, 3,058; foreigners, 150; and 2,646 not reported.

The establishments for military educational purposes comprise the Council of Military Education, Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, Royal Military and Staff College at Sandhurst, Royal Military Asylum and Normal School at Chelsea, Royal Hibernian Military School at Dublin, Department for Instruction of Artillery Officers, Military Medical School, and a varying number of Garrison Schools and Libraries. In the army estimates for 1897-98, the sum provided for military education is 178,500*l.* (including the appropriation in aid). The two principal educational establishments for officers are the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and the Royal Military and Staff Colleges at Sandhurst. In the army estimates of 1897-98 the cost of the Woolwich Academy was set down at 34,200*l.*, and of the Sandhurst College at 43,800*l.*

II. NAVY.

The British Navy is a permanent establishment, governed by statutes and orders fixed with much precision by the Legislature. Its administration was formerly in the hands of a Lord High Admiral, but by the Act 2 Will. and Mary, c. 2, this office was vested in a Commission. With the exception of various periods in which the office has been revived—in the person of the Earl of Pembroke in the reign of William III., of Prince George of Denmark (1702-8), and of the Duke of Clarence (May, 1827—August, 1828)—it has continued to be held in commission by the Board of Admiralty. The Board now consists of the First Lord of the Admiralty, who is always a member of the Cabinet, and five other commissioners.

The First Lord is responsible for the general direction and supervision of all naval business, and deals with promotions, appointments, nominations to cadetships, and other matters. The First Naval Lord advises upon questions of maritime defence, strategy, and naval policy, and is charged with business relating to ships in commission, the distribution and organization of the Fleet, the supervision of the Intelligence and Hydrographic Departments, ships' complements, discipline, courts martial, signals, collisions, gunnery, torpedoes, &c. The Second Naval Lord is responsible for the manning and officering of the Fleet, and for mobilization, naval education and training, the Royal Naval Reserve, and many other matters concerning the *personnel*. The special work of the Third Naval Lord and Controller of the Navy is chiefly in relation to *matériel*. He has charge of the dockyards, the steam reserves, shipbuilding and repairs, machinery, the purchase, disposal and loan of ships, questions relating to inventions and discoveries, naval ordnance and stores, and the dockyard *personnel*. The Junior Naval Lord is concerned with the transport, medical and victualling services, and with hospitals, the coaling of the fleet, questions of pay, allowances, prize money, uniform, pensions, and other lik

matters. The Civil Lord is responsible for the Works Department, and for buildings and establishments, questions concerning Greenwich Hospital, dockyard schools, and other business. The Admiralty Board is assisted by a Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, who has charge of all matters of account and of questions involving reference to the Treasury financially; and by a Permanent Secretary, who is responsible for the discipline of the Admiralty departments, and appointments in the office, and has charge of correspondence and maritime papers. The administration of the Navy is thus conducted under the direction and supervision of the Board through a number of independent departments.

For the details of Naval expenditure see under *Finance*. The number of officers, seamen and marines provided for in the estimates for 1897-98, and also for the previous year, was as follows:—

—	1896-97	1897-98
<i>Available for Sea Service—</i>		
For the Fleet (including Indian troop ships):		
Officers and seamen	61,262	67,072
Boys	4,495	3,400
Coast Guard	4,200	4,200
Marines afloat and ashore	15,861	16,841
<i>Other Services (training and various)—</i>		
Officers and seamen	2,488	2,377
Boys	5,300	6,000
Royal Marines	144	164
Total of all ranks	93,750	100,054

The increase of 6,300 sanctioned includes 121 officers, 2,400 seamen, 265 engine-room artificers, 2,000 stokers, 1,000 marines, and 514 miscellaneous ratings.

The Naval Defence Act of 1889 provided for the construction of 70 vessels at a cost originally estimated at £21,500,000. The fleet resulting comprises 10 first-class battleships (the *Royal Sovereign*, *Empress of India*, *Ramillies*, *Repulse*, *Resolution*, *Revenge*, *Royal Oak*, *Hood*, *Centurion*, and *Barfleur*), 9 first-class cruisers, 29 second-class cruisers, 4 third-class cruisers, and 18 torpedo-gunboats. All of these have been completed, and are in commission or in the reserve.

After these come the battleships of the Spencer programme, the *Majestic*, *Magnificent*, *Victorious*, and *Prince George*, of 14,900 tons, with their later sisters, the *Mars*, *Jupiter*, *Illustrious*, *Hannibal*, and *Cæsar*, of which the last three have

been delayed by the engineering dispute. The *Renown* is of a smaller type (12,350 tons) and six other vessels of somewhat greater displacement, 12,900 tons, are the *Canopus*, *Ocean*, *Goliath*, *Albion*, and *Glory*, with the *Vengeance* of the later programme.

An account of the ships of the new programme follows the tabular matter. In regard to cruisers, the *Powerful* and *Terrible* (14,200 tons) have proved very successful, and the former is in commission in China. Four first-class cruisers of the *Diadem* class (11,000 tons) were laid down in 1895, and four others, the *Spartiate*, *Argonaut*, *Amphitrite*, and *Ariadne* are well advanced. Nine second-class cruisers of the *Talbot* class (5,600 tons) which are just upon completion, are being supplemented by four others of 5,750 tons, and by three of the smaller displacement (5,600 tons), which are being built in private yards. Eight third-class cruisers of the *Pelorus* type were put in hand in 1896-97, and others are proposed. In all ninety destroyers were to have been completed, or ordered in 1896-97, but there has been some delay in putting the later ones forward.

The following table shows the effective fighting strength of the British Navy, ships in course of construction or planned being given in separate columns. Unfortunately, no uniform classification of the vessels of various navies exists, but the table given is based upon a useful system adopted in the *Naval Annual*. It should be observed that nine first-class battleships (the "Admirals" and others) will soon drop into the second class. In the third class are included the old battleships which have latterly been counted unsatisfactorily as first-class armoured cruisers. Ineffective vessels were excluded from the table.

	Launched Dec. 1897	Building and planned
Battleships, 1st Class	30	8
„ 2nd Class	7	—
„ 3rd Class	21	—
Coast defence ships	14	—
Cruisers, Armoured	9	4
„ 1st Class	16	5
„ 2nd and 3rd Class	64	14
Look-out ships	19	—
Torpedo gunboats	34	—
Torpedo-craft, 1st Class ¹	147	13
„ 2nd Class	4	—
„ 3rd Class	20	—

¹ Including 92 "Destroyers."

During the year 1897–98, the vessels under construction or completing are: 14 battleships, 8 first-class cruisers, 9 second-class cruisers, 10 third-class cruisers, 2 sloops, 4 twin-screw gunboats, 52 torpedo-boat destroyers, 8 light-draught steamers for special service, and a royal yacht.

There are 11 vessels which are subsidized by the Admiralty as “Reserved Merchant Cruisers,” in addition to many others which are held at disposition, and marked for preferential employment, without subvention. The subsidized vessels are the *Campania* and *Lucania* (Cunard Company), *Himalaya*, *Australia*, *Victoria*, and *Arcadia* (P. & O. Company), *Majestic* and *Teutonic* (White Star Line), and *Empress of India*, *Empress of China*, and *Empress of Japan* (Canadian Pacific Railway Company).

In November, 1896, there were 181 ships in commission. Of these 28 were armoured. The various stations of the squadrons are the Mediterranean, Channel, North America and West Indies, South-East Coast of America, Pacific, Cape and West Coast of Africa, East Indies, China, and Australia. In addition are the training squadron and surveying and particular service vessels.

The vessels were thus distributed in February, 1898:—

Mediterranean and Red Sea	41	<i>Australia</i>	16
Channel Squadron	15	South-east coast of America	4
North America and West Indies	15	Particular Service	12
East Indies	12	Surveying Service	7
China	29	Training Squadron	4
Cape of Good Hope and West Africa	16		—
Pacific	10	Total	181

The following tabulated list of battleships, coast and port defence vessels, and principal cruisers of the British Navy, built, building and projected, requires a few words of explanation. The order of ships is chronological. In the first list, the ships of which the names are in italics are coast defence or floating battery ships. The numbers following the names of the others indicate the classes to which they have been assigned in the foregoing table. The letters in the first column signify the character of the ships:—*b.* broadside; *c.b.* central battery; *t.* turret; *bar.* barbette. In the particulars of guns, “Q.F.” means quick-firing. Machine-guns are not given. The cruisers tabulated are of the first-class, and the more important and recent vessels of the second class.

Designation	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed
b	Minotaur	3 1868	10,690	5½	17 12-ton; 4 4.7-in., and 8 3-pr. Q.F.	2	5,000	12.0
b	Achilles	3 1863	9,820	4½	14 12-ton; 2 5-ton; 8 3-pr. Q.F.	2	5,000	12.7
b	Agincourt	3 1865	10,690	5½	17 12-ton	2	5,000	12.0
b	Bellerophon	3 1865	7,550	6	10 8-in., 4 6-in., 6 4-in.; 4 6-pr. Q.F.	4	4,000	12.4
b	Northumberland	3 1866	10,780	5½	7 12-ton; 20 9-ton; 12 smaller	2	6,560	12.0
b	Monarch	3 1868	8,320	10	{ 4 25-ton; 2 12-ton; 1 6½-ton; 4 12-pr. and 12 3-pr. Q.F.	2	8,000	14.0
b	Hercules	3 1868	8,680	9	{ 8 18-ton; 2 12½-ton; 4 6½-ton; 28 Q.F. guns	4	8,500	14.6
b	Audacious	3 1869	6,010	8	10 12-ton; 8 4-in.; 4 6-pr., & 6 3-pr. Q.F.	4	4,830	11.6
b	Invincible	3 1869	6,010	8	10 12-ton; 6 4-in.; 4 6-pr. Q.F.	4	4,830	12.5
b	Iron Duke	3 1870	6,010	8	10 12-ton; 4 5-in.; 4 20-pr.; 4 6-pr. Q.F.	4	3,520	12.4
b	Hotspur	— 1870	4,010	11	2 25-ton; 2 5-ton; 4 6-pr. Q.F.	2	3,080	12.8
b	Swiftsure	3 1870	6,910	8	10 12-ton; 8 4-in.; 4 6-pr. & 4 3-pr. Q.F.	4	4,910	12.6
b	Triumph	3 1870	6,640	8	10 12-ton; 4 5-in.; 8 6-pr. & 8 3-pr. Q.F.	4	5,110	12.6
b	Sultan	3 1870	9,290	9	8 18-ton; 4 12½-ton; 7 20-pr., 4 6-pr. Q.F.	4	8,000	13.7
b	Devastation	2 1871	9,330	14	4 29-ton; 6 6-pr. & 8 3-pr. Q.F.	4	7,000	14.0
b	Cyclops	— 1871	3,560	10	4 18-ton; 4 3-pr. Q.F.	—	1,680	9.9
b	Gladiator	— 1871	4,910	14	2 25-ton; 3 6-pr. Q.F.	2	2,870	11.0
b	Gorgon	— 1871	3,560	10	4 18-ton; 4 3-pr. Q.F.	—	1,670	9.9
b	Hecate	— 1871	3,560	10	4 18-ton; 4 3-pr. Q.F.	—	1,750	9.9
b	Hydra	— 1871	3,560	10	4 18-ton; 4 3-pr. Q.F.	—	1,470	9.9
b	Thunderer	2 1872	9,330	14	4 29-ton; 6 6-pr. & 8 3-pr. Q.F.	2	7,000	13.4
b	Rapier	— 1872	5,440	14	2 22-ton; 2 6-in.; 4 6-pr. & 6 3-pr. Q.F.	4	6,000	14.0
b	Neptune	3 1874	9,310	13	4 38-ton; 2 12-ton; 8 6-pr. & 8 3-pr. Q.F.	2	8,000	14.2
b	Superb	3 1875	9,170	12	16 18-ton; 6 4-in.; 6 6-pr. & 10 3-pr. Q.F.	4	6,000	15.0
b	Alexandra	2 1875	9,490	12	{ 8 18-ton; 4 22-ton; 6 4-in.; 4 6-pr. & 6 3-pr. Q.F.	4	8,610	14.3
b	Dreadnought	2 1875	10,820	14	4 38-ton; 6 6-pr. & 2 3-pr. Q.F.	2	8,210	13.7
b	Shannon	3 1875	5,390	9	2 18-ton; 7 12-ton	2	3,370	11.2
b	Nelson	3 1876	7,630	9	{ 4 18-ton; 8 12-ton; 4 4.7-in. Q.F.; 6 6-pr. & 14 3-pr. Q.F.	2	6,640	14.4
b	Northampton	3 1876	7,630	9	{ 4 18-ton; 8 12-ton; 6 6-pr. & 8 3-pr. Q.F.	2	6,070	12.6
b	Inflexible	2 1876	11,880	24	4 80-ton; 8 4-in.; 4 6-pr. & 2 3-pr. Q.F.	4	8,010	12.8
b	Téméraire	3 1876	8,540	11	{ 4 25-ton; 4 18-ton; 6 4-in.; 4 6-pr. & 2 3-pr. Q.F.	2	7,000	13.8
b	Belleisle	— 1876	4,870	12	4 25-ton; 6 6-pr. Q.F.	2	3,200	11.9
b	Orion	— 1879	4,870	12	4 25-ton; 6 6-pr. Q.F.	4	3,900	11.9
b	Agamemnon	— 1879	8,660	18	4 38-ton; 2 5-ton; 6 6-pr. & 8 3-pr. Q.F.	2	6,360	12.1
b	Ajax	— 1880	8,660	18	4 38-ton; 2 5-ton; 6 6-pr. Q.F.	2	6,000	12.1
b	Conqueror	3 1881	6,200	12	2 45-ton; 4 5-ton; 6 6-pr. Q.F.	6	6,000	15.5
b	Edinburgh	2 1882	9,420	18	4 45-ton; 5 5-ton; 4 6-pr. & 10 3-pr. Q.F.	2	7,500	15.5
b	Colossus	2 1882	9,420	18	4 45-ton; 5 5-ton; 4 6-pr. & 10 3-pr. Q.F.	2	7,500	15.5
b	Collingwood	1 1882	9,500	18	4 45-ton; 5 5-ton; 4 6-pr. & 10 3-pr. Q.F.	2	9,500	16.5
b	Rodney	1 1884	10,300	18	{ 1 69-ton; 3 67-ton; 6 5-ton; 12 6-pr. & 2 3-pr. Q.F.	4	11,500	16.7
b	Hero	3 1885	6,200	12	2 45-ton; 4 5-ton; 7 6-pr. & 5 3-pr. Q.F.	6	6,000	15.5
b	Benbow	1 1885	10,600	18	2 111-ton; 10 5-ton; 8 6-pr. & 7 3-pr. Q.F.	5	11,500	16.7
b	Camperdown	1 1885	10,600	18	4 67-ton; 6 5-ton; 12 6-pr. & 7 3-pr. Q.F.	5	11,500	16.7
b	Howe	1 1886	10,300	18	4 67-ton; 6 5-ton; 12 6-pr. & 7 3-pr. Q.F.	5	11,500	16.7
b	Anson	1 1886	10,600	18	4 67-ton; 6 6-in.; 12 6-pr. & 7 3-pr. Q.F.	5	11,500	16.7
b	Sans Pareil	1 1887	10,470	18	{ 2 111-ton; 1 29-ton; 12 5-ton; 12 6-pr. & 9 3-pr. Q.F.	6	14,000	16.7
b	Trafalgar	1 1887	11,940	20	{ 4 67-ton; 6 4.7-in. Q.F.; 8 6-pr. & 9 3-pr. Q.F.	6	12,000	16.7
b	Nile	1 1888	11,940	20	{ 4 67-ton; 6 4.7-in. Q.F.; 8 6-pr. & 9 3-pr. Q.F.	4	12,000	16.7
b	Hood	1 1891	14,150	18	{ 4 67-ton; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 10 6-pr. & 12 3-pr. Q.F.	7	13,000	17.5
b	Royal Sovereign	1 1891	14,150	18	{ 4 67-ton; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 16 6-pr. & 12 3-pr. Q.F.	7	13,312	17.5

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed
bar	Empress of India	1891	14,150	18	{ 4 67-ton; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 16 6-pr. & 12 } 8-pr. Q.F.	7	18,000	17·5
bar	Repulse	1892	14,150	18	Do. Do.	7	18,000	17·5
	Royal Oak	1892	14,150	18	Do. Do.	7	18,000	17·5
bar	Ramillies	1892	14,150	18	Do. Do.	7	18,000	17·5
bar	Resolution	1892	14,150	18	Do. Do.	7	18,000	17·5
bar	Revenge	1892	14,150	18	Do. Do.	7	18,000	17·5
bar	Centurion	1892	10,500	12	{ 4 29-ton; 10 4·7-in. Q.F.; 8 6-pr. & 12 } 3-pr. Q.F.	7	18,000	18·2
bar	Barfleur	1892	10,500	12	Do. Do.	7	18,000	18·2
bar	Renown	1895	12,350	10	{ 4 29-ton; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 8 12-pr., 10 } 6-pr. & 12 3-pr. Q.F.	5	10,000	17·0
bar	Magnificent	1894	14,900	14	4 12-in.; 12 6-in. Q.F.; 28 smaller Q.F.	5	12,000	18·0
bar	Majestic	1895	14,900	14	Do. Do.	5	12,000	18·0
bar	Prince George	1895	14,900	14	Do. Do.	5	12,000	18·0
bar	Victorious	1895	14,900	14	Do. Do.	5	12,000	18·0
bar	Jupiter	1895	14,900	14	Do. Do.	5	12,000	18·0
bar	Cæsar	1896	14,900	14	Do. Do.	5	12,000	18·0
bar	Hannibal	1896	14,900	14	Do. Do.	5	12,000	18·0
bar	Illustrious	1896	14,900	14	Do. Do.	5	12,000	18·0
bar	Mars	1896	14,900	14	Do. Do.	5	12,000	18·0
bar	Canopus	1897	12,950	12	4 12-in.; 12 6-in. Q.F.; 12-12 Pr. Q.F.; 14 smaller Q.F., &c.	5	13,500	18·75
bar	Ocean	1	12,950	12	Do. Do.	5	13,500	18·75
bar	Goliath	1	12,950	12	Do. Do.	5	13,500	18·75
bar	Albion	1	12,950	12	Do. Do.	5	13,500	18·75
bar	Glory	1	12,950	12	Do. Do.	5	13,500	18·75
bar	Vengeance	1	12,950	12	Do. Do.	5	13,500	18·75
bar	3 Unnamed	1	14,900	14	Do. Do.	5	12,000	18·75

Also the port-defence vessels *Magdala* (3,340 tons), *Abyssinia* (2,910 tons), *Cerberus* (3,480 tons), 5 second-class cruisers, 8 third-class cruisers (a), and 7 third-class cruisers (b), on Indian and Colonial stations.

FIRST CLASS AND OTHER CRUISERS.

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated Horse-Power	Nominal Speed
Belted cruisers	Impérieuse	1888	8,400	{ 4 24-ton; 10 6-in.; 4 6-pr. & 4 3-pr. } Q.F.	6	10,000	16·7
	Warspite	1884	8,400	{ 4 22-ton; 10 6-in.; 4 6-pr. & 4 3-pr. } Q.F.	6	10,000	16·7
	Undaunted	1886	5,600	{ 2 22-ton; 10 6-in.; 6 6-pr. & 10 } 3-pr. Q.F.	4	8,500	18·5
	Australia	1886	5,600	Do.	Do.	8,500	18·5
	Narcissus	1886	5,600	Do.	Do.	8,500	18·5
	Orlando	1886	5,600	Do.	Do.	8,500	18·5
	Aurora	1887	5,600	Do.	Do.	8,500	18·5
	Galatea	1887	5,600	Do.	Do.	8,500	18·5
	Immortalité	1887	5,600	Do.	Do.	8,500	18·5
	Pro- tected	Blake	1889	9,000	2 22 ton; 10 6-in.; 16 3-pr. Q.F.	4	20,000	22·0
Blenheim		1890	9,000	Do.	Do.	20,000	22·0

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated Horse- power	Nominal Speed
	Edgar	1890	7,350	{ 2 22-ton; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 12 6-pr. & 5 3-pr. Q.F. }	4	12,000	19·7
	Endymion	1891	7,350	Do.	Do.	12,000	19·7
	Hawke	1891	7,350	Do.	Do.	12,000	19·7
	Royal Arthur	1891	7,700	{ 1 22-ton; 12 6-in. Q.F.; 12 6-pr. & 5 3-pr. Q.F. }	4	12,000	19·5
	Crescent	1891	7,700	Do.	Do.	12,000	19·5
	St. George	1892	7,700	{ 2 22-ton; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 12 6-pr. & 5 3-pr. Q.F. }	Do.	12,000	19·5
	Gibraltar	1892	7,700	Do.	Do.	12,000	19·5
	Grafton	1892	7,350	Do.	Do.	12,000	19·7
	Theseus	1892	7,350	Do.	Do.	12,000	19·7
	Eclipse	1894	5,600	5 6-in. Q.F.; 6 4·7-in.; and smaller Q.F.	3	9,600	19·5
	Minerva	1895	5,600	Do.	3	9,600	19·5
	Talbot	1895	5,600	Do.	3	9,600	19·5
	Diana	1895	5,600	Do.	3	9,600	19·5
	Juno	1895	5,600	Do.	3	9,600	19·5
	Venus	1895	5,600	Do.	3	9,600	19·5
	Powerful	1895	14,200	{ 2 9·2-in.; 12 6-in. Q.F.; 18 12-pr. & 12 3-pr. Q.F. }	4	25,000	22·0
	Terrible	1895	14,200	Do.	4	25,000	22·0
	Dido	1896	5,600	5 6-in. Q.F.; 6 4·7-in. and smaller Q.F.	4	9,600	19·5
	Doris	1896	5,600	Do.	4	9,600	19·5
	Isis	1896	5,600	Do.	4	9,600	19·5
	Furious	1896	5,750	{ 4 6-in. Q.F.; 6 4·7-in. Q.F.; 9 12-pr. Q.F.; 8 small Q.F. }	2	10,000	19·0
	Gladiator	1896	5,750	Do.	2	10,100	19·0
	Vindictive	1896	5,750	Do.	2	10,000	19·5
	Arrogant	1896	5,750	Do.	2	10,000	19·5
	Hermes	—	5,600	Do.	3	9,600	19·5
	Hyacinth	—	5,600	Do.	3	9,600	19·5
	Highflier	—	5,600	Do.	3	9,600	19·5
	Diadem	1896	11,000	16 6-in. Q.F.; 14 12-pr. Q.F.; 20 small Q.F.	3	16,500	20·5
	Andromeda	1897	11,000	Do.	3	16,500	20·5
	Niobe	1897	11,000	Do.	3	16,500	20·5
	Europa	1897	11,000	Do.	3	16,500	20·5
	Spartiate	—	11,000	4 8-in., 12 6-in., 14 12-pr. & 20 small all Q.F.	3	16,500	20·5
	Aryonaut	1898	11,000	Do.	3	16,500	20·5
	Amphitrite	—	11,000	Do.	3	16,500	20·5
	Ariadne	—	11,000	Do.	3	16,000	20·5
	4 Unnamed (armoured)	—	11,850	2 9-in.; 12 6-in. Q.F.; 14 12-pr. Q.F.	—	—	—

Of the ten battleships built under the Naval Defence Act, seven are of the *Royal Sovereign* type, which is a much improved development of the 'Admiral' class, with better protection, higher freeboard, and more powerful armament. The *Hood* is the only one of these new battleships which carries her heavy guns in closed turrets. The *Barfleur* and *Centurion* are examples of the tendency to combine the chief qualities of the largest ironclads in a rather smaller and less expensive compass. In them the protection and arrangement of the quick-firing armament have been even more highly elaborated than in the *Royal Sovereign* class, and their speed is at least equal. Their heavy armament, however, is less powerful, and their armour is reduced in thickness.

The *Renown*, built at Pembroke, as part of the programme of 1892-93, is of another type. She is described as an improved *Centurion*, and has a greater displacement (12,350 tons) than that type. She is armed with four-

10-in. breechloading guns, carried in two barbettes and mounted similarly to those in the *Centurion*. Her secondary armament is extremely powerful, including ten 6-in. quick-firing guns, eight 12-pounder quick-firers, and a considerable number of smaller quick-firing guns. In the protection of this secondary armament the arrangements in the *Renown* are more efficient than those in any preceding battleship. The armament of submerged torpedoes is also very extensive. The barrette armour is somewhat thicker than that in the *Centurion*. The hull armour is arranged on an entirely different principle from that which has been adopted in the *Centurion*, and associated with a different arrangement of the protective deck. This point has received the most careful attention; and it is considered that the disposition and thickness of hull armour adopted, together with the improved qualities of armour now obtainable, will make the ship well adapted for close action.

The nine battleships of the *Majestic* type are the largest war-vessels afloat with the exception of the *Italia* and *Lepanto*. The following are the characteristics of these colossal ships drawn from a Parliamentary Paper. The length is 390 feet, the extreme beam 78 feet, the mean draught 28 feet, and the displacement 14,900 tons. With natural draught on the eight hours' contractor's trial, there is a mean speed of $16\frac{1}{2}$ knots; and with moderate forced draught a *maximum* speed of $17\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{3}{4}$ knots. The armament includes four 12-inch B.L. guns of new type mounted in pairs; twelve 6-inch Q.F.; sixteen 12-pounders Q.F. new type; and twelve 3-pounders Q.F. There are also five torpedo discharges for 18-inch torpedoes, four of these being submerged. In the general disposition of the armament the arrangement of the *Royal Sovereign* class has been followed. There are, however, certain important differences. The 12-inch guns mounted in strongly armoured barbettes have their mountings so arranged that they can be loaded in any position by manual power, while the proved advantages obtainable with hydraulic power and fixed loading stations are retained. Strong armoured shields are fitted to the turntables and revolve with the guns. The protection of the 6-inch Q.F. guns is carried out more thoroughly than in the *Royal Sovereign* class, involving considerable additional weight. Two more 6-inch Q.F. are carried in the new ships, and 12-pounders have been adopted instead of 6-pounders as in the *Royal Sovereign*. The armour-plate is hardened by the Harvey process, and the protection of the hull is more extended.

The ships of the *Canopus* class are smaller, displacing only 12,950 tons, but they carry four 12-inch guns, and twelve 6-inch, and eighteen smaller quick-firers, and are intended for a speed of 18.75 knots. The programme of 1897-98 includes four battleships, of which one, the *Vengeance*, will be of this class, and the other three improved *Majestics*, fitted with water-tube boilers and with a speed of 18 knots. They will have 9 inches less draught, and be 10 feet longer than the *Majestics*, and have superior protection as in the *Renown*. The programme also includes three third-class cruisers, two sloops, four gunboats, two destroyers, and the new royal yacht; and, in addition, it has been announced that a sum of 500,000*l.* is to be devoted to the laying down of four armoured cruisers of a new type, displacing 11,850 tons, with an armament of two 9-inch breech-loaders, and twelve 6-inch and fourteen 12-pounder quick-firers.

The *Powerful* and *Terrible*, first-class cruisers, are formidable ships of about 14,000 tons, and far superior to any other like cruisers afloat. They are fitted with water-tube Belleville boilers, and great interest attended the trials. During thirty hours, with 5,000 horse-power, they steamed respectively at 14.33 and 13.43 knots, and with 18,000 horse-power at 20.6 and 20.96 knots.

while during four hours, with 25,000 horse-power, the speeds were 21·8 and 22·41 knots, a strong wind blowing at the time. The characteristics of the other first-class, and of the more important second-class cruisers, will be gleaned from the preceding table. Their armament is very strong and carefully protected, and they have high freeboard, the bow and stern chasers being well above the water. Their vital parts are beneath a 4-in. curved steel deck, associated with many watertight compartments. Their coal-bunker capacity is 3,000 tons.

The new second-class cruisers, built under the Naval Defence Act (of which there are 29), are described as improved *Medeas*, and are of two types—*Apollo* (3,400 tons) and *Astræa* (4,360 tons)—with 9,000 horse-power; speed 19½ to 20 knots. The torpedo boat destroyers are very swift boats, having speeds of from 26 to 33 knots. More than fifty of them have been delivered, and it was hoped the whole ninety would have been ready by April, 1898, but the engineering strike has caused delays.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

In 1876 the number of owners of less than an acre of land in the United Kingdom, exclusive of the metropolis, was officially returned at 852,408; of owners of more than an acre at 321,386; total number of owners, 1,173,794. The whole extent of land accounted for in the returns was, however, five-and-a-half millions of acres less than the area of the United Kingdom, all common and waste lands, as well as the metropolis and the lands of owners of less than an acre, having been excluded from the survey.

The following table shows the distribution of the surface in each section of Great Britain in percentages of the total acreage of each section :—

	England	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Average
Cultivable and pasture area	77	60	25	72	58·5
Woods, coppice, &c.	4·8	3·5	4·5	1·6	3·6
Mountain, heath, water, &c.	18·2	36·5	70·5	26·4	37·9
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100 0
Total area (in 1,000 acres)	32,527	4,712	19,085	20,820	77,144

The following table shows the distribution of the cultivable area :—

	1874	1894	1895	1896	1897
<i>Great Britain:</i>	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Corn crops	9,431,490	7,854,974	7,400,227	7,416,690	7,457,061
Green crops	3,581,276	3,300,769	3,225,762	3,258,591	3,189,508
Flax	9,394	1,760	2,028	1,796	1,419
Hops	65,805	59,535	58,940	54,249	50,863
Small fruit	—	68,415	74,547	76,245	69,792
Bare fallow, &c.	660,206	375,701	475,650	432,375	384,757
Clover and mature grasses	4,340,742	4,503,632	4,729,801	4,595,937	4,853,808
Permanent pasture	13,178,412	16,465,069	16,610,563	16,726,476	16,512,868
<i>Live stock:—</i>	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Horses	1,311,739	1,529,461	1,545,228	1,552,507	1,526,424
Cattle	6,125,491	6,347,113	6,354,336	6,498,582	6,500,497
Sheep	30,313,941	25,861,500	25,792,195	26,705,329	26,840,440
Pigs	2,422,832	2,390,026	2,884,431	2,878,801	2,342,302
<i>Ireland:</i>	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Corn crops	1,901,508	1,484,041	1,439,053	1,420,721	1,407,845
Green crops	1,853,362	1,163,277	1,151,582	1,147,717	1,115,409
Flax	106,886	100,851	95,202	72,301	45,576
Bare fallow, &c.	12,187	19,639	18,506	18,280	20,150
Clover, & mature grasses	12,378,244	1,312,198	1,285,357	1,319,660	1,251,490
Permanent pasture	—	11,081,919	11,189,018	11,215,439	11,384,279
<i>Live stock:—</i>	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Horses	468,089	553,091	557,139	553,320	534,133
Cattle	4,118,113	4,392,194	4,358,041	4,407,741	4,463,935
Sheep	4,437,613	4,105,250	3,914,855	4,080,694	4,157,581
Pigs	1,096,494	1,389,310	1,338,454	1,405,508	1,327,226

The following table shows the area (in acres) under each of the heavy corn and green crops in the years named:—

Year	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Potatoes	Turnips
<i>Great Britain</i>	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1874	3,630,300	2,287,987	2,596,384	559,044	310,547	520,430	2,133,386
1893	1,897,524	2,075,097	3,171,756	244,964	210,479	527,321	1,975,235
1894	1,927,962	2,095,771	3,253,401	244,180	243,043	504,454	1,956,573
1895	1,417,641	2,166,279	3,295,905	242,665	209,024	541,217	1,915,902
1896	1,693,967	2,104,764	3,095,488	251,076	196,561	563,741	1,888,118
1897	1,887,805	2,035,249	3,034,099	228,912	190,656	504,914	1,833,145

Year	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Potatoes	Turnips
<i>Ireland :</i>	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1874	183,711	312,290	1,430,186	9,646	1,766	892,421	383,487
1893	54,998	168,776	1,348,838	8,280	826	723,735	302,774
1894	49,842	164,780	1,254,818	2,784	401	717,120	311,294
1895	36,532	171,650	1,216,401	2,354	498	710,486	313,281
1896	37,919	173,014	1,198,604	1,177	318	705,662	308,494
1897	46,880	170,634	1,176,467	1,877	440	677,765	308,942

The following table shows the total produce of each of the principal crops in Great Britain and Ireland in thousands of bushels and tons for the years named :—

Description of Crops	Great Britain				Ireland			
	1894	1895	1896	1897	1893	1894	1895	1896
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.
Wheat	59,173	87,176	57,053	54,913	1,666	1,582	1,109	1,194
Barley and Bere	72,295	68,651	70,775	66,804	6,211	6,306	6,378	7,050
Oats	135,463	122,149	114,016	116,812	55,701	55,400	52,328	48,844
Beans	7,085	5,566	6,437	—	118	112	71	54
Peas	6,219	4,720	4,970	—	6	10	12	8
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Potatoes	2,789	3,593	3,562	—	3,064	1,873	3,472	2,701
Turnips and Swedes	26,396	24,730	23,254	—	4,848	4,279	4,491	4,783

The following table shows the estimated average yield per acre of the principal crops :—

Description of Crops	Great Britain				Ireland			
	1894	1895	1896	1897	1893	1894	1895	1896
	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.
Wheat	30·69	26·23	33·68	29·09	30·28	31·04	30·85	31·41
Barley and Bere	34·50	31·69	33·68	32·82	36·76	38·27	37·12	40·66
Oats	41·64	37·06	36·83	33·49	44·62	44·15	43·02	40·92
Beans	29·04	22·91	25·66	—	35·35	40·28	30·34	30·48
Peas	25·64	22·61	25·35	—	19·68	25·54	24·39	25·40
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Potatoes	5·58	6·64	6·32	—	4·23	2·61	4·69	3·88
Turnips and Swedes	13·49	12·91	12·35	—	16·01	13·75	14·33	15·50

For the quantities of cereals and live stock imported, see under *Commerce*.

The following table shows the number of holdings or farms of various sizes above one acre in Great Britain in June 1895 :—

Number of Agricultural Holdings in each Class					Percentage of Holdings			
Classification of Holdings	Eng-land	Wales	Scot-land	Great Britain	Eng-land	Wales	Scot-land	Great Britain
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%	%	%	%
Above 1 ac. not above 5 ac.	87,055	10,763	20,150	117,968	22·90	17·85	25·30	22·68
" 5 " 20 "	108,145	13,569	23,104	149,818	28·45	30·80	29·01	28·80
" 20 " 50 "	62,446	12,400	10,817	85,663	16·42	20·57	13·58	16·47
" 50 " 100 "	46,574	10,217	9,834	66,625	12·25	16·95	12·35	12·81
" 100 " 300 "	60,381	7,896	12,968	81,245	15·68	13·10	16·28	15·62
" 300 " 500 "	11,112	386	2,070	13,568	2·92	0·64	2·60	2·61
" 500 " 1,000 "	3,942	54	690	4,616	1·04	0·09	0·78	0·89
" 1,000 " . . . "	524	3	76	603	0·14	0·00	0·10	0·12
Total . . .	380,179	60,288	79,639	520,106	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

The acreage of Agricultural Holdings in each class, and percentage of acreage of Holdings were:—

Acreage of Agricultural Holdings in each Class					Percentage of Acreage			
Classification of Holdings	England	Wales	Scot-land	Great Britain	Eng-land	Wales	Scot-land	Great Britan.
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	%	%	%	%
Above 1 ac. not above 5 ac.	265,268	85,633	65,891	366,792	1·07	1·25	1·35	1·13
" 5 " 20 "	1,210,716	211,267	245,664	1,667,647	4·87	7·44	5·02	5·12
" 20 " 50 "	2,077,953	423,757	363,266	2,864,976	8·36	14·93	7·42	8·79
" 50 " 100 "	8,408,761	749,465	731,977	4,886,208	18·70	26·40	14·96	15·00
" 100 " 300 "	10,434,138	1,233,569	2,203,207	13,875,914	42·00	43·64	45·01	42·59
" 300 " 500 "	4,188,651	142,925	782,369	5,113,945	16·86	5·04	15·98	15·70
" 500 " 1,000 "	2,570,684	82,818	397,682	3,001,184	10·35	1·16	8·18	9·21
" 1,000 " . . . "	693,517	3,925	104,410	801,852	2·79	0·14	2·13	2·46
Total . . .	24,844,688	2,838,859	4,894,466	32,577,513	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Of the 520,106 holdings over one acre in size, 439,405 were rented by the occupiers; 61,014 were owned by the occupiers; 19,687 were partly rented and partly owned. The acreage rented and the acreage owned by occupiers are as follows:—

Classification of Holdings	Rented by Occupiers	Owned by Occupiers	Total	Percentage		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	%	%	%
Above 1 above 5 ac.	313,003	53,789	366,792	1·12	1·16	1·13
" 5 " 20 "	1,438,697	228,950	1,667,647	5·15	4·93	5·12
" 20 " 50 "	2,513,977	350,999	2,864,976	9·00	7·57	8·79
" 50 " 100 "	4,350,476	534,727	4,885,208	15·57	11·52	15·00
" 100 " 300 "	12,290,515	1,585,399	13,875,914	43·99	34·17	42·59
" 300 " 500 "	4,295,163	818,782	5,113,945	15·38	17·65	15·70
" 500 " 1,000 "	2,251,355	749,829	3,001,184	8·06	16·16	9·21
" 1,000 " . . . "	484,284	317,568	801,852	1·73	6·84	2·46
Total . . .	27,937,470	4,640,043	32,577,513	100·00	100·00	100·00

The changes in the number and acreage of holdings between 1885 and 1895 are shown in five categories, thus :—

Holdings in Great Britain	1885		1895	
	No.	Acreage	No.	Acreage
5 to 50 Acres	232,955	4,481,354	235,481	4,532,623
50 „ 100 „	64,715	4,746,520	66,625	4,885,203
100 „ 300 „	79,573	13,658,495	81,245	13,875,914
300 „ 500 „	13,875	5,241,168	13,568	5,113,945
Over 500 „	5,489	4,029,843	5,219	3,803,036
Total . . .	396,607	32,157,380	402,138	32,210,721

Of holdings of one to five acres (both included) there were in Great Britain in 1885, 135,736 with an acreage of 389,677 acres; in 1895, 134,677 with a total of 383,501 acres.

The total number of holdings of one acre and under (stated to be only approximate) is put at 579,133 (37,143 acre plots, and 541,990 of smaller size). Of these there are returned as allotments detached from cottages 20,434 acre plots, and 488,550 smaller holdings (455,005 in 1890, and 357,795 in 1886).

The gross estimated rental of the agricultural land of England and Wales is 26,881,783*l.*, and the rateable value 24,565,075*l.*, while of buildings, &c., not agricultural, the gross estimated rental is 172,347,123*l.*, and the rateable value 140,847,206*l.*

The following table shows the number of holdings, by classes, for each province of Ireland, in 1895 and 1896, and the increase or decrease in the latter year :—

Provinces		Number and Classification of Holdings				
		Not exceeding 1 acre	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 acres
Leinster . .	{ 1895	19,550	17,850	25,511	22,097	15,229
	{ 1896	19,815	17,744	25,501	21,931	15,287
Munster . .	{ 1895	16,813	11,025	19,107	24,261	22,156
	{ 1896	17,435	11,121	18,975	24,170	22,148
Ulster . . .	{ 1895	16,581	20,941	64,373	53,719	24,847
	{ 1896	17,067	20,804	64,381	53,505	24,910
Connaught . .	{ 1895	6,564	12,459	46,690	33,436	11,680
	{ 1896	6,490	12,552	46,476	33,605	11,715
Total of Ireland	{ 1895	59,508	62,275	155,681	133,513	73,862
	{ 1896	60,807	62,221	155,333	133,211	74,005
Increase or decrease in 1896 . . .	{	Increase 1,299	Decrease 54	Decrease 348	Decrease 302	Increase 143

Provinces	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 acres	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 acres	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 acres	Above 500 acres	Total					
Leinster	1895	18,958	6,910	2,785	416	124,306				
	1896	14,031	6,892	2,821	412	124,384				
Munster	1895	22,366	9,225	2,744	864	128,061				
	1896	22,449	9,180	2,741	874	128,588				
Ulster	1895	14,287	8,699	1,040	277	199,764				
	1896	14,356	8,717	1,031	272	200,043				
Connaught	1895	6,471	3,211	1,694	500	122,655				
	1896	6,407	3,208	1,704	492	122,649				
Total of Ireland	1895	57,082	23,045	8,263	1,557	574,786				
	1896	57,243	22,997	8,297	1,550	575,664				
Increase or decrease in 1896	Increase	161	Decrease	48	Increase	34	Decrease	7	Increase	878

In 1890 the total number of occupiers was 524,210 ; in 1896, 533,048.

II. FISHERIES.

The quantity and value of the fish landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom in five years have been :—

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
England and Wales	828,931	351,198	863,179	377,584	397,260
Scotland	810,401	309,438	805,353	306,907	250,087
Ireland	89,048	41,796	34,900	42,108	40,916
U.K. (excluding shell-fish)	678,380	702,432	703,432	726,544	688,263
	£	£	£	£	£
England and Wales	4,827,300	4,981,060	5,129,089	5,166,780	5,568,494
Scotland	1,624,396	1,565,321	1,763,991	1,569,138	1,627,622
Ireland	290,518	267,894	274,945	265,950	233,944
U.K. (excluding shell-fish)	6,742,714	6,815,675	7,168,025	7,001,868	7,490,060
U.K. (including shell-fish)	7,217,866	7,260,538	7,600,096	7,436,518	7,907,569

This statement does not include salmon. Of the fish landed in England, about 81 per cent. in weight and 78 per cent. in value are landed on the east coast.

The number of men employed in the British fisheries (1895), including the Isle of Man and Channel Islands, was approximately 114,320 (in 1894, 121,978) ; of these 41,224 were English, 43,373 Scotch, and 26,910 Irish. There were 26,923 (in 1894, 27,144) registered boats.

The following table shows the quantity of fish (in tons) conveyed inland by railway from the ports of the United Kingdom in each of the last five years.

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
England and Wales . . .	324,983	328,801	332,619	333,298	355,116
Scotland . . .	92,460	101,737	99,763	101,646	107,202
Ireland . . .	8,856	9,290	10,213	10,223	11,088
Total . . .	426,299	439,828	442,595	445,167	473,406

The net imports (exclusive of re-exports), and the exports of fish, fresh and cured, from the United Kingdom have been :—

—	1893	1894	1895	1896
Net imports . . . Tons	98,539	112,116	101,585	113,654
„ „ . . . £	2,133,495	2,171,060	2,453,676	2,636,076
Exports . . . £	1,769,420	2,053,179	2,282,406	2,009,147
„ herrings only £	1,304,803	1,456,246	1,626,889	1,328,656

III. MINING AND METALS.

The following tables give a general summary of the mineral produce of the United Kingdom for 1896. The first table relates to the metallic minerals :—

Metallic Minerals	Minerals raised	Values	Metals contained in the Ores.	Values of Metals
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Iron ore . . .	13,700,764	3,150,424	4,759,446	11,875,474
Lead ore . . .	41,069	303,398	30,818	850,940
Tin ore . . .	7,663	259,928	4,838	307,678
Copper ore . . .	8,970	21,586	556	28,180
Zinc ore . . .	19,319	66,553	7,110	123,240
Bog iron ore . . .	6,652	1,663	—	—
Copper precipitate . . .	198	2,124	—	—
Silver . . .	—	—	Ounces 283,826	36,365
Gold ore . . .	2,765	4,257	1,352	5,085
Iron pyrites . . .	10,017	4,603	—	—
Value of chief metallic minerals . . .				3,814,536
Total value of metals from British ores . . .				12,226,912

The following table relates to the non-metallic minerals :—

Minerals	Tons	Value	Minerals	Tons	Value
		£			£
Coal . . .	195,361,260	57,190,147	Chalk . . .	3,559,229	157,170
Clays . . .	11,341,782	1,442,069	Gravel, sand	1,268,310	90,020
Sandstone .	4,507,745	1,417,985	Gypsum . .	193,811	74,538
Slates, slabs	586,933	1,338,256	Arsenic . .	3,616	45,483
Limestone .	11,011,350	1,215,604	Barytes . .	23,737	25,590
Salt . . .	2,022,357	666,613	Ochre, &c.	9,891	24,688
Oil shale . .	2,419,525	604,881	Others . . .	709,581	57,125
Granite . . .	1,756,816	498,074			
Whinstone, &c.	2,286,999	425,587	Total non-metallic .		65,273,830
			Total minerals . .		69,088,366

This shows a decrease of 44,798% on 1895 in the value of the total mineral produce, and an increase of 754,687% in that of metals produced.

The total number of persons employed in and about all mines in the United Kingdom in 1896 was 725,803; of this number, 557,026 were employed underground.

The quantity and value of coal raised in the United Kingdom in five years, and the quantity and value of coal, coke, and patent fuel exported have been:—

Year	Coal raised		Coal exported	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
		£		£
1892	181,786,871	66,050,451	30,453,973	16,810,758
1893	164,325,795	55,809,808	29,031,955	14,375,476
1894	188,277,525	62,730,179	33,073,698	17,371,331
1895	189,661,362	57,231,213	33,101,452	15,433,803
1896	195,361,260	57,190,147	34,262,056	15,156,313

The coal production of the various districts of the United Kingdom in 1896 was:—

District	Tons of Coal	District	Tons of Coal
England:—		England (<i>contd</i>):—	
Durham . . .	32,762,539	Other districts . .	10,334,012
Yorkshire . .	23,942,888	Wales:—	
Lancashire . .	22,610,885	Glamorgan . . .	23,630,411
Staffordshire .	13,058,562	Other districts . .	4,289,170
Derbyshire . .	11,774,639	Scotland:—	
Northumberland	9,027,752	Lanarkshire . . .	15,805,301
Monmouthshire .	8,841,379	Other districts . .	12,521,299
Nottinghamshire	6,623,529	Ireland	129,585
Total, United Kingdom		195,351,951	

The exports of coal, coke, and patent fuel in 1896 were chiefly to the following Countries:—

Countries	Weight	Value	Countries	Weight	Value
	Tons	£		Tons	£
France . . .	5,222,593	2,137,209	Denmark . . .	1,691,951	693,758
Italy . . .	4,143,939	1,681,885	Argentina . . .	886,946	497,243
Germany . . .	4,522,073	1,784,921	Norway . . .	1,072,966	451,847
Spain . . .	2,129,396	986,254	Brazil . . .	1,003,521	552,158
Sweden . . .	2,047,872	898,445	India . . .	542,228	260,311
Russia . . .	1,858,442	819,328	Portugal . . .	634,193	275,480
Egypt . . .	1,772,333	835,369			

From the principal ports the export of coal, coke, and fuel in 1896 was a follows :—

Ports	Tons	Value	Ports	Tons	Value.
		£			£
Cardiff . . .	11,824,718	5,699,136	Hull	1,116,922	552,238
Newcastle . . .	4,681,041	1,759,052	Grangemouth	1,091,580	485,948
Newport . . .	2,565,077	1,163,424	Grimaby . . .	663,906	347,813
N. Shields . . .	2,936,490	1,157,164	Glasgow . . .	735,840	253,820
Sunderland . . .	1,822,655	720,843	Goole	610,494	270,051
Swansea . . .	1,366,648	653,627	Leith	482,202	236,538
Kirkcaldy . . .	1,506,090	557,406	Liverpool . . .	360,771	212,735

The quantity and value of iron ore produced in the United Kingdom, and the quantity and value, exclusive of "purple ore" (441,792 tons in 1896) imported in five years have been :—

Year	Iron ore produced		Iron ore imported	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
1892	11,312,675	2,970,632	3,780,503	2,716,820
1893	11,203,476	2,827,947	4,065,864	2,792,028
1894	12,367,308	3,190,647	4,413,652	2,978,597
1895	12,615,414	2,865,709	4,450,311	2,977,952
1896	13,700,764	3,150,424	5,438,307	3,778,739

The exports of iron ore are insignificant, 1,611 tons in 1895, and 3,49' in 1896. Of the ore imported in 1896, 4,740,719 tons, valued at 3,117,084' came from Spain.

The number of blast furnaces in operation, and the quantities of iron or smelted and of pig-iron produced in five years, with the quantities of pig and puddled iron imported and exported, have been :—

Year	Blast Furnaces	Ore Smelted	Pig-iron made	Pig-iron Imported	Pig-iron Exported
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1892	362	16,344,454	6,709,255	56,529	767,053
1893	327	16,820,653	6,976,990	35,357	840,294
1894	325	17,803,998	7,427,342	61,975	880,985
1895	344	18,629,337	7,703,459	93,119	866,568
1896	373	21,204,284	8,659,681	106,449	1,060,165

The quantities of iron and steel of various descriptions exported in three years were as follows:—

Description	1894	1895	1896
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Iron, pig and puddled.	880,985	866,568	1,060,165
Iron, bar, angle, &c. . .	129,132	143,990	178,123
Railroad	425,242	457,552	747,662
Wire (not telegraph) . .	44,675	42,220	56,110
Plates for tinning . . .	—	34,368	48,405
Tin plates	353,928	366,120	266,963
Cast and wrought iron	265,883	288,864	366,230
Hoops and plates	296,735	307,132	365,165
Old iron	83,256	97,100	127,424
Steel unwrought.	211,495	208,283	297,439
Steel and iron	18,667	23,344	36,712
Total	2,649,998	2,835,541	3,550,398

The following table shows the quantities of the leading unmanufactured metals and minerals imported, in tons:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Copper ore and regulus . .	226,087	199,608	161,650	191,024	178,134
Copper un-manufactured	36,834	43,945	60,296	45,761	65,359
Lead	182,782	188,249	161,861	162,924	167,799
Tin	29,468	33,553	39,147	41,601	38,375
Zinc	52,793	56,926	52,897	62,525	76,635

IV. TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

The quantity of raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom has been as follows:—

In 1820	152,000,000 lbs.	In 1880	1,628,664,576 lbs.
„ 1840	592,000,000 „	„ 1890	1,793,495,200 „
„ 1850	663,577,000 „	„ 1894	1,788,116,512 „
„ 1860	1,390,939,000 „	„ 1895	1,757,042,672 „
„ 1870	1,338,306,000 „	„ 1896	1,754,890,256 „

The subjoined table gives the total cotton imports, exports, and the home consumption in the last five years:—

Year	Total Imports of Cotton	Total Exports of Cotton	Retained for Home Consumption
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1892	1,775,236,288	232,903,888	1,542,332,400
1893	1,416,780,064	224,621,488	1,192,158,576
1894	1,788,116,512	239,894,704	1,548,221,808
1895	1,757,042,672	203,284,592	1,553,758,080
1896	1,754,890,256	183,823,808	1,571,066,448

The subjoined table exhibits the total quantities of wool—sheep, lamb, and alpaca—imported, exported, and retained for home consumption in 1874 and during the last five years :—

Year	Total Imports of Wool	Total Exports of Wool	Retained for Home Consumption
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1874	844,470,897	144,294,668	335,789,414
1892	748,046,104	480,828,998	312,217,111
1893	677,947,464	346,369,110	381,578,354
1894	705,467,947	345,927,048	359,540,904
1895	775,879,063	404,935,226	370,443,887
1896	718,537,253	334,691,808	383,845,450

Of the total quantity imported in 1896, 477,645,180 lbs. came from Australasia.

The following tabular statement gives a summary of the statistics of textile factories in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom in 1890 :—

	Number of Factories	Total Number of Spindles	Number of Power Looms	Children working Half Time		Males under 18 Years working Full Time	Females above 13 Years working Full Time.	Males above 18 Years	Total Number Employed		
				Males	Females				Males	Females	Total
England and Wales	6,180	50,211,216	722,406	35,166	38,653	72,517	461,751	250,165	357,848	500,404	858,252
Scotland	747	2,413,735	71,471	2,915	3,362	10,582	104,343	32,939	46,386	108,205	154,591
Ireland	963	1,016,111	28,612	2,477	3,436	5,447	44,514	15,724	23,348	47,940	71,788
Total of the United Kingdom	7,190	53,641,062	822,489	40,558	45,941	86,908	610,608	298,828	428,082	656,549	1,084,631

With regard to the material manufactured, the factories were distributed as follows :—cotton 2,538, wool 1,793, shoddy 125, worsted 753, flax 375, hemp 105, jute 116, hair 42, cocoanut fibre 24, silk 623, lace 403, hosiery 257, elastic 54.

Of the spindles, 43,409,733 were spinning or throwing spindles and 5,321,329 doubling spindles.

Of the total number of persons employed there were 40,558 male, 45,941 female children, working half time. There were 88,696 males between thirteen and eighteen years of age, and 610,608 females over thirteen.

Comparing the return of 1890 with that of 1885, we find a decrease in the number of factories of 275, but an increase in the number of spindles of 560,950, and an increase of power-loom of 48,785. There is an increase in the whole number of persons employed of 49,720.

The following information is furnished by Mr. Thomas Ellison, of Liverpool :—

A century ago the value of cotton, woollen, and linen yarns and piece-goods produced in Great Britain and Ireland was about 22,000,000*l.*—say, woollen 17,000,000*l.*, linen 4,000,000*l.*, and cotton 1,000,000*l.* Of recent years the value has been about 170,000,000*l.*—say, cotton 100,000,000*l.*, woollen 50,000,000*l.*, and linen 20,000,000*l.* The total amount of capital employed is about 200,000,000*l.*, and at least 5,000,000 people—men, women, and children—are dependent upon these industries for their livelihood. Moreover, one-half of the value of British and Irish products exported consists of textiles. The progress made by each branch is shown in the sub-joined statement of the weight of raw material used and the value of yarns and goods exported :—

Average Periods of Three Years	Weight consumed in Millions of lbs.				Value of Products exported in Thousands of £'s			
	Cotton	Wool	Flax	Total	Cotton	Woollen	Linen	Total
1798-1800	41·8	109·6	108·6	260·0	5·068	6·846	1·010	12·944
1829-1831	243·2	149·4	193·8	586·4	18·077	4·967	2·138	25·182
1859-1861	1,022·5	260·4	212·0	1,494·9	49·000	15·041	6·119	70·060
1889-1891	1,618·0	564·0	220·0	2,402·0	72·114	24·176	6·377	102·667
1893-1895	1,576·0	602·0	213·0	2,391·0	64·697	21·597	5·848	92·142
1896-1897	1,628·0	608·0	240·0	2,476·0	66·673	22·374	5·910	94·957

The following table gives the principal variations in the movements since 1860. Figures in millions of lbs., yards, and pounds sterling.

—	1860	1877	1883	1888	1895	1897
<i>Cotton.</i>	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
Imported	1,391	1,355	1,734	1,732	1,756	1,724
Exported	250	169	249	271	203	224
Retained for consumption .	1,141	1,186	1,485	1,461	1,553	1,500
Actual consumption	1,083	1,237	1,498	1,529	1,632	1,612
<i>Wool.</i>	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
Sheep, lamb, &c., imported .	148	410	495	639	775	751
From sheepskins imported .	8	15	14	18	30	30
Produced at home	145	152	129	134	135	139
Goats' hair imported	3	8	13	22	26	26
Woollen rags imported	13	75	81	71	84	74
Total	312	660	732	884	1,050	1,020

	1860	1877	1883	1888	1895	1897
Foreign wool exported .	31	187	277	389	404	371
Domestic wool exported .	11	10	19	24	22	40
Total	42	197	296	363	426	411
Retained for consumption .	270	463	436	521	624	609
Actual consumption	270	435	455	528	642	600
<i>Flax and Tow.</i>	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
Imported	164	259	185	205	230	221
Produced at home	53	49	47	46	27	37
Total	217	308	232	251	247	258
Exported	6	3	7	9	15	15
Retained for consumption .	211	305	225	242	232	243
Actual consumption	211	305	230	235	230	240
<i>Piece-Goods Exported.</i>	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.
Cotton	2,776	3,838	4,539	5,038	5,033	4,793
Woollen	191	261	256	271	242	200
Linen	144	178	162	177	203	165
Total	3,111	4,277	4,957	5,486	5,478	5,158
<i>Yarn Exported.</i>	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
Cotton	197	228	265	256	252	253
Woollen	26	27	33	43	61	57
Linen	31	19	18	15	17	18
Total	254	274	316	314	330	328
<i>Value all Kinds Exported.</i>	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £
Cotton	52·0	69·2	76·4	72·0	63·7	64·0
Woollen	15·7	21·0	21·6	24·0	25·1	20·8
Linen	6·6	7·1	6·5	6·4	6·3	5·7
Total	74·3	97·3	104·5	102·4	95·1	90·5

Commerce.

The United Kingdom is a free trading country, the only imports on which customs duties are levied being chicory, cocoa, coffee, dried fruits, spirits, tea, tobacco, and wine—spirits, tobacco, tea, and wine yielding the bulk of the entire levies. In 1896 the imports free of duty (exclusive of bullion and specie and diamonds) amounted to 411,743,619*l.*, and those subject to

duty to 30,065,285*l.*, duty-free articles forming about 93·2 per cent. and articles subject to duty about 6·8 per cent. of the total imports.

The declared value¹ of the imports and exports of merchandise of the United Kingdom was as follows during ten years :—

Year	Total Imports	Exports of British Produce	Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce	Total Imports and Exports
	£	£	£	£
1888	387,635,743	234,534,912	64,042,629	686,213,284
1889	427,637,595	248,935,195	66,657,484	743,230,274
1890	420,691,997	268,530,535	64,721,533	748,944,115
1891	435,441,264	247,235,150	61,878,568	744,554,982
1892	423,793,882	227,216,399	64,423,767	715,434,048
1893	404,688,178	218,259,718	58,878,552	681,826,448
1894	408,344,810	216,005,637	57,780,230	682,130,677
1895	416,689,658	226,128,246	59,704,161	702,522,065
1896	441,808,904	240,145,551	56,233,663	738,118,118
1897	451,238,683	234,350,003	59,833,677	745,422,363

The following table exhibits the average share, per head of population of the United Kingdom, in the imports, the exports of British produce, and the total, during ten years :—

Year	Imports			Exports of British Produce			Total Imports and Exports		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1887	9	17	11	6	1	3	17	11	8
1888	10	10	3	6	7	2	18	12	2
1889	11	10	1	6	13	11	19	19	10
1890	11	4	6	7	0	7	19	19	7
1891	11	10	5	6	10	10	19	14	0
1892	11	2	5	5	19	3	18	15	6
1893	10	10	7	5	13	7	17	14	10
1894	10	10	7	5	11	5	17	11	10
1895	10	13	1	5	15	8	17	19	3
1896	11	8	11	6	1	8	18	14	1

¹ In the United Kingdom the valuation of both imports and exports is made according to the bills of entry and the shipping bills, false declarations being punishable by fine. In case of imports, the control of the Customs administration, at least in so far as regards those articles which are subject to duty, is a guarantee of accuracy in the returns, but, as regards the exports, merchants are only required to furnish their declarations within a period of six days after the sailing of the vessel, and the only proof of their accuracy, if proof be needed, lies in an inspection of the bills of lading, the production of which the authorities have the right to demand. The valuation of imports and exports is checked in the Statistical Office of the Customs (to which a copy of the entry is sent), where the officials possess a knowledge of current values and where market reports and lists of prices current are readily available to detect any departures from substantial accuracy. It should be noted that the important difference between the system of the United Kingdom and other systems is that the former shows the values at the time of import and export, whilst in most other countries the values are computed at the prices of a year or more before. For goods imported the practice adopted is generally to take the value at the port of entry, including all incidental expenses up to the landing on the quay. For goods conveyed to the English market for sale, the market value in England is required and

The share of each division of the United Kingdom in the trade of the country is shown in the following table in thousands of pounds (sterling) :—

—		1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
England and Wales	Imports . . .	£1,000 877,740	£1,000 863,470	£1,000 866,441	£1,000 875,201	£1,000 898,157
	Exports . . .	204,381 ¹	194,648 ¹	194,630 ¹	204,301 ²	217,378 ¹
		68,780 ²	57,958 ²	56,896 ²	58,930 ²	55,466 ²
Total		645,901	616,071	617,967	638,432	671,001
Scotland	Imports . . .	35,945	32,279	33,042	32,731	34,285
	Exports . . .	21,565 ¹	22,247 ¹	19,941 ¹	21,524 ¹	22,532 ¹
		637 ²	901 ²	877 ²	765 ²	686 ²
Total		58,147	55,427	53,860	55,020	57,508
Ireland	Imports . . .	10,110	8,939	8,862	8,758	9,366
	Exports . . .	268 ¹	327 ¹	325 ¹	302 ¹	235 ¹
		7 ²	20 ²	7 ²	8 ²	81 ²
Total		10,385	9,386	9,194	9,068	9,682

¹ British.

² Foreign and Colonial.

Thus of the total trade, 90·9 per cent. falls to England and Wales; 7·8 per cent. to Scotland; 1·3 per cent. to Ireland.

The following table gives the total value of the imports of foreign and colonial merchandise, and of the exports of British produce and manufactures from and to foreign countries and British possessions in the years 1895 and 1896 :—

Countries	Imports of Merchandise		Exports of Produce and Manufactures of U.K.	
	1895	1896	1895	1896
British Possessions :				
India	£ 26,431,315	£ 25,285,467	£ 24,753,008	£ 30,097,768
Australasia	33,362,797	29,402,549	17,344,809	21,915,555
British North America	13,400,570	16,444,259	5,539,410	5,755,726
South and East Africa	5,653,777	5,418,014	10,714,531	14,066,459

recorded in the returns. This is ascertained from the declaration made by the importers, and is checked by the expert knowledge available in the Statistical Office, and by the price-lists and market reports of the day. For exports the value at the port of shipment is taken. English statistics take cognisance only of the immediate point of origin and destination and do not record the prime origin and ultimate destination of the goods.

Countries	Imports of Merchandise		Exports of Produce and Manufactures of U.K.	
	1895	1896	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£
Straits Settlements	4,645,446	4,309,847	1,995,906	2,019,874
Hong Kong	759,441	797,158	1,908,813	1,822,037
British West Indies	1,863,673	1,790,451	2,113,989	2,122,189
Ceylon	4,524,843	4,723,547	983,733	1,005,828
British Guiana	765,111	694,729	542,743	584,417
Channel Islands	1,184,212	1,335,763	950,240	997,486
West Africa	2,114,504	2,223,925	1,560,371	1,828,395
Malta	90,167	68,819	672,460	650,520
Mauritius	97,795	67,502	235,835	306,031
All other Possessions.	636,559	645,999	881,446	964,652
Total British Possessions	95,530,210	93,208,029	70,197,294	84,136,937
Foreign Countries :				
United States	86,548,860	106,347,349	27,948,553	20,424,225
France	47,470,583	50,104,971	13,870,902	14,151,512
Germany	26,992,559	27,585,236	20,586,310	22,244,405
Holland	28,419,477	29,261,023	7,375,021	8,333,935
Belgium	17,545,636	19,221,408	7,326,965	7,816,152
Russia	24,736,919	22,677,443	7,004,584	7,185,185
Spain	11,814,518	11,997,919	3,638,453	3,455,660
Egypt	9,524,507	9,659,376	3,349,162	3,777,966
China	3,843,865	2,973,887	5,257,832	6,717,353
Brazil	3,614,155	4,053,663	7,323,696	6,664,004
Italy	3,132,720	3,192,856	5,545,966	5,357,250
Sweden	8,784,256	9,524,137	3,021,811	3,206,033
Turkey	5,751,537	5,230,075	5,283,030	4,983,910
Argentine Republic	9,084,497	8,974,164	5,351,482	6,620,993
Denmark	9,799,328	10,640,598	2,703,537	2,865,635
Portugal	2,491,926	2,616,662	1,461,999	1,535,908
Roumania	2,118,505	3,204,114	891,917	1,286,582
Chile	3,436,142	3,606,357	3,248,780	2,553,267
Japan	1,143,382	1,241,433	4,644,550	6,033,342
Norway	3,831,727	4,312,106	1,896,216	1,988,554
Java	870,419	746,233	1,740,565	1,891,543
Greece	1,241,406	1,246,574	806,448	842,412
Foreign West Africa	412,153	320,818	819,718	878,264
Austria	1,221,783	1,232,678	1,715,605	1,508,304
Peru	1,371,088	1,288,383	681,516	902,086
Central America	976,014	948,954	1,316,465	1,266,713
Uruguay	460,946	316,109	1,348,955	1,434,956
Spanish West Indies	131,567	35,841	943,793	722,550

Countries	Imports of Merchandise		Exports of Produce and Manufactures of U.K.	
	1895	1896	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£
Mexico	467,331	598,002	1,522,059	1,520,387
Philippine Islands	1,606,271	1,536,583	415,808	507,601
Colombia	434,893	569,282	1,227,252	1,344,841
Venezuela	53,410	57,426	802,964	789,767
Algeria	549,362	531,523	265,229	257,501
Morocco	404,400	218,309	629,783	489,864
Ecuador	117,957	153,812	250,878	372,167
Hayti, St. Domingo	53,216	92,940	359,027	288,394
Tunis and Tripoli	302,255	400,590	369,843	287,748
Foreign East Africa	44,852	107,482	597,879	992,628
Persia	175,857	147,129	373,121	273,786
Siam	157,994	110,264	139,974	136,487
Bulgaria	21,283	368,782	159,026	273,409
Madagascar	139,005	92,535	66,400	146,966
Cochin China and Tonquin	11,044	16,975	196,722	109,223
All other Countries	849,843	1,044,024	1,451,161	1,569,146
Total Foreign Countries	321,159,448	348,600,875	155,930,952	156,008,614
Grand Total	416,689,658	441,808,904	226,128,246	240,145,551

The following table shows the value of the imports and exports of gold and silver bullion and specie in five years :—

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
1893	24,834,727	19,502,273	11,913,395	13,589,745
1894	27,572,347	15,647,551	11,005,417	12,165,049
1895	36,005,999	21,369,323	10,669,662	10,367,436
1896	24,468,337	30,123,925	14,329,116	15,048,134
1897	30,808,858	30,808,571	18,032,090	18,780,988

The following is a summary of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom for the years ended December 31, 1896 and 1897. The figures for 1897 are those of the preliminary report :—

Imports	1896	1897	Exports	1896	1897
	£	£	British Produce	£	£
1. Animals, living (for food)	10,438,699	11,380,382	1. Animals, living	941,813	1,133,115
2. (a) Articles of food and drink duty free	147,000,115	161,550,115	2. Articles of food and drink	11,694,068	12,138,542
(b) Articles of food and drink dutiable	25,568,086	26,791,519	3. Raw materials	17,687,179	20,140,090
Tobacco, dutiable	4,852,031	4,072,435	4. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured, viz.:		
8. Metals	20,492,024	21,265,363	(a) Yarns and textile fabrics	105,329,505	96,618,472
4. Chemicals, dye-stuffs and tanning substances	6,776,920	6,006,210	(b) Metals and articles manufactured therefrom (except machinery)	83,549,088	94,487,808
5. Oils	8,459,394	7,641,231	(c) Machinery and mill work	17,014,350	16,282,065
6. Raw materials for textile manufactures	74,757,178	70,263,511	(d) Apparel and articles of personal use	10,474,057	9,878,192
7. Raw materials for sundry industries and manufactures	47,241,991	52,085,886	(e) Chemicals, and chemical and medicinal preparations	8,242,936	8,674,864
8. Manufactured articles	81,379,534	85,038,387	(f) All other articles, either manufactured or partly manufactured	33,552,986	32,939,649
9. (a) Miscellaneous articles	14,830,575	14,189,314	(g) Parcel post	1,669,669	2,057,186
(b) Parcel post	1,012,357	1,004,930			
Total imports	441,808,004	451,238,683	Total British produce	240,145,551	234,350,003
			Foreign and Colonial produce	56,233,663	59,833,677
			Total exports	296,379,234	294,183,680

The imports of wheat (excluding flour), in quarters (1 quarter = 4·28 cwt.) have been as follows in the years indicated:—

Year	Quarters	Year	Quarters	Year	Quarters
1870	7,131,100	1890	14,063,760	1896	16,361,600
1880	12,752,800	1895	19,074,790	1897	14,659,600

The following exhibits the quantities of the leading food imports enumerated in the years noted:—

Articles		1895	1896	1897
Cereals and flour . . .	Cwts.	179,927,460	190,226,829	177,706,840
Potatoes	"	3,758,156	2,244,627	3,922,319
Rice	"	5,431,248	4,531,518	5,178,862
Bacon and hams	"	5,352,936	6,008,938	6,730,790
Fish	"	2,458,643	2,621,532	2,449,730
Refined sugar	"	14,145,143	14,776,929	15,832,092
Raw sugar	"	17,009,997	15,743,676	13,552,227
Tea (for consumption) .	Lbs.	221,800,137	227,785,500	231,399,778
Butter	Cwts.	2,825,662	3,037,718	3,217,801
Margarine	"	940,168	925,934	936,543
Cheese	"	2,133,819	2,244,525	2,603,608
Beef	"	2,410,993	2,907,236	3,185,623
Preserved meat	"	856,153	701,750	669,785
Fresh mutton	"	2,611,435	2,895,158	3,193,276
Sheep and lambs	(number)	1,065,470	769,592	611,504
Cattle	"	415,565	562,553	618,336
Eggs (great hundreds)	"	12,722,586	13,245,011	14,031,752
Spirits (for consumpt.) .	Prf. Gal.	8,211,317	8,174,289	8,301,010
Wine (for consumption) .	"	14,635,565	15,861,234	15,853,071

In 1897 the United Kingdom imported 5,393,260 cwt. of wheat from her own possessions, and 57,350,020 cwt. from foreign countries. The great wheat sources in 1897 were:—

United States	34,603,200 cwt.	Australasia	— cwt.
Russia	15,049,900 "	Canada	4,820,500 "
Argentina	933,100 "	Chile	1,019,300 "
India	572,760 "	Roumania	1,224,340 "
Germany	1,333,400 "	Turkey	1,862,640 "

The quantity of flour imported in 1897 was 18,680,669 cwt., of which 14,062,970 cwt. came from the United States.

The following table shows the quantities of tea imported into the United Kingdom from different countries in thousands of pounds:—

Country	1878	1894	1895	1896	Proportion from each Country			
					1878	1894	1895	1896
	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Holland	3,145	2,302	3,416	4,616	1.54	.94	1.34	1.74
China, Hong Kong . . .	165,656	43,647	39,616	34,303	80.85	17.86	15.52	13.11
India	35,423	118,330	123,362	127,720	17.29	48.46	48.31	48.18
Ceylon	1	76,311	83,448	94,860	—	31.24	32.67	35.74
Other countries	647	3,670	5,519	3,395	.32	1.50	2.16	1.28
Total	204,872	344,310	255,361	265,394	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The subjoined tables exhibit the value of the great articles of commerce imported for consumption and home produce exported in each of the last three years:—

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Principal Articles Imported	1895	1896	1897
	£	£	£
Grain and flour	49,723,293	52,800,083	53,579,745
Cotton, raw	30,429,428	36,272,039	32,194,732
Wool, sheep and lambs	26,025,960	24,958,346	24,436,872
Dead meat	23,762,759	24,752,070	27,368,484
Sugar, raw and refined	17,684,413	18,369,628	15,950,797
Butter and margarine	16,802,400	17,842,792	18,402,281
Wood and timber	15,742,679	20,403,465	23,636,361
Silk manufactures	15,237,298	16,698,872	16,912,388
Flax, hemp, and jute	9,716,543	9,236,814	9,109,253
Tea	10,242,999	10,562,773	10,443,104
Woollen manufactures	10,275,535	10,769,537	10,903,179
Animals (for food)	8,966,252	10,438,699	11,380,332
Oils	8,111,850	8,459,394	7,641,231
Chemicals, dye stuffs, &c.	6,558,818	6,776,920	6,006,210
Seeds	6,279,422	6,736,250	5,751,045
Fruits and hops	5,082,974	6,131,633	6,633,438
Currants and raisins	1,631,838	1,614,484	2,115,364
Leather, dressed hides, &c.	3,050,471	7,594,592	7,648,147
Wine	5,448,088	5,946,296	6,438,513
Cheese	4,675,130	4,900,342	5,886,546
Metals—			
Copper, ore, &c.	2,807,363	2,862,300	2,752,406
" part wrought, &c.	1,831,806	2,882,253	3,040,758
Iron ore	2,977,952	3,778,789	4,435,934
" in bars	549,534	570,412	539,509
" manufactures	3,298,355	4,574,918	5,772,054
Lead	1,654,073	1,855,743	2,033,300
Tin	2,631,038	2,289,688	1,623,798
Zinc and its manufactures	1,309,086	1,664,450	1,628,262
Eggs	4,003,446	4,184,656	4,356,799
Coffee	3,778,305	3,559,454	3,571,443
Tobacco	3,353,916	4,352,031	4,072,435

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT (HOME PRODUCE).

Principal Articles Exported	1895	1896	1897
	£	£	£
Cotton manufactures	54,455,268	59,309,842	54,061,269
Cotton yarn	9,291,195	10,044,676	9,932,447
Total of cotton	63,746,463	69,344,518	63,993,716

Principal Articles Exported	1895	1896	1897
	£	£	£
Woolen manufactures	19,737,944	18,269,122	15,982,888
Woolen and worsted yarn	5,372,313	5,654,839	4,842,137
Total of woollen and worsted	25,110,257	23,923,961	20,825,025
Linen manufactures	5,351,025	5,030,966	4,774,310
„ yarn	965,926	1,040,939	976,658
Jute manufactures	2,229,679	2,344,282	2,168,071
„ yarn	355,854	378,356	529,951
Apparel and haberdashery	5,878,091	6,746,569	6,466,080
Metals :			
Iron, pig	2,077,073	2,533,883	2,892,373
„ bar, angle, bolt, and rod	854,017	1,104,289	1,084,373
„ railroad, of all sorts	1,897,036	3,560,410	3,858,734
„ wire	711,188	903,995	866,593
„ tin plates	4,239,193	3,036,015	3,037,279
„ hoops, sheets, and plates	3,014,488	3,688,850	3,458,758
„ cast and wrought, of all sorts	3,727,607	4,719,727	4,885,275
„ old, for re-manufacture	252,540	338,907	239,185
Steel and manuf. partly iron	2,907,781	3,925,624	4,317,073
Total of iron and steel	19,680,923	23,801,700	24,639,643
Hardwares and cutlery	1,856,532	2,122,404	2,107,264
Copper	2,818,850	2,543,837	2,530,265
Machinery	15,150,522	17,014,250	16,282,085
Coals, cinders, fuel, &c.	15,433,803	15,156,313	16,659,294
Chemicals	8,288,831	8,242,936	8,674,864

The following table shows the quantity of the principal food imports and tobacco retained for home consumption per head of population in each of the last five years :—

Article	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Bacon and hams . . lbs.	14·10	11·73	13·29	14·63	15·90
Butter	6·23	6·59	7·27	7·92	8·46
Cheese	6·39	5·87	6·38	5·93	6·22
Eggs	35·08	34·39	36·68	38·97	40·25
Wheat and flour . . lbs.	252·73	247·65	256·19	285·09	257·30
Sugar	77·84	78·85	80·06	88·13	85·29
Tea	5·43	5·41	5·52	5·67	5·77
Rice	8·91	8·54	7·26	8·00	6·49
Tobacco	1·64	1·63	1·66	1·67	1·73

The total value of goods transhipped for transit was in 1892, 10,580,716*l.*; 1893, 11,546,204*l.*; 1894, 9,649,367*l.*; 1895, 11,054,991*l.*; 1896, 10,266,379*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The number and tonnage of registered sailing and steam (exclusive of river steamers) vessels of the United Kingdom engaged in the home trade—the expression ‘home trade’ signifying the coasts of the United Kingdom, or ‘ports between the limits of the river Elbe and Brest’—with the men (exclusive of masters) employed thereon was as follows in five years:—

Year	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels		
	Number	Tons	Men	Number	Tons	Men
1892	8,428	539,326	35,495	2,344	371,530	26,611
1893	8,211	518,264	34,659	2,446	372,527	27,809
1894	7,920	503,727	33,480	2,597	404,684	29,727
1895	7,495	479,784	31,757	2,633	406,477	30,424
1896	7,086	449,192	30,148	2,752	421,404	31,800

The number and tonnage of those engaged partly in the home and partly in the foreign trade was as follows:—

Year	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels		
	Number	Tons	Men	Number	Tons	Men
1892	283	37,200	1,655	306	206,660	6,228
1893	263	32,345	1,467	345	224,562	6,438
1894	246	31,669	1,422	338	222,462	6,135
1895	222	26,721	1,210	329	238,633	6,441
1896	220	24,640	1,156	294	232,297	6,003

The number and tonnage of those engaged in the foreign trade alone was as follows:—

Year	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels		
	Number	Tons	Men	Number	Tons	Men
1892	2,082	2,388,800	43,639	3,577	4,905,996	128,107
1893	1,994	2,348,584	42,180	3,569	5,045,108	128,421
1894	1,845	2,286,829	39,949	3,601	5,266,914	129,745
1895	1,765	2,230,285	38,639	3,661	5,479,968	132,012
1896	1,686	2,144,235	36,903	3,701	5,661,572	136,029

A summary of the total shipping of the United Kingdom, sailing and steam, engaged in the home and foreign trade, during ten years is given in the following table :—

Year	Number of Vessels	Tons	Men	Year	Number of Vessels	Tons	Men
1887	17,723	7,123,754	202,543	1892	17,020	8,449,512	241,735
1888	17,584	7,351,888	223,673	1893	16,828	8,541,388	240,974
1889	17,554	7,641,154	230,263	1894	16,547	8,716,285	240,458
1890	17,425	7,915,336	236,108	1895	16,105	8,861,848	240,486
1891	17,243	8,164,541	240,480	1896	15,739	8,933,340	242,039

The following table shows the total number and net tonnage of vessels registered as belonging to the United Kingdom (with the Isle of Man and Channel Islands) at the end of each year :—

	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1892	13,578	3,080,272	7,950	5,564,482	21,528	8,644,754
1893	13,289	3,038,260	8,088	5,740,243	21,327	8,778,503
1894	12,943	2,987,161	8,263	5,969,020	21,206	8,956,181
1895	12,617	2,866,895	8,386	6,121,555	21,003	8,988,450
1896	12,274	2,735,976	8,522	6,284,306	20,796	9,020,282

Of the men employed (1896) 33,046 were foreigners. The total number of vessels belonging to the British Empire in 1896 was 35,735 of 10,503,307 tons net.

The number and tonnage of vessels built and first registered in the United Kingdom in five years was as follows :—

Year	Sailing Vessels		Steamers		Total	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1892	322	258,700	521	434,091	843	692,791
1893	333	114,895	448	380,898	781	495,288
1894	363	89,156	524	485,460	887	574,616
1895	319	54,155	541	465,467	860	519,622
1896	389	57,467	542	462,503	931	519,970

The following is the tonnage of sailing and steam vessels (foreign trade) that entered the ports of the United Kingdom in five years :—

Year	Entered			Cleared			Total		
	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total
	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.
1892	27,040	10,633	37,673	27,333	10,362	37,695	54,373	21,495	75,868
1893	26,919	10,223	37,142	27,229	10,262	37,491	54,148	20,485	74,633
1894	29,033	10,785	39,818	29,649	11,070	40,719	58,682	21,855	80,537
1895	29,175	10,826	40,001	29,516	11,021	40,537	53,691	21,847	80,538
1896	30,290	12,188	42,477	31,182	11,808	42,990	61,472	23,991	85,463

The total number of vessels that entered in the foreign trade in 1896 was 63,058 (24,665 foreign), and cleared, 63,239 (24,409 foreign).

The following is the tonnage of vessels with cargoes only that entered from and cleared for foreign countries and British possessions:—

Year	Entered			Cleared			Total		
	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total
	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.
1892	21,356	8,174	29,530	25,064	8,880	33,944	46,430	17,064	63,494
1893	20,962	7,334	28,296	24,496	8,467	32,963	45,458	16,291	61,749
1894	22,737	8,414	31,151	26,683	9,095	35,778	49,410	17,509	66,919
1895	22,992	8,866	31,858	26,933	9,339	36,272	49,925	17,705	67,630
1896	24,630	8,850	33,480	27,726	9,977	37,703	52,356	18,827	71,183

Of the foreign tonnage for 1896 entered and cleared at British ports (total 23,990,288).

Norway had	5,883,467	Denmark had	2,265,153	U.S. (Am.) had	768,597
Germany „	3,823,168	Sweden „	2,236,382	Russia „	693,455
Holland „	2,470,138	Spain „	1,364,003	Italy „	279,237
France „	2,397,839	Belgium „	1,179,646	Austria „	237,818

The total tonnage entered and cleared, excluding those coastwise, was as follows at the ports named in 1896:—

London .	15,582,195	Southampton	2,998,254	Grangemouth	1,395,347
Cardiff .	10,905,144	Newport .	2,385,675	Kirkcaldy .	1,302,724
Liverpool .	10,883,024	Middlesbro'.	2,016,807	Bristol .	1,108,782
Newcastle .	4,604,104	Sunderland .	1,801,208	Manchester .	844,778
Hull .	4,011,909	Leith .	1,792,682	Hartlepool .	801,563
N. & S. Shields	3,857,468	Grimsby .	1,556,745	Belfast .	526,047
Glasgow .	3,191,707	Swansea .	1,491,717	Dundee .	396,510

The total number of vessels that entered coastwise in 1896 was 334,032, of 55,615,995 tons; and cleared, 298,420 vessels, of 48,610,092 tons. The total number of vessels that entered the ports of the Kingdom in 1896 was 397,090, of 98,093,454 tons; and cleared, 361,659 of 91,595,055 tons.

Internal Communications.

I. RAILWAYS.

The following table shows the total length of the railways of the United Kingdom open at the end of the years given, and the average yearly increase in miles :—

Year	Line Open	Av. Yearly Increase	Year	Line Open	Av. Yearly Increase
	Miles	Miles		Miles	Miles
1850	6,621	265	1880	17,933	240
1860	10,433	381	1890	20,073	214
1870	15,537	510	1896	21,277	201

Of the total length of lines open January 1, 1897, there belonged to England and Wales 14,708 miles, to Scotland 3,391 miles, and to Ireland 3,178 miles.

The following table gives the length of lines open, the capital paid up, the number of passengers conveyed, and the traffic receipts of all the railways of the United Kingdom in 1878, and each of the last five years :—

Year at the end of each year	Length of lines open at each year	Total Capital paid up (shares and loans) at the end of each year	Number of Passengers conveyed (exclusive of season-ticket holders)	Receipts		Total, including Miscellaneous
				From Passengers	From Goods Traffic	
	Miles	£	No.	£	£	£
1878	17,333	698,545,154	565,024,455	26,889,614	33,564,761	62,862,674
1892	20,325	944,357,320	864,435,388	35,662,816	42,866,498	82,092,040
1893	20,646	971,323,353	873,177,052	35,849,449	40,994,637	80,631,892
1894	20,908	985,387,355	911,412,926	36,495,488	43,379,078	84,310,831
1895	21,174	1,001,110,221	929,770,909	37,361,162	44,034,885	85,922,702
1896	21,277	1,029,475,335	980,339,433	39,120,865	46,175,335	90,119,122

Of the total capital at the end of 1896 the English railways had 842,826,674*l.*, Scottish 146,932,989*l.*, and Irish 39,715,872*l.* In the division of the receipts of 1896, England and Wales took 76,584,956*l.*, Scotland 10,055,662*l.*, and Ireland 3,478,504*l.* The working expenditure amounted to 50,192,424*l.* on all the railways, being 56 per cent. of the total receipts.

On June 30, 1896, there were in the United Kingdom 1,009 miles of street and road tramways open, from which, during the year 1895-96, 4,152,016*l.* had been received, and upon which 3,105,511*l.* had been expended. This left a balance of receipts of 1,046,505*l.* Total paid up capital 14,157,354*l.* The total number of passengers who travelled during the year on the tramways was 759,466,047.

II. CANALS AND NAVIGATIONS.

The following table shows, for 1888 (the latest date available), the length, traffic, revenue, and expenditure of the canals and navigations in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, which do not, and of those which do, belong to railway companies:—

—	Length	Traffic	Revenue	Expenditure
	Miles	Tons	£	£
Canals not belonging to railways:—				
England and Wales	2,026	27,715,875	1,439,343	861,068
Scotland	69	69,744	12,011	16,086
Ireland	513	489,194	89,369	71,541
United Kingdom	2,608	28,274,813	1,540,723	948,695
Canals belonging to railways:—				
England and Wales	1,024	6,609,304	437,080	335,503
Scotland	84	1,386,617	57,178	26,599
Ireland	96	30,386	6,495	4,456
United Kingdom	1,204	8,026,307	500,753	366,558
Total	3,813	36,301,120	2,041,476	1,315,253

The paid-up capital (from all sources) of the canals, &c., not belonging to railway companies was, in 1888:—in England and Wales 20,959,820*l.*; in Scotland 1,254,047*l.*; in Ireland 2,071,308*l.*; total 24,285,175*l.*

The Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1894, is 35½ miles in length, 26 ft. in depth, and (except for 2½ miles near Latchford) not less than 120 ft. in bottom width. The minimum width of the locks is 65 ft. The large docks at Manchester are 26 ft. deep, and the smaller 20 ft. The canal is in direct communication with all the large canals of the district. The capital of the Company is 15,412,000*l.*

III. POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The number of post-offices in the United Kingdom at the end of March, 1897, was 20,745; there were besides 29,072 road and pillar letter-boxes. There were then 144,700 persons employed by the department. Of these 81,286 (including 12,406 females), were officers on the permanent establishment, and 63,414 (including 16,900 females) were unestablished officers.

The following tabular statement gives the number of letters, in millions, delivered in each of the three divisions of the United

Kingdom, and the average number for each individual of the population, in 1879 and the last five years :—

Year ending March 31	Number of Letters delivered (in Millions)				Number of Letters per head of the Population			
	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total U.K.	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total U.K.
1879	922	99	76	1,097	37	27	14	32
1893	1,532½	152½	105½	1,790½	52	37	23	47
1894	1,549½	154	108½	1,812	52	37	24	47
1895	1,502	156	118	1,771	50	38	24	46
1896	1,559	163	112½	1,834	51	39	25	47
1897	1,606½	168½	118	1,893	52	40	26	48

The following are the statistics of post-cards, book-packets newspapers, and parcels delivered in 1896-97, showing increase per cent. on the previous year :—

—	England & Wales	Increase per cent.	Scotland	Increase per cent.	Ireland	Increase per cent.	United Kingdom	Increase per cent.
	Millions		Millions		Millions		Millions	
Post-cards	286·9	6·9	34·4	6·8	15·2	8·6	336·5	7·0
Book-packets	583·3	2·9	75·4	6·6	39·2	12·0	697·9	3·8
Newspapers.	116·5	0·9	17·3	—	16·8	3·7	150·6	1·1
Parcels	52·7	5·5	6·8	4·5	4·2	3·3	63·7	5·2

The number and value of money orders issued by the Post Office in 1890 (ending March 31) and during the last five years were as follows :—

—	Inland Orders		Total ¹	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		£		£
1890	9,027,750	23,333,417	10,374,144	27,165,905
1893	8,963,032	24,618,809	10,442,918	28,683,951
1894	9,027,934	24,575,036	10,524,774	28,720,829
1895	9,190,304	24,953,532	10,685,206	28,923,127
1896	9,334,299	25,582,236	10,900,963	29,726,817
1897	9,314,022	25,918,853	10,921,617	30,249,087

¹ Including colonial and foreign orders.

The inland orders in 1896–97 were as follows :—

—	Number	Value	Number per cent. of Population
		£	
England . . .	7,784,344	21,851,293	25·1
Scotland . . .	992,426	2,666,671	23·5
Ireland . . .	537,252	1,401,889	11·8
Total, U.K.	9,314,022	25,919,853	23·4

The number and value of 'postal orders' were as follows :—

Year ending March 31	Number	Amount
		£
1890	44,712,548	17,737,802
1893	56,590,668	21,345,153
1894	57,232,939	21,768,793
1895	60,681,078	22,759,282
1896	64,076,377	23,896,594
1897	67,182,998	24,826,874

The telegraphs were transferred to the State on February 5, 1870; on March 31, 1897, the British Postal Telegraphs had 41,393 miles of telegraph line, and 279,935 miles of wire.

The following table gives the number of telegraphic messages forwarded from postal telegraph stations in 1879 and in each of the last five years :—

Year ending March 31	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
1879	20,422,918	2,477,003	1,559,854	24,459,775
1893	58,936,184	7,100,514	3,871,150	69,907,848
1894	59,631,752	7,279,894	3,987,852	70,899,498
1895	60,216,708	7,334,094	4,038,262	71,589,064
1896	66,436,549	8,095,581	4,807,480	78,839,610
1897	66,950,409	8,094,860	4,878,787	79,423,556

The total number of telegraph offices at post offices was (March 31, 1897), 7,904, at railway stations, 2,279; total, 10,183.

The telegraph department has 44 telephone exchanges, of which 40 afford connection with the trunk wires. There are now 58 miles of pneumatic tubes in London, connecting the Central Office with others.

The revenue and expenditure of the Post Office in respect of the postal and telegraph departments respectively, have been as follows in five years ending March 31 :—

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
	£	£	£	£	£
Postal receipts	10,844,353	10,472,876	10,748,074	11,465,870	11,876,656
Total receipts	10,600,149	10,734,886	11,026,460	11,759,945	12,146,935
Expenditure	7,507,645	7,759,712	7,955,344	8,086,272	8,253,112
Net postal rev.	3,092,504	2,975,173	3,070,116	3,673,673	3,893,823
Telegraph receipts . . .	2,486,791	2,534,264	2,596,985	2,835,749	2,922,449
Total receipts	2,526,312	2,579,206	2,646,414	2,879,794	2,967,353
Expenditure	2,692,994	2,757,645	2,788,052	2,920,341	3,108,067
Net telegr. rev.	- 66,682	- 178,439	- 141,638	- 40,547	- 140,714
Net post & telegr. rev.	2,925,922	2,796,734	2,928,478	3,633,026	3,753,109

In the total receipts is included the estimated value of services to other departments (postal, 230,438*l.*, and telegraph 44,904*l.* in 1896-97), and in the expenditure the cost of sites and buildings (postal, 176,037*l.*, and telegraph, 91,557*l.* in 1896-97). Not included in the telegraph expenditure is the sum of 298,888*l.* interest paid on stock created for the purchase of the telegraphs.

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the value of the money issued from the Royal Mint in the years named, and of the imports and exports of British gold and silver coin :—

Year	Gold Money issued	Silver Money issued	Bronze Money issued	British Gold Coin		British Silver Coin	
				Imported	Exported	Imported	Exported
				£	£	£	£
1878	2,265,100	567,328	39,205	6,566,001	3,544,832	151,139	184,494
1893	9,266,251	1,008,971	46,664	9,405,544	7,168,665	173,916	354,889
1894	5,678,100	942,856	33,485	8,259,775	2,715,468	200,944	277,850
1895	3,810,636	1,196,168	40,995	8,936,391	12,778,259	165,216	408,231
1896	4,984,800	1,235,161	122,860	6,867,592	4,921,816	119,649	412,624
1897	1,820,497	982,001	107,230	—	—	—	—

There is no State bank in the United Kingdom, but the Bank of England, the Bank of Scotland, and the Bank of Ireland have royal charters, and the first and the last lend money to the Government. The following are some statistics of the Bank of England for December of the years stated :—

Year	Issue Department			Banking Department				
	Notes issued	Securities	Bullion	Capital and "Rest"	Deposits and Post Bills	Securities	Notes in the "Reserve"	Coin in the "Reserve"
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1844	28,152	14,000	14,152	17,664	16,391	24,304	8,960	791
1864	23,036	14,650	13,386	17,910	22,078	30,611	8,663	714
1874	35,784	15,000	20,784	17,646	26,761	34,056	9,642	709
1884	35,562	15,750	19,812	17,669	34,206	40,467	10,525	883
1894	47,065	16,800	30,265	17,720	37,223	31,272	21,389	2,282
1895	58,367	16,800	41,567	17,643	58,067	41,552	32,092	2,066
1896	48,935	16,800	32,135	17,745	54,866	48,316	22,271	2,024
1897	45,462	16,800	28,662	17,709	46,623	44,296	17,914	2,122

The following are some statistics of the joint-stock banks (including the national banks) of England, Scotland, and Ireland for October of the years stated:—

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
England and Wales:—					
Deposits	432,670	445,158	485,277	564,538	565,006
Cash in hand and at call	119,550	132,999	144,163	173,892	160,881
Reserve Notes in Bank of England	18,169	28,220	25,983	36,552	29,617
Scotland:—					
Deposits	92,413	92,091	93,489	94,338	95,882
Notes	6,465	6,553	6,733	7,275	7,370
Cash and at call	20,662	21,005	22,165	21,938	22,452
Ireland:—					
Deposits	40,538	41,670	43,613	45,566	45,580
Notes	5,882	5,812	5,830	5,907	5,795
Cash and at call	8,850	10,051	10,642	10,214	8,921

There were in October, 1897, 91 joint-stock banks, making returns in England and Wales, with 3,179 branches; 3 in the Isle of Man with 14 branches; 10 in Scotland, 1,019 branches; and 9 in Ireland, 513 branches. There were 29 offices in London of colonial joint-stock banks, with 1,573 branches; and 23 of foreign banks, with 172 branches. Of 26 private banks, which made returns in England and Wales, the deposits amounted to 48,798,362*l.*, cash in hand and at call, 12,511,601*l.*, partners' capital and reserve, 8,564,658*l.*

The following are some statistics of the joint-stock banks for October, 1897:—

	English	Scotch	Irish	Colonial	Foreign
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Subscribed capital	211,660	29,135	25,549	48,709	32,467
Paid-up do.	59,319	9,302	7,114	33,795	21,860
Market value of do.	181,442	30,311	21,058	—	34,328
Reserve fund, dividend, &c.	32,510	7,152	3,726	9,150	9,647
Notes in circulation	29,448	7,370	5,795	7,567	2,854
Deposit and current ac- counts	565,006	95,882	45,580	156,320	72,604
Total liabilities ¹	707,879	124,929	62,740	238,498	143,767
Cash in hand and at call	160,881	22,452	8,921	48,844	24,242
Investments	149,174	30,365	17,634	14,579	12,257
Discounts, advances, &c.	376,229	64,846	35,025	164,414	104,581
Total assets ¹	707,879	124,929	62,740	238,498	143,767

¹ Including other items besides those preceding.

The following are statistics of the Post-office savings-banks for five

	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom ¹	
	£	£	£	£	
1892	Received . . .	22,653,356	635,287	1,802,651	24,591,294
	Paid . . .	18,798,013	481,227	1,066,977	20,346,217
	Capital . . .	69,873,571	1,768,866	4,210,642	75,853,079
1893	Received . . .	24,352,782	741,479	1,414,867	26,509,128
	Paid . . .	19,949,093	530,120	1,285,353	21,764,566
	Capital . . .	74,277,260	1,980,225	4,340,156	80,579,641
1894	Received . . .	29,602,953	988,234	1,864,165	32,455,352
	Paid . . .	21,919,841	638,445	1,228,641	23,786,927
	Capital . . .	81,960,372	2,330,014	4,975,680	89,266,066
1895	Received . . .	31,071,405	1,236,372	1,993,428	34,301,205
	Paid . . .	23,611,750	721,680	1,364,866	25,698,296
	Capital . . .	89,420,027	2,844,706	5,604,242	97,868,975
1896	Received . . .	35,177,703	1,420,754	2,120,537	38,718,994
	Paid . . .	26,066,652	851,675	1,571,001	29,419,328
	Capital . . .	98,531,078	3,413,785	6,153,778	108,098,641

¹ Including Islands in the British Seas.

The following are statistics of trustees' savings-banks :—

	England	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom ¹	
	£	£	£	£	£	
1892	Received . . .	5,830,193	107,614	2,830,666	372,727	9,141,200
	Int. cred. . .	741,122	20,536	237,929	47,191	1,046,778
	Paid . . .	7,238,846	145,486	2,870,979	422,733	10,678,094
	Capital . . .	29,547,230	834,002	10,018,053	1,986,114	42,385,449
1893	Received . . .	5,677,539	91,639	2,973,494	355,457	9,098,129
	Int. cred. . .	730,752	19,100	249,086	45,703	1,044,641
	Paid . . .	6,819,089	203,111	2,761,860	500,552	10,284,612
	Capital . . .	29,136,482	741,630	10,478,773	1,886,722	42,243,607
1894	Received . . .	6,351,965	87,895	3,473,213	441,376	10,354,449
	Int. cred. . .	726,731	17,160	263,469	46,534	1,053,894
	Paid . . .	6,827,435	147,503	2,824,964	377,137	10,177,039
	Capital . . .	29,387,736	699,182	11,390,491	1,997,495	43,474,904
1895	Received . . .	6,531,154	77,249	4,016,439	457,748	11,082,590
	Int. cred. . .	735,808	15,858	294,548	48,619	1,094,833
	Paid . . .	6,676,659	145,214	3,101,808	418,465	10,339,646
	Capital . . .	29,978,039	647,075	12,600,170	2,087,397	45,312,631
1896	Received . . .	6,848,889	83,546	4,623,017	468,677	12,024,129
	Int. cred. . .	736,656	15,718	324,025	50,657	1,127,056
	Paid . . .	7,640,072	97,577	3,601,013	425,517	11,764,179
	Capital . . .	29,923,512	648,762	13,946,199	2,181,214	46,699,687

¹ Including Channel Islands.

The payments include purchases of Government Stock for depositors, and the capital is exclusive of Government Stock held for depositors.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The sovereign weighs 128·274 grains, or 7·9881 grammes, ·916 (or eleven-twelfths) fine, and consequently it contains 118·001 grains or 7·3224 grammes of fine gold.

The shilling weighs 87·27 grains or 5·6552 grammes, ·925 (or thirty-seven-fortieths) fine, and thus contains 80·727 grains or 5·231 grammes of fine silver.

Bronze coins consist of a mixture of copper, tin, and zinc. The penny weighs 145·83 grains, or 9·45 grammes.

The standard of value is gold. Silver is legal tender up to 40 shillings; bronze up to 12*d.*, but farthings only up to 6*d.* Bank of England notes are legal tender.

Standard units are: of length the standard *yard*, of weight the standard *pound* of 7,000 grains (the pound troy having 5,760 grains), of capacity the standard *gallon* containing 10 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at 62° F., the barometer at 30 inches. On these units all other legal weights and measures are based.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Great Britain and Ireland.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Agricultural Returns of Great Britain. Annual. 8. London. Royal Commission on Agriculture, First and Second Reports, Minutes of Evidence (4 vols.), and Reports of Assistant Commissioners on various Counties of England and Scotland (20 vols.) London, 1896. Final Report of Royal Commission on Land in Wales and Monmouthshire, with Evidence and Appendices (6 vols.), 1896. Returns as to Number and Size of Agricultural Holdings in Great Britain in 1895. London, 1896.

Agricultural Statistics, Ireland. Annual. 8. Dublin. Land Commission (Ireland) Reports. Annual. Dublin.

Army Estimates, Annual. Army Accounts, Annual. Army List, Quarterly. Army: General Annual Return. London.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England and Wales; in Scotland; in Ireland. Annual Reports by the respective Registrars-General.

Canals and Navigations: Returns made to the Board of Trade for 1888. Fol. London, 1890.

Census of England and Wales, 1891. Preliminary Report. London, 1891. General Report and Detailed Returns. 4 vols. London, 1893. Of Scotland, 1891. Report, with Supplement. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1893. Of Ireland, 1891. Report. Dublin, 1892.

Consolidated Fund: Abstract Account. Annual. London.

Customs: Report of the Commissioners of H.M.'s Customs. Annual. 8. London.

Duchy of Cornwall: Annual Accounts. Duchy of Lancaster: Annual Accounts.

Education: Elementary Schools in England and Scotland. Annual Return showing Education Expenditure upon Grants, and Results of Inspection and Examination. 8. London. Annual Reports of Committee of Council on Education in England and Wales; in Scotland. Annual Report of the Science and Art Department. Annual Report of the Intermediate Education Board for Ireland. Annual Report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland. Report of Royal Commission on Secondary Education in England. 9 vols. London, 1895. Annual Reports from University Colleges participating in Grant of 15,000*l.* Charity Commissioners' Annual Report on Intermediate Education in Wales.

Electoral Statistics, Annual Return of, in County and Borough Constituencies in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. Annual Return of the number of Electors on the Register of each County in England and Wales, in Scotland, and in Ireland. London.

Emigration: Annual Statistical Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration. Annual Emigration Statistics of Ireland.

Factories and Workshops Act: Return of the Number of Factories Authorised to be Inspected, Persons Employed, &c., for 1890. London, 1891. Report of Chief Inspector. Annual. London.

Finance Accounts (Annual) of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,

Annual Financial Statement. Financial Estimates. Return showing Revenue and Expenditure (England, Scotland, and Ireland) for 1896-97. London, 1897. First Report of Royal Commission on Financial Relations between Great Britain and Ireland; Evidence (2 vols.); Final Report; London, 1896. National Debt Accounts (London). National Debt during 60 years, Annual Return.

Fish Conveyed Inland by Railway: Annual Return. London. Reports of Inspectors of Sea Fisheries, and of Salmon Fisheries. Annual. London.

Income Tax Assessments: Annual Returns.

Geological Survey, Annual Report. By Sir A. Geikie. London.

Inland Revenue: Report of the Commissioners on the Duties under their Management for the years 1856 to 1869, with some Retrospective History and complete Tables of Accounts of the Duties from their first Imposition. 2 vols. Fol. pp. 168 and 219. London, 1870.

Inland Revenue: Report of the Commissioners. Annual. 8. London.

Judicial Statistics of England and Wales; of Scotland; of Ireland. Annual.

Labour Department of Board of Trade; Annual Report. Annual Report on Trades Unions. Reports on Strikes and Lock-outs; on Changes in Wages, &c.; on Co-operative Contracts. Registrar's Reports on Friendly Societies; on Industrial and Provident Societies; on Trades Unions. The Actuary's Report on Sickness, &c., in Registered Friendly Societies (2 Parts, 1840 and 1896).

Local Government: England and Wales; Scotland; Ireland; Annual Reports.

Local Taxation Returns: England; Scotland; Ireland.

Merchant Shipping: Tables showing the Progress of British Merchant Shipping. Annual.

Navigation and Shipping. Annual Statement. London.

Militia: Return showing Establishment of each Regiment. Annual. London.

Mineral Statistics (Annual) of Great Britain and Ireland. Inspectors' Annual Reports.

List (Annual) of Mines worked. General Report (Annual) on the Mineral Industry of the United Kingdom.

Mint Report. Annual. London.

Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom, Annual Statement of. Imp. 4. London.

Navy: Return. Sea-going war-ships, &c. London, 1896. Navy: Statistical Report on the Health of the Navy. Annual. Navy List. Quarterly.

Police: Reports of Inspectors of Constabulary for England and Wales, and for Scotland. Annual. London. Dublin Police Statistics. Annual. Dublin.

Poor Law, England: Annual Report of Local Government Board. 8. London. Poor Rates and Pauperism, Annual Returns Relating to. London. Poor Relief, Scotland: Annual Report of Commissioners. 8. Edinburgh. Ireland: Report of Local Government Board for Ireland. Annual. 8. Dublin.

Post Office: Report of the Postmaster-General. Annual. 8. London.

Prisons, Reports on, for England and Wales, for Scotland, for Ireland. Annual. London.

Railway Companies of the United Kingdom, Annual Report. Railway and Canal Commission, Annual Report.

Railway Returns for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. Annual. Fol. London.

Reformatory and Industrial Schools of Great Britain; of Ireland; Annual Reports of Inspectors.

Roll of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal. Annual. London.

Savings Banks, Annual Returns. Trustee Savings Banks, Annual Report on Transactions of each Bank.

Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom. Annual. 8. London.

Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, Annual Statement of. Statistical Tables (Annual) showing Progress of British Trade and Production. Trade of British Empire and Foreign Competition. Despatch to Governors of Colonies, and Replies. London, 1897.

Volunteer Corps: Annual Returns. London.

Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues: Annual Report of the Commissioners. Fol. London.

Yeomanry Cavalry Training Return. Annual. London.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Ackland (A. H. Dyke), Handbook in Outline of the Political History of England. London, 1895.

Acworth (W. M.), The Railways of England, 1889. The Railways of Scotland. 8. London, 1890.

Annual Register. A Review of Public Events. London.

Anson (Sir W. R.), Law and Custom of the Constitution. 2nd Ed. 8. London, 1896.

Army Book for the British Empire. London, 1893.

Baedeker (K.), Great Britain. 4th ed. London, 1897.

Baerwreither (I. M.), English Associations of Working Men. Eng. Trans. 8. London, 1889.

- Bagehot* (W.), *The English Constitution*. 2nd Ed. 8. London, 1872. Lombard Street : a Description of the Money Market. 10th Ed. 8. London, 1892.
- Bedford* (Duke of), *The Story of a Great Agricultural Estate*. London, 1897.
- Bell* (Sir J.), *Glasgow : Its Municipal Organisation, &c.* Glasgow, 1896.
- Bevan* (C. P.), Editor, *British Manufacturing Industries*. A series by various writers. 8. London.
- Birkbeck* (W. L. C.), *Historical Sketch of the Distribution of Land in England*. 8. London, 1886.
- Booth* (C.), *Life and Labour of the People of London*. 9 vols. London, 1889-97. *The Aged Poor in England and Wales*. 8. London, 1894.
- Boyd* (R. N.), *Coal Pits and Pitmen*. 2nd ed. London, 1895.
- Brabner* (J. H. F.), *Gazetteer of England and Wales*. Vols. I.-VI. London, 1895.
- Brassey* (Lord), *The British Navy*. 5 vols. London, 1882-83.
- Brassey* (T. A.), *The Naval Annual*. Portsmouth.
- Briggs* (Sir J. H.), *Naval Administration, 1827-92*. London, 1897
- Bund* (J. W. W.), *The Celtic Church of Wales*. London, 1897.
- Burdett* (H. C.), *Hospitals and Charities, 1897*. Annual. London.
- Furrows* (M.), *History of the Foreign Policy of Great Britain* 2nd ed. London, 1897.
- Burton* (J. H.), *History of Scotland*. New ed. Edinburgh, 1897.
- Cannan* (E.), *History of Local Rates in England*. (Lectures). London, 1896.
- Catholic Directory*. Annual. London.
- Channing* (F. A.), *The Truth about Agricultural Depression*. London, 1897.
- Clarke* (Major G. S.), *Fortification*. 8. London, 1890.
- Clarke* (Sir G. S.), *Imperial Defence*. London, 1897.
- Clode* (Charles M.), *History of the Administration and Government of the British Army, from the Revolution of 1688*. 2 vols. 8. London, 1869-70.
- Clowes* (W. L.), *Markham* (Sir C.), *Mahan* (A. T.), and others, *History of the Royal Navy*. 5 vols. London. In progress.
- Colomb* (Admiral P. H.), *Naval Warfare*. 2nd Ed. 8. London, 1895.
- Conant* (C. A.), *History of Modern Banks of Issue*. London, 1896.
- Creasy* (Sir Edward), *The Imperial and Colonial Constitutions of the Britannic Empire, including Indian Institutions*. 8. London, 1872.
- Cunningham* (W.), *The Growth of English Industry and Commerce during the Early and Middle Ages, and in Modern Times*. 2 vols. 8. London, 1890-92.
- Dicey* (A. V.), *Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution*. 4th Ed. London, 1893.
- Dickinson* (G. L.), *The Development of Parliament during the Nineteenth Century*. London, 1895.
- Dilke* (Sir Charles), *Greater Britain*. 2 vols. London, 1889.
- Dilke* (Sir Charles) and *Wilkinson* (H. S.) *Imperial Defence*. 8. London, 1892.
- Ditchfield* (P. H.), *Story of our English Towns*. London, 1897.
- Donald* (R.), *The Municipal Year Book*. Annual. London. *The London Manual*. London, 1897.
- Dowell* (Stephen), *A History of Taxation, and Taxes in England*. 4 vols. London, 1888.
- Duffy* (Sir C. Gavan), *Young Ireland : A Fragment of Irish History (1840-45)*. Final revision. London, 1896.
- Dumville* (H. R.), *Low's Handbook of the Charities of London*. Annual. London.
- Eardley-Wilmot* (Captain S.), *The Development of Navies*. 8. London, 1892.
- Economist*, *The*, Banking Supplements, published May and October annually. London.
- Egerton* (H. E.), *A Short History of British Colonial Policy*. London, 1897.
- Ellis's* *Irish Education Directory for 1895*. Dublin, 1894.
- Escott* (T. H. S.), *Social Transformations of the Victorian Age*. London, 1897.
- Findlay* (Sir G.), *Working and Management of an English Railway*. 5th Ed. 8. London. 1894.
- Fowle* (J. W.), *The Poor Law*. London, 1881.
- Freeman* (E. A.), *The Growth of the English Constitution from the Earliest Times*. *New Ed.* 8. London, 1873.
- Garnier* (R. M.), *History of the English Landed Interest*. 2 vols. 8. London, 1893.
- Annals of the British Peasantry*. London, 1895.
- Gastrell* (W. S. H.), *Our Trade in the World in Relation to Foreign Competition, 1885-95*. London, 1897.
- Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland*. 5 vols. London, 1897. [In progress.]
- Gibbins* (H. de B.), *Industry in England*. 8. London, 1896.
- Giffen* (R.), *Essays in Finance*. 2 series. London, 1880 and 1886.
- Gneist* (Rudolph), *Das Englische Verwaltungsrecht der Gegenwart, in Vergleichung mit dem Deutschen Verwaltungssystem*. 2 vols. Berlin, 1884.
- Gneist* (R. von), *Englische Verfassungsgeschichte*. 8. Berlin, 1882. [English Trans. London, 1891.] *Das Englische Parlament in tausendjährigen Wandelungen*. 8. Berlin, 1886. [English Trans., London, 1891.]
- Goodenough* (Lieut.-Col. W. H.) and *Dalton* (Lieut.-Col. J. C.), *The Army Book of the British Empire*. 8. London, 1893.

- Green* (J. R.), History of the English People. 4 vols. London, 1877-80. The Making of England. New ed. London, 1897.
- Grialing* (C. H.), History of the Great Northern Railway. London, 1897.
- Gross* (C.), The Gild Merchant: a Contribution to British Municipal History. 2 vols. London, 1890.
8. *Hall* (W. E.), A Treatise on the Foreign Powers and Jurisdiction of the British Crown. Oxford, 1894.
8. *Hamilton* (Sir R. V.), Naval Administration. London, 1896.
- Hannay* (D.), Short History of the Royal Navy. Vol. 1. London, 1897.
- Hasbach* (W.), Die englischen Landarbeiter in dem letzten hundert Jahren Leipzig, 1894.
- Henth* (R.), The English Peasant. London, 1893.
- Hervetlet* (Sir E.), Treaties of Commerce and Navigation, &c., between Great Britain and Foreign Countries. London.
- Holdsworth* (E. W. H.), The Sea Fisheries of Great Britain and Ireland. 8. London, 1883.
- Hull* (E.), Our Coal Reserves at the close of the 19th Century. London, 1897.
- Hunt* (Robert), British Mining. London, 1884.
- James* (W.), The Naval History of Great Britain. 6 vols. London, 1886.
- Jewish Historical Society, Transactions of. London, 1895, &c. Russo-Jewish Committee, Statistics of Jewish Population in London, 1873-93. London, 1894.
- Journal of the Royal Statistical Society of London. Quarterly. London.
- Joyce* (H.), History of the Post Office down to 1836. London, 1893.
- Kerr* (A. W.) Scottish Banking, 1865-96. London, 1897.
- King* (C.), The Story of the British Army. London, 1897.
- Lean's* Royal Navy List. Quarterly. London.
- Lecky* (W. E. H.), History of England in the 18th Century. 8 vols. London, 1887-1895.
- History of Ireland in the 18th Century. New edition. 5 vols. London, 1892.
- Lloyd's Register*, Particulars of the Warships of the World. London, 1894.
- Lloyd and Hadcock*, Artillery: its Progress and Present Position. 8. 1893.
- Loch* (C. S.), The Annual Charities Register and Digest. London.
- Lough* (T.), England's Wealth, Ireland's Poverty. 2nd. ed. London, 1897.
- Lubbock* (H. M.), The Church in Scotland. London, 1891.
- MacCarthy* (J.), History of our own Times, 1873-97. 5 vols. London, 1879-97.
- MacDonagh* (M.), The Book of Parliament. London, 1897.
- MacKay* (Æneas), (Editor), County Histories of Scotland. Edinburgh. In Progress.
- Macy* (J), The English Constitution. London, 1897.
- Mahan* (Capt. A. T.), The Influence of Sea-Power upon History. London, 1890. The Influence of Sea-Power upon the French Revolution and Empire. 2 vols. 8. London, 1892. The Life of Nelson. 2 vols. London, 1897.
- Maitland* (F. W.), Justice and Police. 8. London, 1885.
- Maitlis* (M. R.), English Local Government of To-day. New York, 1897.
- Maxwell* (Sir H.), Sixty Years a Queen. London, 1897.
- May* (Thomas Erskine), Constitutional History of England. 2 vols. 8. London, 1861-63. Treatise on the Law, Privileges, Proceedings, and Usage of Parliament. 10th Edition. 8. London, 1893.
- Molesworth* (Rev. W. N.), History of England, 1830-74. 5th Edition. 3 vols. 8. London, 1874.
- Murray's* Handbooks for England and Wales, and for separate Districts (22 vols); for Scotland; for Ireland. 5th Ed. London, 1897.
- Navigation, Report of Proceedings of Conference on Ireland, at Birmingham, February 12, 1895. Newcastle, 1895.
- Navy Records Society, Publications of. In progress.
- Nicholls* (Sir G.), History of the English Poor Law. New Edition. 2 vols. 8. London, 1897.
- O'Brien* (W. P.), Local Government in Ireland. 8. London. The great Famine in Ireland and a Retrospect, 1845-95. London, 1896.
- Olden* (F.), The Church in Ireland. 8. London, 1892.
- O'Meara* (J. J.), Municipal Taxation at Home and Abroad. 8. London, 1894.
- Oppenheim* (M.), History of the Administration of the Royal Navy. Vol. 1. 1509-1660. London, 1897.
- Overton* (J. H.), The Church in England. 2 vols. London, 1897.
- Parmentier* (J.), Histoire de l'Education en Angleterre. Paris, 1896.
- Pascoe* (C. E.), London To-Day. London, 1897.
- Pattinson* (J. P.), British Railways. London, 1893.
- Pendleton* (J.), Our Railways: their Origin, Development, Incident and Romance. 2 vols. London, 1896.
- Pike* (L. O.), A Constitutional History of the House of Lords. 8. London, 1894.
- Rankin* (J.), Handbook of the Church of Scotland. 4th Ed. London, 1888.
- Reid* (S. J.), (Editor), The Queen's Prime Ministers: A series of Biographies. 9 vols. London.
- Rivers of Great Britain. 2 vols. London, 1892.
- Robinson* (Commander C. N.), The British Fleet. 8. London, 1894.

- Rogers* (J. E. Thorold), *Industrial and Commercial History of England*. 8. London, 1892.
Six Centuries of Work and Wages. London, 1890. *History of Agriculture and Prices*.
 Vols. VII. and VIII. Oxford, 1897.
- Ross's Parliamentary Record*. Annual. London.
- Rousler* (P. de), *The Labour Question in Great Britain*. [Translation.] 8. London, 1896.
- Salis* (H. R. de), *A Chronology of Inland Navigation in Great Britain*. &c. London, 1897.
- Sanderson* (E.), *The British Empire in the 19th Century*. 2 vols. London, 1897.
- Schulze-Gaevernitz* (G. von), *The Cotton Trade in England and on the Continent*.
 English Tr. by O. S. Hall. 8. London, 1895.
- Scientific Societies of Great Britain, Year-Book of*. Annual. London.
- Sesley* (Sir J. R.), *The Expansion of England*. London, 1883. *The Growth of British
 Policy*. 2 vols. London, 1895.
- Shaw-Lefevre* (G. J.), *Agrarian Tenures*. 8. London, 1898. *English Commons and
 Forests*. 8. London, 1893.
- Sherard* (R.), *The White Slaves of England*. London, 1897.
- Stemon* (Sir J.), *English Sanitary Institutions*. 2nd ed. London, 1897.
- Spence* (H. D. M.), *The Church of England*. 4 vols. London, 1897. [In progress.]
- Stephen* (Sir J. F.), *History of the Criminal Law of England*. 8 vols. London, 1883.
- Stephens* (T. A.), *Contribution to Bibliography of the Bank of England*. London, 1897.
- Stubbs* (Professor), *A Constitutional History of England, in its Origin and Development*.
 2 vols. 8. London, 1877.
- The English Citizen, his Rights and Responsibilities*. 13 vols. London, 1881-85.
- Thurefield* (J. H.), and *Clarke* (Sir G. S.), *The Navy and the Nation*. London, 1897.
- Todd* (Al.), *On Parliamentary Government in England*. 2 vols. 8. London, 1887-89.
- Torrans* (W. M.), *History of Cabinets*. 2 vols. 8. London, 1894.
- Truill* (H. D.), *Social England*. 6 vols. London, 1893-1896.
- Turner* (B. B.), *Chronicles of the Bank of England*. London, 1897.
- Webb* (S. and B.), *History of Trade Unionism*. [Contains Bibliography.] 8. London, 1894.
- Industrial Democracy*. London, 1897.
- Wells* (L. E.), *Map of the Canals and Navigable Rivers in England and Wales*. London, 1894.
 Also a Paper on the Canals, &c., of England in *Journal of the Manchester Geographical
 Society* for 1896, p. 157. Manchester.
- Williams* (F. H.), *Our Iron Roads*. 7th Ed. London, 1897.
- Williams* (H.), *A Short History of the Growth of the British Navy, from the Earliest
 Times to Trafalgar*. London, 1894.
- Wilson* (H. W.), *Ironclads in Action (1855-1895)*. 2 vols. London, 1896.
- White* (W. H.), *Naval Architecture*. 8. London, 1882.
- White* (W.), *Inner Life of The House of Commons, 1860-70*. 2 vols. London, 1897.
- Wolsley* (Viscount), *The Standing Army of Great Britain*. In "Armies of To-Day"
Series. London, 1893.
- Wright* (A.), *History of Education and of the old Parish Schools of Scotland*. Edinburgh,
 1898.

ISLE OF MAN AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

- Ansted* (D. T.) and *Latham* (R. G.), *The Channel Islands*. 3rd Ed. 8. London, 1898.
- Black's Guide to the Isle of Man*. London, 1890.
- Brown's Guide to the Isle of Man*. 14th Edition. 8. Douglas, 1894.
- Catne* (T. H. Hall), *The Little Manx Nation*. 8. London, 1891.
- Mahé de la Bourdonnais* (Count A.), *Voyage dans l'Isle de Man*. Paris, 1894.
- Moore* (A. W.), *Sodor and Man*. [Diocesan History.] 8. London, 1893.
- Walpole* (Spencer), *The Land of Home Rule*. 8. London, 1893.

II. INDIA, THE COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

In the following pages the various sections of the British Empire outside the United Kingdom are arranged in alphabetical order under the divisions of the world to which they belong:— 1. Europe; 2. Asia; 3. Africa; 4. America; 5. Australasia and Oceania.

The Colonies proper form three classes:—(1) The *Crown Colonies*, which are entirely controlled by the home government; (2) those possessing *Representative Institutions*, in which the Crown has no more than a veto on legislation, but the home government retains the control of public officers; and (3) those possessing *Responsible Government*, in which the home government has no control over any public officer, though the Crown appoints the Governor and still retains a veto on legislation.

The total expenditure of the Mother Country in connection with the Colonies (exclusive of India) amounts to about 2 millions sterling annually, mainly for military and naval purposes.

According to the Army Estimates for the year 1897–98, the total effective strength of the British forces in the colonies, exclusive of India, was 33,305 of all ranks. The distribution of regimental establishments, including colonial corps (here stated in parentheses), was as follows:—Malta, 10,569 (724) men; Gibraltar, 5,362; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 6,398; Ceylon, 1,746 (254); Bermuda, 1,949; Jamaica, 1,721 (1,018); Barbados and St. Lucia, 1,524 (612); Canada (Halifax), 1,761; Hong Kong, 3,426 (1,530); Straits Settlements, 1,643 (171); Mauritius, 1,214 (200); West Coast of Africa, 1,649 (1,527); Cyprus, 135; St. Helena, 742 (517); besides 73,217 in India and 4,246 in Egypt.

The contributions from colonial revenues in aid of military expenditure were estimated as follows for the year 1897–98:—Ceylon, 90,500*l.*; Mauritius, 20,500*l.*; Hong Kong, 44,000*l.*; Straits Settlements, 75,000*l.*; Malta, 5,000*l.*; Natal, 4,000*l.*; total, 239,000*l.* India contributes (1897–98) 549,000*l.* for home effective charges for forces serving in India, and 180,000*l.* for deferred pay for service on Indian establishment.

EUROPE.

GIBRALTAR.

Governor.—General Sir Robert Biddulph, R.A., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., salary, 125,000 pesetas (nominally 5,000*l.*). *Colonial Secretary.*—H. M. Jackson, C.M.G.

The Rock of Gibraltar is a Crown colony, situated in 36° 6' N. latitude and 5° 21' W. longitude, in the Province of Andalusia, in Spain, commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean. The Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief, exercises all the functions of government and legislation. Area, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ square mile; greatest elevation, 1,439 feet. Population (1896), 26,658 (estimated), including garrison of 6,000 men. Settled population mostly descendants of Genoese settlers. Average births per 1,000 of civil population, 25·03. Deaths per 1,000 of civil population, 17·07. Religion of fixed population mostly Roman Catholic; one Protestant cathedral and three Roman Catholic churches; annual subsidy to each communion, 500*l.* Several private English schools; elementary schools, 14 (9 Roman Catholic). Pupils, 1,859 in 1896. Government grant, 37,220 pesetas. One magistrate's court and a supreme court.

Chief sources of revenue:—Port dues, rent of Crown estate, excise, post-office, &c. Branches of expenditure:—Government civil establishments, administration of justice, public works, &c. Contribution by Home Government, *nil.* Industries unimportant.

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	Pesetas
Revenue	56,785	60,919	63,216	61,928	1,581,785
Expenditure	72,183	58,405	60,655	55,411	1,508,705

Military expenditure by Imperial Government (1896), 261,338*l.*

Government savings-bank, with 3,970 depositors and 4,493,089 pesetas deposits (1896).

Gibraltar is a naval base and position of great strategic importance, but there is a deficiency of dock-accommodation, and of machine shops for ship-repairs. In 1896 the total tonnage of vessels entered was 4,334,582, of which 3,361,273 was British. Three miles of internal telegraph under military, and about one mile under colonial, management. Postal communication daily with England. Branch post-offices at Tangier, Larache, Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, Mogador, Saffi, Fez, and Tetuan. There is cable communication with the Continent, the Mediterranean, Eastern ports, and England, *via* Post Office and Eastern Telegraph Company's lines.

The legal currency is that of Spain, the peseta = 1 franc; 25 pesetas nominally = 1*l.*, but exchange is generally over 30 pesetas to the £.

Books of Reference.

- Colonial Report. Annual. London.
Drinkwater (J.), The Siege of Gibraltar. 4. London, 1785.
Field (H. M.) Gibraltar. 8. London, 1889.
Gilbard (G. J.), Popular History of Gibraltar. 8. Gibraltar, 1881.
Lucas (C. P.), Historical Geography of the British Colonies. Vol. I. Oxford, 1888.
Stoddard (C. A.), Spanish Cities. 8. London, 1892.

MALTA.

Governor.—General Sir Arthur James Lyon Fremantle, K.C.M.G., C.B. (salary 5,000*l.*)

Chief Secretary to Government.—Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G., Count della Catena.

An island in the Mediterranean, 58 miles from Sicily, with an excellent harbour. It is one of the most important posts of call in the world, and is the base and resort for repair and refitment of our fleet in the Mediterranean. Malta is 17 miles long; area, 95 miles; and the neighbouring island, Gozo, 20 miles; total area (with Comino), 117 square miles. Population for 1896, 176,231 (Maltese, 172,334; English, 2,092; foreigners, 1,805). Local military, viz.: Royal Malta Artillery, 671, Royal Malta Militia, 1,450, and Malta Militia Division, Royal Engineers, 59. Chief town and port, Valletta. Education—118 public schools, with 16,758 pupils in 1896; Government grant, 21,049*l.* There are a university, 1 lyceum, and 2 secondary schools. In addition to the above there are 126 other private schools attended by 3,763 pupils in Malta and Gozo not receiving any aid from Colonial Funds. In 1896, 6,924 persons were committed to prison.

The government is to some extent representative. The Governor is assisted by an executive council and a council of government, according to the Constitution of 1887, of 6 official and 14 elected.

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	289,231	291,158	301,859	305,440	313,680
Expenditure . .	297,371	304,993	291,682	301,550	308,902

Chief sources of revenue, 1896: Customs, 176,457*l.*; land, 13,308*l.*; rents, 27,713*l.*; postage, 13,233*l.*; interest, 27,492*l.*; licences, 5,633*l.* Branches of expenditure: Establishments, 123,091*l.*; other services, 185,810*l.* Contribution from Home Government, *nil.* Public debt, 79,163*l.* Savings-bank with, for 1896, 6,402 depositors, deposits 498,536*l.*

Chief products: cotton, potatoes, oranges, figs, honey, and corn. Manufactures: cotton, filigree, lucifer-matches. Chief industry, farming; (in 1896) horses, 10,564; cattle, 8,023; sheep, 16,716; goats, 15,682.

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	12,633,038	13,732,080	13,773,783	13,099,978	10,472,139
Exports . . .	11,742,579	12,275,141	13,086,747	13,281,813	11,886,149

The trade is mainly transit—Imports (1896): grain, 9,803,878*l.*; pulse, 48,425*l.*; wine, 141,440*l.*; cattle, 272,802*l.*; beer, 72,316*l.*; oil, 41,257*l.* Exports: grain, 11,777,293*l.*; pulse, 74,720*l.* British imports, 143,629*l.*, exports, 2,359,890*l.*

Vessels entered (1896), 3,786, of 3,293,200 tons; cleared, 3,767, of 3,291,148 tons. Of the total entered and cleared 3,325 were British.

Railway, 7½ miles; telegraph, 65 miles; telephones, 320 miles. The Post-office traffic in 1896 was:

Received	976,336 Letters.	48,950 Postcards.	1,910,035 Newspapers.
Despatched	1,270,113	54,607	391,569

Books of Reference.

Colonial Report. Annual. London.

Bellou (M. M.), The Story of Malta. 8. Boston, 1893.

Lucas (C. P.), Historical Geography of the British Colonies.

Page (G. A.), Guide to the Laws and Regulations of Malta.

Vol. I. 8. London, 1868.

8. Malta, 1892.

ASIA.

ADEN, PERIM, SOMALILAND AND SOKOTRA.

ADEN is a volcanic peninsula on the Arabian coast, about 100 miles east of Bab-el-Mandeb. It forms an important coaling-station on the highway to the East, and is strongly fortified. The settlement includes Little Aden, a peninsula very similar to Aden itself, and the settlement and town of Shaikh Othmán on the mainland with the villages of Imad, Hiswa, and Bir Jabir. It also includes the island of Perim at the entrance to the Red Sea, and is subject to the Bombay Government. The Government is administered by a Political Resident, who is also commander of the troops. The only Government revenue is from duty on liquor, opium, and salt; local taxes go to the Municipality. There is a Port Trust: the harbour is being dredged.

Area 75 square miles, of Perim 5 square miles. Population, in 1891, 41,910 against 34,860 in 1881. Imports (1896-97), by sea, 41,080,908 rupees; by land, 3,027,706 rupees; treasure, 8,216,276 rupees. Exports, by sea, 32,603,265 rupees; by land, 2,084,123 rupees; treasure, 6,857,560 rupees. In 1896-97, 1,256 merchant vessels of 2,416,266 tons entered the port of Aden, besides 1,503 local craft of 48,424 tons. At Perim 603 merchant vessels entered, most of them to coal.

Chief exports: Coffee, gums, hides and skins, piece goods, tobacco. Chief imports: Cotton twist, piece goods, grain, hides and skins, tobacco. Aden itself is non-productive, and the trade is a purely transshipment one, except that from the interior of Arabia.

The **Somali Coast** from Lahadu, west of Zaila, to Bandar Ziyada, 49° E. long., became a British Protectorate in 1884, and is administered by a Political Agent and Consul. The area is about 68,000 square miles; no trustworthy estimate can be formed of the population, which is Mohammedan and mostly nomadic. By an arrangement with Italy in 1894, the limits of the British Protectorate were definitely defined; but in 1897, by arrangement with Abyssinia, the area was reduced from 75,000 to 68,000 square miles. The chief town, Berbera, has about 30,000 inhabitants in the trading season; Zaila, 6,000; Búlhar, 5,000. At these three ports there are British officers and Indian troops. Revenue (1896-97), Berbera, Búlhar, and Karam, 170,618 rupees; Zaila, 143,162 rupees; expenditure, civil, Berbera, Búlhar, and Karam, 112,764 rupees; Zaila, 40,091 rupees; military, public works, &c., for the Coast, 82,006 rupees. Imports (1896-97), Berbera, Búlhar, and Karam, 2,355,172 rupees; Zaila, 3,512,867 rupees; exports, Berbera, Búlhar, and Karam, 2,142,660 rupees; Zaila, 4,665,310 rupees. These amounts do not include treasure. Ad valorem duties are levied of 5 per cent. on imports, and 1 per cent. on exports; specie, sheep, goats, and cattle being free. The imports are chiefly rice, piece-goods, shirtings, and dates; the exports, skins and hides, ostrich feathers, cattle, sheep, and gum. Transport is by camels and donkeys; there are no porters.

The island of **Sokotra** off the coast of Africa is under British protection, and the **Kuria Muria** islands off the coast of Arabia, are attached to Aden. Area of former, 1,382 square miles. Population about 12,000, mostly pastoral and migratory inland, fishing on the coast. Religion, at one time Christian, Mohammedan since the end of the 17th century. The island came under British protection in 1876, by treaty with the Sultan. Chief products, dates and various gums; sheep, cattle, and goats are plentiful; butter is exported. The Kuria Muria Islands, five in number, were ceded by the Sultan of Muscat for the purpose of landing the Red Sea cable. The group is leased for the purpose of guano collection.

REFERENCES—Foreign Office Reports. Annual Series. London.

Swayns (H. G. C.), Seventeen Trips through Somaliland. London, 1896.

Bent (J. Th.), Sokotra. In 'XIX Century' Magazine for June, 1897. London.

BAHREIN ISLANDS.

Group of islands in the Persian Gulf, 20 miles off the coast of El Hasa, in Arabia. Bahrein, the largest, is 27 miles long by 10 wide. Moharek, on the north of Bahrein, 4 miles long, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. There are about half-a-dozen others, mere rocks. Manameh, the commercial capital, extends 10 miles along the shore; 25,000 inhabitants. The population is Mohammedan of the Sunni and Shiite sects. The seat of government is Moharek on the island of that name; population about 22,000. There are about 50 villages in the islands.

The chief belongs to the ruling family of Al Kalifah; and the present chief of Bahrein is Sheikh Esau, who owes the possession of his throne entirely to British protection, which was instituted in 1867. Sheikh Esau was again formally placed under British protection in 1870, when his rivals were deported to India.

The great industry is pearl fishery, in which 400 boats, of from 8 to 20 men each, are engaged. The trade of the Bahrein Islands for 1895, including specie, was as follows: Imports, 387,010*l.*, the chief articles being pearls, 61,889*l.*; grain and pulse, 92,856*l.*; cotton goods, 31,793*l.*; coffee, 13,786*l.*; dates, 15,153*l.*; tobacco, 5,144*l.*; cattle, 5,075*l.*; provisions, 6,257*l.*; specie, 97,500*l.* Exports, 389,258*l.*, the chief articles being pearls, 214,167*l.*; grain and pulse, 29,375*l.*; cotton goods, 22,042*l.*; coffee, 9,208*l.*; dates, 7,414*l.*; canvas, 5,451*l.*; shells, 4,172*l.*; specie, 71,333*l.* Of the total imports in 1895, 255,869*l.* were from British India and Colonies, 78,374*l.* from Turkey; of the exports, 229,403*l.* were to British India and Colonies, 131,751*l.* to Turkey. In 1895, 826 vessels of 109,359 tons entered, and 776 vessels of 110,345 tons cleared, the port of Bahrein.

Political Resident.—Col. F. A. Wilson.

See Best (J. Th.), The Bahrein Islands in the Persian Gulf. Proc. R. G. Soc. (N. S.) xii. 1. 8. London, 1890.

BORNEO (BRITISH).

British North Borneo.—*Governor.*—Leicester Paul Beaufort; salary, 9,850 dollars. Richard B. Martin, M. P., is Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.

The territory of British North Borneo is a territory occupying the northern part of the island of Borneo, and situated nearly midway between Hong Kong and Port Darwin in Australia. The interior is mountainous, one point being 13,700 feet high, but most of the surface is jungle.

Area, 31,106 square miles, with a coast-line of over 900 miles. Population, 175,000, consisting mainly of Mohammedan settlers on the coast and aboriginal tribes inland, with some Chinese traders and artisans. Chief town, Sandakan, on the east coast.

The territory is under the jurisdiction of the British North Borneo Company, being held under grants from the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu. The cession was confirmed by Royal Charter in 1881, and the territory is administered by a Governor in Borneo and a Court of Directors in London, appointed under the Charter. On May 12, 1888, the British Government proclaimed a formal protectorate over the State of North Borneo. The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. For administrative purposes the whole district is divided into nine provinces.

In 1889 the colony of Labuan was placed under the government of the British North Borneo Company.

About 1,000,000 acres have been alienated by the Government on leases of 999 years for tobacco planting, pepper, coffee, and other jungle products. There are 18 estates planting tobacco, and 7 planting coffee.

The laws are based on the Indian penal, criminal, and civil procedure codes, and local proclamations and ordinances. There is an Imaum's Court for Mohammedan law.

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue proper	357,823	289,220	315,591	348,947	407,207
Land sales	67,488	818	478	466	4,492
Expenditure	349,398	280,050	287,494	313,097	300,559
Exports	1,762,246	1,780,593	1,698,543	2,130,600	2,473,758
Imports	1,355,864	1,116,714	1,329,067	1,663,936	1,882,188

The expenditure in salaries in the colony is over 100,000 dollars. Sources of revenue: Opium, spirit farms, birds'-nests, court fees, stamp duty, licences, import duties, royalties, land sales, &c. No public debt.

Most of the trade is carried on through Singapore with Great Britain and the colonies. The chief products are timber, sago, rice, gums, coffee, pepper, gambier, gutta-percha, tapioca, sweet potatoes, and tobacco, which is being planted on a large scale. Coal and gold have been found. The exports comprise mostly jungle and sea produce, wax, birds'-nests (edible), coco-nuts, gutta-percha, sago, tobacco, rattans, india-rubber, seed pearls, bêche-de-mer, &c. A flourishing timber trade is stated to have been opened with China. Exports of leaf tobacco, 1895, 1,176,000 dollars; 1896, 1,372,277 dollars. Shipping entered, 1895, 54,321 tons; cleared, 53,596 tons, nearly all British.

The Government issues its own copper coinage (cents and half-cents); also notes of one, five, ten, and twenty-five dollars to the extent of 100,000 dollars, and have also arranged to issue notes of the value of 10, 25, and 50 cents. Accounts are kept in dollar currency.

Borneo is now connected by cable with the outer world by a branch of the cable between Labuan and Singapore. A telegraph line has been constructed from Menumbok, where the cable reaches land, to Sandakan. A railway is in course of construction from Brunei Bay into the interior.

Native military force of 350 men under European officers, with one machine and two mountain guns. There are two Missions, one Protestant and the other Roman Catholic; and the Protestant community has a church and school at Sandakan, with a branch at Kudat.

Brunei and Sarawak.—In 1888 the neighbouring territories on the north-west coast of Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, were placed under British protection. The area of Brunei, which is under a Sultan, is about 3,000 square miles, and its products are of the same character as those of British North Borneo.

Sarawak has an area of about 50,000 square miles, with a coast line of about 400 miles. The government of part of the present territory was obtained in 1842 by Sir James Brooke from the Sultan of Brunei. Various accessions were made between 1861 and 1885, and the Limbang River district was annexed in 1890. The Rajah, H. H. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, nephew of the late Rajah, born June 3, 1829, succeeded in 1868. The population is about 300,000, consisting of native races, Malays, Dyaks, Kayans, and Muruts, with Chinese and other settlers. The chief towns are the capital, Kuching, about 23 miles inland, on the Sarawak River, and Sibu, 90 miles up the Rejang River, which is navigable by large steamers. Timber trade is carried on from the river mouth with Hong Kong. Brocketon is a settlement in the coal district opposite Labuan. At Kuching are Church of England and Catholic missions with schools. The revenue for 1896 was 508,771 dollars, and expenditure 565,796 dollars. The revenue is derived chiefly from the opium, gambling, arrack and pawn farms, exemption tax

payable by Malays, and from Dyak revenue. There are import duties on tobacco, salt, kerosine oil, wines (duty imposed July 1894), and spirits; export duties on sago, gambier, pepper, all jungle produce, dried fish, &c. The produce in general resembles that of North Borneo. Coal exists in large quantities, as well as gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, and quicksilver. Coal exported in 1896, 22,870 tons, valued at 114,347 dollars. In 1896 the imports amounted to 3,701,394 dollars (including 1,427,235 dollars, coasting trade); and the exports, 3,557,868 dollars (including 1,132,303 dollars, coasting trade). There are military and police forces, the former with 250 men.

Books of Reference concerning Borneo.

- Handbook to British North Borneo. London, 1890.
 Colonial Office List. Annual. London.
 Boyle (Frederick), Adventures among the Dyaks of Borneo. 8. London, 1865.
 Clutterbuck (W. J.), About Ceylon and Borneo. 8. London, 1891.
 Codrington (B. H.), The Melanesians, their Anthropology and Folklore. London, 1896.
 Güttemard (F. H. H.), Australasia. Vol. II. 8. London, 1894.
 Hutton (Frank), North Borneo. 8. London, 1886.
 Hutton (Joseph), The New Ceylon, a Sketch of British North Borneo. 8. London, 1886.
 Jacob (Gertrude), The Rajah of Sarawak. London, 1876.
 Low (Sir H.), Residence in Sarawak. London.
 Rosewitz (Th.), Borneo: Its Geology and Mineral Resources. [Translation.] 8. London, 1892.
 Pryor (Mrs. W. B.), A Decade in Borneo. 8. London, 1894.
 Roth (H. Ling), The Natives of Sarawak and British North Borneo. 2 Vols. London, 1896.
 St. John (Sir S.), Life in the Forests of the Far East. 2 vols. London, 1862: Life of Sir Charles Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak. 8. London, 1879.
 Wallace (A. R.), The Malay Archipelago. London, 1869.
 Whitehead (J.), Exploration of Mount Kina Balu, North Borneo. London, 1893.

CEYLON.

Constitution and Government.

THE island of Ceylon was first settled in 1505 by the Portuguese, who established colonies in the west and south, which were taken from them about the middle of the next century by the Dutch. In 1795-96 the British Government took possession of the foreign settlements in the island, which were annexed to the Presidency of Madras; but in 1798 Ceylon was erected into a separate colony. In 1815 war was declared against the native Government of the interior, and the whole island fell under British rule.

The present form of government (representative) of Ceylon was established by Letters Patent of April 1831, and supplementary orders of March 1833. According to the terms of this Constitution, the administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members—viz. the Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary, the Officer commanding the Troops, the Attorney-General, the Auditor-General, and the Treasurer; and a Legislative Council of 17 members, including the members of the Executive Council, four other office-holders, and eight unofficial members, representative of different races and classes in the community.

Governor.—Right Hon. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.; born 1844; entered Indian Army, 1861; Under Foreign Secretary to Govern-

ment of India, 1880-84; Assistant Commissioner for N. W. Afghan boundary demarcation, 1884, and Commissioner for Afghan frontier delimitation, 1885; Colonel, Indian Army, 1885; Under-Secretary at Dublin Castle, 1887; Minister and Envoy to Sultan of Morocco, 1892; Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man, 1893. Appointed to Ceylon, September 9, 1895.

The Governor has a salary of 80,000 rupees, and the Colonial Secretary, 24,000 rupees.

For purposes of general administration, the island is divided into nine provinces, presided over by Government Agents, who, with their assistants and subordinate headmen, are the channel of communication between the Government and the natives. There are three municipalities and fourteen local boards mainly for sanitary purposes.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population (including military) of the provinces of Ceylon, according to the census of 1891:—

Provinces	Area : English sqre. miles	Population, 1891		Provinces	Area : English sqre. miles	Population, 1891	
		Total	Per sq. mille			Total	Per sq. mille
Western	1,351·5	763,187	565	North-Western	3,024·5	320,032	41
Central	2,323·7	474,487	205	North Central	4,046·7	75,319	19
Northern	3,171·0	319,193	101	Uva	3,725·0	159,155	48
Southern	1,980·0	489,761	247	Sabaragamuwa	2,085·0	258,605	102
Eastern	3,657·5	148,727	41	Total	25,964·9	3,008,466	118

Of the total population enumerated at the census of 1891, there were 6,068 English; 21,231 descendants of Europeans; 2,041,158 Singhalese; 723,853 Tamils; 216,156 other races, including Moormen (descendants of Arabs), Malays, Veddahs (aborigines in the interior), and others.

The census returns stated 845,149 persons, or 28 per cent. of the population, to be engaged in agriculture; 102,760 in industry; 121,279 in commerce.

The Registrar-General gives for 1894 the number of births as 32·5 per 1,000, and of deaths as 27·3. The highest death-rate (1892) was in the North-Central Province, being 56·3 per 1,000 per annum. The lowest death-rate was registered in the Western Province, viz. 19·2 per 1,000. The highest birth-rate for the year was in the district of Uva, viz. 41·5 per 1,000.

The immigration returns, dealing almost entirely with agricultural labourers employed on the tea and coffee plantations, and not including the very large number of traders and domestic servants, give, in 1895, 72,267 arrivals as against 15,434 departures.

The principal towns, with population according to the census of 1891 are:—Colombo, 126,926; Kandy, 20,252; Galle, 33,505; Trincomalee, 11,411; Jaffna, 43,092.

Religion and Instruction.

The principal religious creeds were returned as follows at the census of 1891:—Buddhists, 877,043; Hindoos, 615,932; Mohammedans, 211,995; Christians, 302,127.

Education has made considerable strides in Ceylon since it has been organised under a separate Government department with a director of public instruction and a staff of inspectors, as will be seen from the following table:—

—	Expenditure by Government	Government Schools		Grant in Aid Schools		Unaided Schools	
		No. of Schools	Scholars	No. of Schools	Scholars	No. of Schools	Scholars
1894	Ra. 604,199	468	44,366	1,042	86,968	2,408	32,576
1895	Ra. 632,819	477	44,252	1,096	90,229	2,242	35,353
1896	Ra. 668,274	474	44,538	1,130	94,400	2,268	36,720

There were thus in 1896, 175,658 scholars receiving regular instruction, or a proportion of a little more than 1 in 17 of the population according to the census of 1891. The Government expenditure is now chiefly devoted towards vernacular education, which is unable to support itself, while English education has obtained such a hold upon the people that it is becoming gradually self-supporting. The only Government high English school is now the Royal College; but other high English schools receive grants in aid. The Government also gives a scholarship of 150*l.* a year for four years to enable promising students to proceed to an English university. The Cambridge local examinations, and the examinations of the London University are held annually in Ceylon by arrangement. There is an agricultural school and there are twenty-three industrial schools and orphanages. A technical college is also in operation.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

The basis of the law is the Roman-Dutch law, modified by colonial ordinances. The criminal law has been codified on the principle of the Indian Penal Code. Justice is administered by the Supreme Court, the police courts and courts of requests, and the district courts, intermediate between the latter and the Supreme Court. There are also village councils which deal with petty offences. The number of summary convictions in 1896 was 16,810. The number of convictions before the District Courts was 598, and the number of convictions in the Supreme Court 355.

The number of paupers is not known, as there is no poor law, though a few old persons receive a charitable allowance from the Government varying from Ra. 1 to Ra. 12.50 each per mensem.

Finance.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony, in each of the last five years, were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rupees	Rupees
1892	18,509,187	17,762,466
1893	18,051,950	18,276,108
1894	19,485,310	20,342,899
1895	20,982,809	20,899,714
1896	21,974,573	21,237,860

The principal sources of revenue are (1896) ; the customs, 5,261,809 Rs. ; the revenue derived from land, 15,686 Rs. ; licences, which in effect means the revenue from spirituous liquor, 2,487,770 Rs. ; stamps, 2,012,653 Rs. ; the proceeds of the sale of Government timber and Government salt, 1,462,348 Rs. ; and port and harbour dues, 939,894 Rs. The receipts from the Government railway were in 1896 6,777,437 Rs.

The principal items of expenditure are (1896) : establishments, 5,560,329 Rs. ; contribution towards military expenditure (including cost of volunteer force) 1,669,047 Rs. (of this 1,545,000 Rs. is paid to the Imperial Government) ; pensions and retired allowances, 966,127 Rs. ; interest on loans, &c., 2,911,808 Rs. In 1896 2,449,68·5 Rs. out of the general revenue was spent on public works.

On December 31, 1896, the public debt of the colony amounted to 3,519,503*l.* and 3,290,595 Rs. ; it has been incurred entirely for public works, including 297 miles of railway, the Colombo breakwater, and the Colombo waterworks.

In 1896 the total local revenue amounted to 2,145,520 Rs.

Defence.

The harbour of Trincomalee on the east coast of Ceylon is the headquarters of the British fleet in East Indian waters. It is fortified, and the fortifications are being strengthened, at the cost of the Imperial Government. The harbour of Colombo on the west coast is also protected, the colony having paid the cost of the erection of earthworks, the Imperial Government supplying the armament. Ceylon has no naval forces of its own. The amount expended by the colony for the Colombo defence works in 1895 was nil.

The British troops in Ceylon are under the command of a major-general, and comprise a regiment of British infantry, artillery, and engineers, the total strength being 2,006 ; there is a volunteer force numbering 1,170 of all ranks. The colony pays 81,750*l.* per annum to the Imperial Government as the cost of the garrison. The cost of the Local Volunteer Corps was 124,047 Rs. in 1895.

Production and Industry.

The estimated area of the colony is 16,233,000 acres, 2,077,050 acres being under cultivation, and 854,800 acres pasture land. Of this, 739,912 acres were (1896) under rice and other grains, 23,008 under coffee, 368,824 under tea, 3,979 under cinchona, 871,245 under coco nuts, 40,679 under cinnamon, 10,122 under tobacco, and 30,882 under cocoa. The live stock of the island in 1896 consisted of 4,383 horses, 1,253,368 horned cattle, 83,456 sheep, and 159,958 goats. Plumbago is a valuable mining product, and in 1896 there were 368 plumbago mines. The produce of the pearl fishery in 1890 was valued at 310,000 Rs. ; in 1891 at 960,000 Rs. None in 1892, 1893, 1894, or 1895.

Commerce.

The declared value of the total imports and exports of the colony, including bullion and specie, was as follows in each of the last five years :—

Years	Imports	Exports
	Ra.	Ra.
1892	70,687,496	62,271,924
1893	72,840,662	74,195,368
1894	78,113,072	79,723,791
1895	84,556,309	77,495,557
1896	87,788,085	87,841,357

The values of imports and exports are declared, and represent the wholesale values at the place of import or export. Declarations are subject to scrutiny and penalty. The Chamber of Commerce, as representing the trade of the island, assists by supplying the value on which a rated duty is levied. Quantities of imports are ascertained from invoices or by actual examination; of exports, from declarations and by examination of the shipping documents, shippers being liable to penalties for misstatement. The origin and destination of goods are also obtained from the shipping documents. In some cases, however, goods intended for transhipment abroad are so entered, e.g. to New York, *via* London. The transit trade includes all goods transhipped direct in port, as well as goods landed into transhipment warehouses. The transit trade of Colombo has largely increased of late years, but, as no bills of entry are required in respect of transhipment goods, the returns as to quantity are only approximately correct, and no returns as to value can be prepared.

Value of dutiable imports (1896), 58,272,257.13 Ra.; duty free, 29,515,828.08 Ra.

The principal articles of export from Ceylon in 1896 were—coffee, valued at 1,721,133 Ra.; cinchona, 68,849 Ra.; tea, 53,212,676 Ra.; plumbago, 3,069,021 Ra.; cocoa-nut products, 11,178,077 Ra.; areca nuts, 1,116,656 Ra.

The principal articles of import were—cotton goods valued at 5,992,366.44 Ra.; salt-fish, 2,015,288.93 Ra.; rice and other grain, 29,736,826.78 Ra.; coal and coke, 7,717,233.25 Ra.; spirits, &c., 989,275.53 Ra.; wines, 424,861.06 Ra.

Disease has in recent years greatly reduced the produce of coffee. The quantity exported fell from 824,509 cwt. in 1879 to 299,395 cwt. in 1884, to 31,987 cwt. in 1894, and to 23,122 cwt. in 1896. The exports of tea, which in 1884 amounted only to 2,392,975 lb., reached 45,799,518 lb. in 1890, 85,376,322 lb. in 1894, 98,581,060 lb. in 1895, and 110,095,198 lb. in 1896.

The export of cacao was, in 1885, 7,466 cwt.; 1891, 20,615 cwt.; 1894, 22,792 cwt.; in 1895, 27,522 cwt.; and in 1896, 33,890 cwt.

According to Ceylon returns the total imports from the United Kingdom in 1896 amounted to 21,277,619 Ra. and exports to 57,088,048 Ra.; imports from India 56,034,250 Ra.; exports to 7,456,779 Ra. The amount of trade with the United Kingdom is shown in the following table, according to the Board of Trade returns in each of the last five years.

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Ceylon into U.K.	3,945,209	4,252,794	4,101,275	4,524,843	4,723,547
Exports of British produce to Ceylon	947,353	902,477	947,858	983,733	1,005,828

The import of coffee from Ceylon into the United Kingdom was of the declared value of 3,001,075*l.* in 1879, 98,983*l.* in 1894, 235,684*l.* in 1895, 68,967*l.* in 1896. Other imports are—cinchona, 35,630*l.* in 1894, 12,420*l.* in 1895, and 21,952*l.* in 1896; coco-nut oil, 224,038*l.* in 1894, 217,871*l.* in 1895, 117,565*l.* in 1896; cinnamon, 31,789*l.* in 1894, 46,679*l.* in 1895, 41,567*l.* in 1896; plumbago, 83,002*l.* in 1894, 70,211*l.* in 1895, 90,821*l.* in 1896; tea, 120*l.* in 1878, 1,244,724*l.* in 1888, 3,150,133*l.* in 1894, 3,404,696*l.* in 1895, 3,799,713 in 1896; cordage and twine, 52,735*l.* in 1894, 54,398*l.* in 1895, 57,332*l.* in 1896. Manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 201,373*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 84,335*l.*; coals, 167,062*l.*, machinery, 80,331*l.*, formed the staple articles of British exports to Ceylon in 1896.

Shipping and Communications.

The total tonnage entering and clearing at Ceylon ports in 1896 was 7,079,678. In 1897, 190 sailing vessels of 18,299 tons, and 4 steamers of 629 tons, total 194 vessels of 18,928 tons, were registered as belonging to Ceylon.

Ceylon had 297 miles of railway open for traffic in 1895, and 215 miles have been surveyed and projected.

In 1895 there were 364 offices opened for post and telegraph business. There were 1,733 miles of telegraph wire.

Money and Credit.

The estimated amount of paper money in circulation on the 31st of Dec., 1896, was 11,468,700 Rs. Five banks have establishments in Ceylon, but none issue notes. Bank deposits in 1890:—Mercantile Bank, 4,855,600 Rs.; Bank of Madras, 6,882,828 Rs.; National Bank, 1,187,916 Rs. The other banks are the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, and the Chartered Bank of India, London and China. The Ceylon Savings Bank in 1895 had deposits amounting to 3,320,663 Rs.; and the Post Office Savings Bank (1895) to 848,274 Rs.

The weights and measures of Ceylon are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The money of the country is the rupee of British India with cents in place of annas and pice; thus Ceylon has a decimal coinage.

Dependency.

The **Maldivé Islands**, 500 miles west of Ceylon, are governed by an hereditary Sultan, who resides in the island of Mali, and pays a yearly tribute to the Ceylon Government. Next to the Sultan is the Fandiari, the head priest or judge, and besides him 6 Wazirs or Ministers of State. The Maldives are a group of 17 coral islets (atolls), richly clothed with cocoa-nut palms, and yielding millet fruit, and edible nuts.

Population estimated at about 30,000 Mohammedans. The people are civilised, and are great navigators and traders.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Ceylon.

- Blue Book of Ceylon. Annual Report on Ceylon.
- Census of Ceylon, 1891. Colombo, 1892.
- Colonial Office List. Annual. London.
- Statistics of Ceylon; in 'Statistical Abstract for the Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom.' 8. London, 1895.
- Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. London.
- Baker (Sir S. W.), Eight Years' Wanderings in Ceylon. 8. London, 1855.
- Carpenter (E.), From Adam's Peak to Elephanta. 8. London, 1892.
- Cave (H. W.), The Ruined Cities of Ceylon. London, 1897.
- Chalmers (R.), A History of Currency in the British Colonies. London, 1898.
- Glisterbuck (W. J.), About Ceylon. London, 1891.
- Dechamps (E.), Carnet d'un Voyageur. Paris, 1892.
- Delmas (E.), Java, Ceylon, les Indes. Paris, 1897.

- Ferguson (J.)*, The Ceylon Handbook and Directory. 8. Colombo and London, 1898.
Ferguson (J.), Ceylon in 1898. Illustrated. 4th Edition. London, 1898.
Geiger (W.), Tagebuchblätter und Reiseerinnerungen. Wiesbaden, 1897.
Gordon-Cumming (Miss E.), Ceylon. London, 1891.—Two Happy Years in Ceylon. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1892.
Haeckel (E. H. P. A.), A Visit to Ceylon. 8. London, 1883.
Murray's Handbook for India, Ceylon, &c. 2nd edition. London, 1894.
Noblemaitre (G.), En Congé. Paris, 1897.
Tennesson (Sir James Emerson), Ceylon: an Account of the Island, Physical, Historical and Topographical. 5th edition. London, 1860.

Christmas Island. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

CYPRUS.

High Commissioner.—Sir William F. Haynes Smith, K. C. M. G., appointed 1897; salary, 3,000*l.*

The island is the third largest in the Mediterranean, 60 miles from the coast of Asia Minor and 41 from the coast of Syria. It is administered by Great Britain, under a convention concluded between the representatives of her Majesty and the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople, June 4, 1878. The British High Commissioner is vested with the usual powers of a colonial governor. He is assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of the senior officer in command of the troops, the Chief Secretary, the Queen's Advocate, the Receiver-General. The Legislature consists of a Council of eighteen members, six being office holders—the Chief Secretary, the Queen's Advocate, the Receiver-General, the Chief Medical Officer, the Registrar-General and the Commissioner of Nicosia—and twelve elected (for five years), three by Mohammedan and nine by non-Mohammedan voters. The voters are all male Ottomans, or British subjects, or foreigners, twenty-one years of age, who have resided five years, and are payers of any of the taxes known as 'Verghis.' Municipal councils exist in the principal towns, elected practically by all resident householders and ratepayers. Those eligible to the council must be voters rated upon property of the annual value of from 10*l.* to 20*l.*, according to population.

Area 3,584 square miles. Population, 1891:—106,838 males, 102,448 females; total, 209,286, exclusive of the military; per square mile, 58·89. Mohammedans, 47,926; others, principally Greek Church, 161,360. The birth-rate was computed in 1890 at 33·4 per 1,000, and the death-rate at 24 per 1,000.

The principal towns are Nicosia (the capital and seat of government), 12,515; Larnaca, 7,593; Limasol, 7,388 (two chief ports); Famagusta (with Varoshia), 2,251; Papho (including Ktima), 2,801; Kyrenia, 1,822 in 1891. The island is divided into six administrative districts called respectively by the names of these six towns.

Excepting a gymnasium and three 'high schools,' the schools of the island are of an elementary character. There is a Government inspector, and the Government contributes 3,780*l.* per annum to education. In 1897 there were 208 Christian schools with about 10,000 scholars; 80 Moslem schools, with about 3,000 scholars. Total cost (exclusive of Government grant), about 6,000*l.*—fees, voluntary contributions, and endowments. There are seven weekly newspapers in Greek, and two in Turkish.

The law courts (reformed in 1883) consist of (1) a supreme court of civil and criminal appeal; (2) six assize courts, having unlimited criminal jurisdiction; (3) six district courts, having limited criminal jurisdiction and unlimited civil jurisdiction; (4) six magisterial courts with summary jurisdiction; (5) village judges' courts. In all, except supreme court, native (Christian and

Mohammedan) judges take part. Serious crime, which was large in proportion to the population, is decreasing; the people are prone to litigation. The police force when at full strength consists of about 740 men.

The revenue and expenditure for five years, ended March 31, were:—

—	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	189,933	177,054	167,093	167,777	188,658
Expenditure	111,894	117,654	114,756	113,851	129,494

Revenue is derived chiefly from tithes (in kind) on the principal products of the island, taxes on immovable property and trade profits, military exemption tax, sheep, goat, and pig tax, customs duties, excise, stamps, and court fees, and a salt monopoly. Customs revenue (1896-97), 22,660*l*.

No Public Debt. A sum of 92,800*l*. is payable annually to the Sublime Porte under the convention of 1878. Annual grant from imperial funds to revenue, 1894-95, 29,000*l*.; 1895-96, 35,000*l*.; 1896-97, 46,000*l*.

Cyprus is essentially agricultural. Chief products—corn, cotton, carobs, linseed, olives, silk, raisins, fruit, vegetables, silk, animals, cheese, wool, hides, and wine. One-third of cultivable land under cultivation. Gypsum and terra umbra are found in abundance. Sponge fishery yields sponges valued at between 20,000*l*. and 30,000*l*. per annum, but the coasts are not fished by natives of the island.

The commerce, exclusive of specie, and the shipping for five calendar years were:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	346,821	316,872	255,439	276,318	240,051
Exports	298,165	316,548	256,902	308,716	297,142
Shipping entered and cleared (tons)	515,922	549,832	463,474	598,295	887,997

The import value is that at the port of arrival, and includes cost, freight, and other charges; the export value is that at the port of shipment when the goods are ready for exportation. Quantities and values are ascertained from declarations by importers and exporters, verified in the case of dutiable imports by actual weighing and measuring. The countries of origin and of destination of goods are also obtained from declarations checked by invoices or bills of lading when necessary.

Imports from United Kingdom, in 1896, 58,892*l*.; exports to United Kingdom, 58,893*l*.; imports subject to duty, 180,838*l*.; imports duty free, 59,213*l*. (not including specie.)

Chief exports—Wheat, barley, carobs, wine, cotton, raisins, silk cocoons, hides and skins, wool, cheese, vetches, animals, fruit and vegetables. The principal imports are—Cotton and woollen manufactures, tobacco, groceries, rice, iron, leather, petroleum, timber, sugar, soap, and copper manufactures.

Coins current—English, Turkish, and French gold; English silver to the amount of 3*l*.; Cyprus piastres, half piastre and quarter piastre pieces (6 piastres=one shilling). The Imperial Ottoman Bank has establishments in the island. Turkish weights and measures current.

About 600 miles of good road, 240 miles of telegraph lines; cable connects with Alexandria and Syria. Total number of letters (including postcards, newspapers, and book-packets) delivered in Cyprus, 1895-96: local 268,784; received from abroad, 181,785; posted for foreign countries, 122,038.

Books of Reference concerning Cyprus.

- Annual Report of H.M.'s High Commissioner.
Long (R. H.), Cyprus, its History, Resources, and Future Prospects. 8. London, 1878.
Mellock (W. H.), In an Enchanted Island. 8. London, 1889.
Mariti (G.), Travels in Cyprus. [Translated from the Italian.] Nicosia, 1896.
Palma di Casola (Luigi), Cyprus: its Ancient Cities, &c. 8. London, 1877.
Robinson (Phil), Cyprus: its Physical, Commercial, Economical, and Social Aspects. 8. London, 1878.
Stevenson (Mrs. Scott), Our Home in Cyprus. 3rd ed. 8. London, 1880.

HONG KONG.

Constitution and Government.

THE Crown colony of Hong Kong, formerly an integral part of China, was ceded to Great Britain in January 1841; the cession was confirmed by the treaty of Nanking, in August 1842; and the charter bears date April 5, 1843. Hong Kong is the great centre for British commerce with China and Japan, and a military and naval station of first-class importance.

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General (one office), the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Harbour Master, and the Police Magistrate (special appointment), and two unofficial members. There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Public Works, the Harbour Master, the Captain-Superintendent of Police, and six unofficial members—viz. four nominated by the Crown (two of whom are Chinese), one nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, and one by the Justices of the Peace.

Governor of Hong Kong.—Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G.; formerly Governor of Jamaica. Appointed Governor of Hong Kong, 1897.

The Governor has a salary of 32,000 dollars per annum.

Area and Population.

Hong Kong is situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, about 40 miles east of Macao, and 90 miles south of Canton. The whole of Hong Kong island forms an irregular and broken ridge, stretching nearly east and west about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, and its area rather more than 29 square miles. It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait, known as the Ly-ee-moon Pass, which does not exceed half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kowloon, forming part of the mainland of China, was ceded to Great Britain by a treaty entered into in 1861 with the Government of China, and now forms part of Hong Kong. The city of Victoria extends for upwards of four miles along the southern shore of the beautiful harbour.

The population of Hong Kong, including the military and naval establishments, was as follows at the census, taken in 1891:—

	Male	Female	Total
White	6,463	2,082	8,545
Coloured	151,122	61,774	212,896
Total	157,585	63,856	221,441

The total population in 1881 was 160,402; thus the increase in ten years was 61,089. The total white population in 1881 was 7,990, showing an increase during the ten years of 555. Of the coloured population in 1891, 1,901 were Indians, and 210,995 Chinese, one-third of the latter being British subjects by birth. Of the resident white population, exclusive of the military, police, naval establishment, &c., almost one-half are Portuguese by origin, and only one-third English. Next follow natives of Germany, the United States, France, Spain, Italy, and Turkey, the remainder being divided among about ten nationalities. A considerable proportion of the Indian population are included in the military and police. The population, according to the census taken January 20th, 1897, was 245,000, 239,419 being British and foreign.

The births and deaths for the last five years were as follows:—

Year	Births	Deaths	Births per 1,000	Deaths per 1,000
1892 . . .	1,843	4,907	7·96	21·18
1893 . . .	1,801	5,422	7·54	22·71
1894 . . .	1,455	7,407	5·91	30·11
1895 . . .	1,427	5,400	5·63	21·31
1896 . . .	1,233	5,860	5·15	24·48

There is a constant flow of emigration and immigration from and to China passing through Hong Kong. In 1895 the number of Chinese emigrants was 73,138, and of immigrants 112,685; in 1896, 66,822 and 119,468 respectively.

Instruction.

In 1896 there were 111 schools subject to Government supervision, as compared with 113 in 1895. Attending these schools in 1896 were 6,313 pupils, as compared with 7,816 in 1895; the total expenditure in 1896 being 68,108·72 dollars, as compared with 50,902·07 dollars in 1895. There are also many private schools, with over 2,000 pupils, a police school (with nearly 400 scholars) and a reformatory industrial school (with about 100 scholars).

Justice and Crime.

There is a supreme court, a police magistrate's court, and a marine magistrate's court. The number of criminal convictions before the supreme court in 1893 was 33; 1894, 21; 1895, 21; 1896, 27; before the police magistrate's court, 1893, 10,650; 1894, 10,477; 1895, 17,016; 1896, 17,707. The total number of prisoners in gaol at the end of 1896 was 564, of which 29 were Europeans. There is a police force in the colony numbering 661 men, of whom 122 are British, 210 Sikhs, and the remainder Chinese.

Finance.

The colony has paid its local establishments since 1855, since which year it has held generally a surplus of revenue over and above its fixed expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony were as follows in each of the last five years (the actual local rate for the dollar at the end of 1896 2s. 1½d.).

Year	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Ordinary	Premiums from Land and Water Account	Ordinary	Extraordinary, including Defensive Works and Water Account
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1892	2,032,244	204,688	1,882,474	460,362
1893	1,940,260	137,874	1,903,695	355,144
1894	2,138,228	148,974	2,286,592	350,818
1895	2,275,577	210,650	2,134,530	1,024,812
1896	2,250,179	359,698	2,405,399	300,130

The public revenue of the colony is derived chiefly from land, taxes, and licences, and an opium monopoly, which together more than cover the expenses of administration. A large portion of the expenditure has to be devoted to the maintenance of a strong police force. On defensive works alone (apart from military expenditure) 647,300 dollars was spent in the six years, 1886-91. Expenditure on establishments in 1896, 1,203,251.26 dollars.

Hong Kong has a public debt, amounting to 341,800*l.* which was raised in 1887 and 1893 for waterworks, fortifications, and sanitation, and other public works. On December 31, 1896, the surplus assets of the Colony exceeded its liabilities by 548,964 dollars.

Defence.

There is an Imperial garrison of about 2,800 men. There is also a Volunteer Artillery Corps of 100 effective members. In 1896 the Colonial contribution to Military and Volunteers was 523,128 dollars. Hong Kong is the headquarters of the China Squadron, and there are usually several war-vessels present. The China Squadron consists of 20 vessels in all.

Commerce and Shipping.

The commercial intercourse of Hong Kong—virtually a part of the commerce of China—is chiefly with Great Britain, India, Australia, the United States, and Germany, Great Britain absorbing about one-half of the total imports and exports. There being no custom house, there are no official returns of the value of the imports and exports of the colony from and to all countries, but only mercantile estimates, according to which the former average four, and the latter two millions sterling. Hong Kong is the centre of trade in many kinds of goods. Among the principal are opium, sugar and flour, salt, earthenware, oil, amber, cotton and cotton goods, sandal wood, ivory, betel, vegetables, live stock, granite, &c. The Chinese tea and silk trade is largely in the hands of Hong Kong firms.

The amount of the commercial intercourse between Hong Kong and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) is shown in the following table for five years:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Gt. Britain from Hong Kong . .	886,705	885,684	690,818	759,441	797,158
Exports of British Produce to Hong Kong .	1,808,864	1,830,277	1,809,194	1,908,813	1,822,037

The principal imports into Great Britain from Hong Kong and exports from Great Britain to Hong Kong have been as follows in five years:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Imports into Gt. Britain:	£	£	£	£	£
Tea	227,480	208,807	188,780	165,632	107,353
Silk, all sorts .	277,229	309,824	110,908	141,536	223,510
Hemp	133,393	103,346	51,054	105,790	197,588
Copper	—	705	2,050	7,850	3,240
Exports from Gt. Britain:					
Cottons, yarns.	1,073,286	944,690	1,034,105	1,183,371	1,028,527
Woollens . . .	250,505	301,902	189,924	192,241	216,006
Iron	79,662	122,075	106,191	98,694	122,816
Lead	25,083	21,648	7,462	7,618	8,711
Copper	56,785	50,082	61,068	37,308	61,191

The registered shipping (Dec., 1896) consists of 19 sailing vessels of 5,659 tons and 82 steamers of 18,715 tons; total tonnage, 24,228. In 1896, 4,674 vessels of 6,164,057 tons entered at ports in Hong Kong, being an increase on 1895 of 392,759 tons. Besides these, 29,728 junks of 290,790 tons arrived. The number of native vessels in Hong Kong—independent of several thousand smaller boats that visit Hong Kong annually—is about 52,000, with a tonnage of nearly 1,300,000.

Money and Credit.

The value of Bank notes in circulation in 1896 was 7,441,307 dollars, as compared with 4,114,787 dollars in 1884; specie in reserve in 1896, 3,925,000 dollars, as compared with 1,810,033 dollars in 1884. The approximate amount of coin in circulation up to December 31, 1894 was:—Hong Kong dollars and half-dollars struck at Hong Kong Mint, 1,421,487 dollars; Hong Kong silver and copper subsidiary coins, 13,750,125 dollars.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in use at Hong Kong, and the British equivalents, are:—

The Mexican Dollar = 100 Cent = Exchange (July, 1897) 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

„ British = „ „

„ Chinese *Tael* = 10 *Mace*

100 *Candareens* = 1,000 *Cash* = about 8s. 4d.

Hong Kong 50, 20, 10, and 5 cent. pieces, imported from England One cent. pieces (copper).

The <i>Tael</i>	=	1½ oz. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Picul</i>	=	133 lbs
„ <i>Catty</i>	=	1½ „ ”
„ <i>Chak</i>	=	14½ inches.
„ <i>Choung</i>	=	12½ feet.

Besides the above weights and measures of China, those of Great Britain are in general use in the colony.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Hong Kong.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Annual Report on the Blue Book of Hong Kong. Hong Kong.
Colonial Office List. Annual. London.
Government Gazette. Published weekly.
Statistical Abstract for the several Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom. Annual. London.
Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. London.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Chalmers* (R.), A History of Currency in the British Colonies. London, 1893.
Demage (N. B.) and *Mayers* (W. T.), China and Japan: a Complete Guide to the Open Ports of those Countries; together with Peking, Yeddo, Hong Kong, and Macao. 8. London, 1867.
Eitel (E. J.), Europe in China. [A History of Hong Kong.] London, 1895.
Legge (W.), Guide to Hong Kong. Hong Kong, 1893.
Topography of China and Neighbouring States, with Degrees of Longitude and Latitude & Hong Kong, 1864.

INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES.

BRITISH INDIA, in the widest sense of the term, comprises all that part of the great Indian peninsula which is directly or indirectly under British rule, as well as certain countries beyond that area which are under the control or protection of the Governor-General. The non-British parts of India will be found included in the second part of the YEAR-BOOK among Foreign Countries. In a limited sense, the term British India applies to the districts under direct British administration, thus excluding native States. The term is so used, unless otherwise stated, in the tables, &c. that follow. The symbol Rx. stands for ten rupees. Rx. 1 = Rs. 10.

Government and Constitution.

The present form of government of the Indian empire is established by the Act 21 & 22 Vict. cap. 106, called 'An Act for the Better Government of India,' sanctioned August 2, 1858. By this Act, all the territories heretofore under the government of the East India Company are vested in Her Majesty, and all its powers are exercised in her name; all territorial and other

revenues, and all tributes and other payments, are likewise received in her name, and disposed of for the purposes of the government of India alone.

The Secretary of State for India is invested with all the powers formerly exercised by the Company or by the Board of Control. By Act 39 & 40 Vict. cap. 10, proclaimed at Delhi, before the princes and high dignitaries of India, January 1, 1877, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland assumed the additional title of Empress of India.

The executive authority in India is vested in a Governor-General, commonly, but not officially, styled Viceroy, appointed by the Crown, and acting under the orders of the Secretary of State for India. The Governor-General's Council is invested with power to make laws for all persons, whether British or native, foreigners or others, within the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty, and for all subjects of the Crown within the dominions of Indian princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty.

Governor-General of India.—The Right Hon. Victor Alexander Bruce, *Earl of Elgin and Kincardine*, born May 16, 1849; educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford; was Lord-Lieutenant of Fifeshire and a University Commissioner for Scotland; was Treasurer of the Household and Commissioner of Works, 1886. Appointed to be Governor-General in succession to the Marquis of Lansdowne in October, 1893.

The salary of the Governor-General is Rx. 25,080 a year.

The following is a list of the Governors-General of India, with the dates of their assumption of office:—

Warren Hastings	1774	Lord Ellenborough	1842
Sir John Macpherson	1785	Sir H. (Lord) Hardinge	1844
Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis	1786	Earl (Marquis) of Dalhousie	1848
Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth)	1793	Lord Canning	1856
Marquis Wellesley	1798	Earl of Elgin	1862
Marquis Cornwallis	1805	Sir John (Lord) Lawrence	1864
Sir Geo. H. Barlow	1805	Earl of Mayo	1869
Earl of Minto	1807	Lord (Earl of) Northbrook	1872
Earl of Moira (Marquis of Hastings)	1813	Lord (Earl) Lytton	1876
Earl of Amherst	1823	Marquis of Ripon	1880
Lord W. C. Bentinck	1828	Earl (Marquis) of Dufferin	1884
Lord Auckland	1836	Marquis of Lansdowne	1888
		Earl of Elgin	1894

The government of the Indian Empire is entrusted to a Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council of not less than ten members, vacancies in which are now filled up by the Secretary of State for India. But the major part of the Council must be

of persons who have served or resided ten years in India, and have not left India more than ten years previous to the date of their appointment; and no person not so qualified can be appointed unless nine of the continuing members be so qualified. The office is held for a term of ten years; but a member may be removed upon an address from both Houses of Parliament, and the Secretary of State for India may for special reasons reappoint a member of the Council for a further term of five years. No member can sit in Parliament.

The duties of the Council, which has no initiative authority, are, under the direction of the Secretary of State for India, to conduct the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of India. Moreover, by the Act of 1858, the expenditure of the revenues of India, both in India and elsewhere, is subject to the control of the Secretary of State in Council, and no grant or appropriation of any part of such revenues can be made without the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council. In dealing, however, with questions affecting the relations of the Government with foreign powers, in making peace and war, in prescribing the policy of the Government towards native States, and generally in matters where secrecy is necessary, the Secretary of State acts on his own authority. The Secretary has to divide the Council into committees, and to regulate the transaction of business. At least one meeting must be held every week, at which not less than five members shall be present.

The government in India is exercised by the 'Council of the Governor-General,' consisting of five ordinary members and a public works member, whose post may be left vacant at the option of the Crown. The commander-in-chief may be, and in practice always is, appointed an extraordinary member. Governors and Lieutenant-Governors become extraordinary members when the Council meets within their Provinces. The ordinary members of the Council preside over the departments of finance and commerce, home, revenue and agriculture, military administration, legislation, and public works. The Viceroy usually keeps the foreign department in his own hands. The appointment of the ordinary members of the 'Council of the Governor-General,' and of the governors of Madras and Bombay, is made by the Crown. The members of the Council, together with from ten to sixteen 'additional members for making laws and regulations,' form a Legislative Council; these additional members are nominated by the Viceroy. In accordance with the new regulations under the Indian Councils Act (55 and 56 Victoria, c. 14), four of the members so nominated are previously recommended by the non-official members of the four provincial legislative councils, and a fifth is recommended by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce. The proceedings in the Legislative Council are public. The Lieutenant-Governors and chief commissioners of the other ten provinces are appointed by the Governor-General, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of State for India.

The governors of Madras and Bombay (including Sind) have each a

legislative and executive council, and a civil service of their own. The lieutenant-governors of Bengal and of the North-West Provinces (with Oudh) have each a legislative council only; the other administrators of provinces have no councils and no legislative powers. Although the Viceroy is supreme, the local governments of the various provinces enjoy a large measure of administrative independence. Each province is broken into divisions under Commissioners, and then divided into districts, which form the units of administration. At the head of each District is an executive officer (collector-magistrate, or deputy-commissioner), who has entire control of the district, and is responsible to the governor of the province. Subordinate to the magistrate (in most Districts) there are a joint magistrate, an assistant-magistrate, and one or more deputy-collectors and other officials. In some cases the magistrate-collector is also judge, while in others the two functions are separate. There are about 246 of such Districts in British India. In the accompanying census tables, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, and Aden, have each been reckoned as a District; bringing the total to 251.

India is administratively divided into British territory and Native or Feudatory States; the former is under the direct control in all respects of British officials. The control which the Supreme Government exercises over the Native States varies in degree; but they are all governed by the native princes, ministers or councils with the help and under the advice of a resident, or agent, in political charge either of a single State or a group of States. The chiefs have no right to make war or peace, or to send ambassadors to each other or to external States; they are not permitted to maintain a military force above a certain specified limit; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction; and the Supreme Government can exercise the right of dethronement in case of misgovernment. Within these limits the more important chiefs possess sovereign authority in their own territories. Some of them are required to pay an annual tribute; with others this is nominal, or not demanded.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

There were, in March 1896, 750 municipal towns, with a population of 15,693,692. The municipal bodies have the care of the roads, water supply, drains, markets, and sanitation; they impose taxes, enact bye-laws, make improvements, and spend money, but the sanction of the Provincial Government is necessary in each case before new taxes can be levied or new bye-laws can be brought into force. By the Local Self-Government Acts of 1882-84, the elective principle has been extended, in a large or small measure, all over India. In all larger towns, and in many of the smaller towns, the majority of members of committees are elected by the ratepayers, everywhere the majority of town committees consists of natives, and in many committees all the members are natives. For rural tracts, except in Burma and Coorg, there are district and local boards, which are in charge of roads, district schools, and hospitals.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT POSITION OF THE POPULATION.

The following synoptical table gives the estimated population and area in square miles for six successive decennial periods. The population is in millions and two decimals.

British Territory.

Year	Area	Population	Year	Area	Population
1841	626,000	158,58	1871	860,000	195,84
1851	776,000	178,50	1881	875,186	198,86
1861	866,000	196,00	1891	964,998	221,17

The subjoined tables embody the leading details of the census taken February 26, 1891, and the population obtained at the previous census :—

British Provinces	Area in square miles	No. of Districts	Population in 1881	Population in 1891	Increase	Pop. per sq. mile 1891
Ajmere . . .	2,711	2	460,722	542,358	81,636	200
Assam . . .	49,004	18	4,881,426	5,476,883	595,457	112
BENGAL :—						
Bengal . . .	70,538	26	85,607,628	98,277,339	2,669,711	548
Behar . . .	44,186	12	28,127,104	24,898,504	1,266,400	552
Orissa . . .	9,858	4	3,789,799	4,047,852	257,553	411
Chotá Nágpur . . .	26,966	5	4,225,969	4,628,792	402,823	172
Total Bengal . . .	151,548	47	66,750,520	71,346,967	4,596,467	471
Berárs . . .	17,718	6	2,672,673	2,897,491	224,818	164
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY :—						
Bombay . . .	77,275	19	14,067,284	15,985,270	1,927,986	207
Sind . . .	47,789	5	2,418,823	2,871,774	457,951	60
Aden . . .	80	1	34,860	44,079	9,219	—
Total Bombay . . .	125,144	25	16,505,967	18,901,123	2,395,156	151
BURMA :—						
Upper . . .	83,473	17	—	2,946,933	2,946,933	35
Lower . . .	87,957	19	3,786,771	4,658,627	921,856	58
Total Burma . . .	171,430	36	—	7,605,560	—	44
Central Provinces . . .	66,501	18	9,838,791	10,784,294	945,503	125
Coorg . . .	1,583	1	178,302	178,055	— 5,247	109
Madras . . .	141,189	21	30,827,118	35,680,440	4,808,327	262
N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH :—						
N.-W. Provinces . . .	88,286	37	82,762,766	84,264,264	1,491,488	411
Oudh . . .	24,217	12	11,887,741	12,650,831	1,268,090	522
Total United Provinces . . .	107,508	49	44,150,507	46,905,085	2,754,578	486
Punjab . . .	110,667	32	18,848,186	20,866,847	2,028,661	189
Quetta, &c. . .	—	—	—	27,270	27,270	—
Andamans . . .	—	—	14,628	15,609	981	—
Total British Provinces . . .	964,993	250	198,860,606	221,172,952	22,312,346	229

The totals for population shown in column 4, include 43,634 for the Lushai country (under Assam), 2,946,933 for Upper Burma, and 27,270

Quetta, &c. Excluding the population of these tracts, not enumerated in 1881, the net increase of the population of British territory in the decade was 19,294,509. The total population of British India is about 15 per cent. of the estimated population of the globe.

The Berárs are only provisionally under British administration. Mysore was restored to the Native Government in March 1881.

Besides the provinces of India under direct British administration, there are, more or less under the control of the Indian Government, a number of feudatory or Native States, covering an extent of 595,167 English square miles, with 65,950,398 inhabitants. They are, according to the census of 1891:—

States or Agency	Area in square miles	Population 1881	Population 1891	Increase	Density per sq. mile
Haidarábád	82,698	9,845,594	11,537,040	1,691,446	140
Baroda	8,226	2,185,005	2,415,396	230,391	294
Mysore	27,936	4,186,188	4,843,523	657,335	173
Kashmír	80,900	—	2,543,952	2,543,952	31
Rájputána	130,268	9,959,012	12,016,102	2,057,090	92
Central India	77,808	9,387,119	10,318,812	931,693	133
Bombay States	69,045	6,926,464	8,059,298	1,132,834	117
Madras States	9,609	3,344,849	3,700,622	355,773	385
Central Provinces States	29,435	1,709,720	2,160,511	450,791	73
Bengal States	35,834	2,786,446	3,296,379	509,933	92
N. W. P. States	5,109	741,750	792,491	50,741	155
Punjab States	38,299	3,860,761	4,263,280	402,519	111
Shán outposts	—	—	2,992	2,992	—
Total States	595,167	54,932,908	65,950,398	11,017,490	111
Total India	1,560,160	253,793,514	287,123,350	33,329,836	184

The totals for population in column 3 include 43,716 under Rájputána, 2,543,952 for Kashmír, and 2,992 for Shán States (outposts only), not enumerated in 1881. Excluding the population of tracts not enumerated in 1881, the net addition to the population of Native States comes to 8,426,830. Similarly, the net addition to the total population of all India comes to 27,721,339.

Besides the population shown in the above tables, as enumerated in 1891, other tracts were roughly enumerated by means of family or tribal registration. Other tracts, again, were duly enumerated, but the detailed returns were lost during frontier disturbances. The rough totals which have been preserved are as follows:—

British Tracts.	Approximate population.
Upper Burma frontier (in Bhámo and Kathá)	42,217
British Baluchistan, excluding Quetta, &c.	145,417
Burma frontier	74,276
Total British	261,910
Sikkim	30,500
Shán States	372,969
Rájputána (Bhíls, &c.)	204,241
Total native territory	607,710

The following are further details concerning the larger Native States :—

States	Area in square miles	Population 1891	Estimated Gross Revenue Rx.	Reigning Family
Haidarábád	82,698	11,537,040	3,819,440	Turk, <i>M.</i>
Baroda	8,226	2,415,396	1,530,000	Maráthá
Mysore	27,936	4,843,523	1,676,100	Hindu
Kashmir	80,900	2,543,952	526,200	Dogra Sikh
Sikkim	—	30,500	7,400	Buddhist
Shan States	—	372,969	—	—
Rájputána States				
Udaipur	12,861	1,844,360 ¹	260,000	Sesodia Rájput
Jodhpur	37,445	2,519,868	467,860	Ráhtor Rájput
Bikaner	23,090	831,955	200,000	Ráhtor Rájput
Jaipur (including feudatories)	15,349	2,832,276	641,840	Kachhwáha Rájput
Bhartpur	1,961	640,303	234,137	Ját
Dholpur	1,156	279,890	99,890	Ját
Alwar	3,051	767,786	279,806	Naruka Rájput
Jhalawar	3,043	848,601	150,000	Jhálá Rájput
Tonk	2,839	379,944	150,000	Boner (Pathan), <i>M.</i>
Kotah	3,803	526,267	240,000	Hára Rájput
Central India States :				
Indore	9,625	1,099,990 ²	730,000	Mahráthá
Rewá	12,679	1,509,454	160,000	Mahráthá
Bhopal	6,950	963,610	400,000	Afghán, <i>M.</i>
Gwalior	25,855	3,378,774 ²	1,352,175	Mahráthá
Bombay States				
Cutch	6,500	558,415	320,000	Rájput
Kolhapur (including dependent chiefs)	2,816	913,131	396,189	Mahráthá
Khairpur (Sind)	6,109	131,957	75,000	Baluch, <i>M.</i>
Madras States :				
Travancore	6,730	2,555,074	863,801	Hindu
Cochin	1,362	722,906	197,781	Hindu
Central Prov. States :				
Bastar	13,062	310,884	19,433	Gond. Hindu
Bengal States :				
Kuch Behar	1,307	578,054	211,999	Hindu
Hill Tipperah	4,086	137,442	50,489	Hindu

M = Muhammadan.

¹ Excludes certain areas belonging to Central India chiefs.

² Includes certain areas in Rájputána.

States	Area in square miles	Population 1891	Estimated Gross Revenue Rr.	Reigning Family
N.W.P. States:				
Rampur . . .	945	551,249	317,388	Robillá Afghán, M. Hindu
Garhwál (Tehri)	4,164	241,242	25,045	
Punjab States:				
Patála . . .	5,951	1,583,521	619,748	Ját Sikh
Baháwulpur . . .	17,285	650,042	160,000	Dandputra, M.
Jind . . .	1,268	284,560	63,213	Ját Sikh
Nábha . . .	936	282,756	70,000	Ját Sikh
Kapúρθala . . .	598	299,690	200,000	Sikh
Mandi . . .	1,181	160,923	38,896	Rájput
Sirmur (Náhan) . . .	1,108	124,134	51,200	Rájput
Máler Kotla . . .	162	75,755	36,632	Afghán, M.
Faridkot . . .	643	115,040	35,625	Ját Sikh
Chamba . . .	2,126	124,032	35,200	Rájput
Suket . . .	404	52,403	10,392	Rájput
Kalsia . . .	149	68,633	18,867	Ját Sikh

M = Muhammadan.

The following table shows, in millions, the civil condition of the population of India, British territory and native States, so far as was ascertained by the census :—

	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Not thus enumerated.	Total.
Males . .	65·1	62·1	6·4	13·1	146·7
Females .	43·6	62·4	22·7	11·8	140·5
Total Population India					287·2

Of the population on British territory in 1891, 112,542,739 were males, and 108,630,213 were females. Of the population of the Native States 34,184,557 were males, and 31,865,922 were females.

II. POPULATION ACCORDING TO RACE.

In the census results the total population of India is divided into 118 groups on the basis of language. But even the different native languages do not denote separate ethnical groups, many of them being only dialects, and nearly all of them capable of classification into a few groups. There were, however, 334 males and 29 females who spoke an unrecognisable language. The following table shows the chief linguistic groups, with the population (in millions and two decimals) assigned thereto :—

Aryo-Indic	195.46	Mon-Annam . . . .	.23
Dravidian	52.96	Shán . . . . .	.18
Kolarian	2.96	Sinitic . . . . .	.71
Gypsey . . . . .	.40	Aryo-Iranic	1.38
Khasi . . . . .	.17	Semitic . . . . .	.05
Tibeto-Burman . . .	7.29	Aryo-European . . .	.25

The following table gives all the languages or dialects which are more prevalent than English, with the population (in millions and two decimals) of those who speak them as parent tongues:—

Languages	Pop.	Languages	Pop.	Languages	Pop.
Hindi	85.68	Burmese	5.56	Márwádi	1.15
Bengali	41.34	Malayálam	5.48	Pushtú	1.08
Telugu	19.89	Urdu ¹	3.67	Karen . . . . .	.67
Mahráthi	18.89	Sindhi	2.59	Kól . . . . .	.65
Punjabi	17.72	Santáli	1.71	Tulu . . . . .	.49
Tamil	15.23	W. Pahári	1.52	Kachhi . . . . .	.44
Gujarátí	10.62	Assamese	1.43	Gypsey . . . . .	.40
Kánarese	9.75	Gondí	1.38	Oraon . . . . .	.37
Uriyá	9.01	Central Pahári . . .	1.15	Kond . . . . .	.32

¹ Returned as a separate dialect only in Southern, Western, and Central India.

The English language is next in order with a population of 238,499.

The British-born population in India amounted, according to the census of 1871, to 64,061 persons, in 1881 to 89,798, and in 1891 to 100,551. In 1891, the total number of persons not born in India, including the French and Portuguese possessions, was 661,637. Of these, 478,656 returned as their birth-place countries contiguous to India; 60,519 countries in Asia remote from India, including China; 100,551 the United Kingdom; 10,095 other European, American and Australasian countries; while 11,816 were born in Africa, &c., or at sea.

III. OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION.

The following table shows, in thousands, for 1891, the distribution of the total population, male and female, according to the occupations by which they live, whether as workers or dependents:—

State and Local Administrations	5,600	Glass, pottery and stone ware	2,361
Defence	664	Wood, cane and, matting	4,293
Service of Foreign States	500	Drugs, dyes, gums, &c.	392
Provision and care of cattle	3,646	Leather, horns, boxes, &c.	3,285
Agriculture	171,735	Commerce	4,686
Personal, household, and sanitary services	11,220	Transport and storage	3,953
Food, drink, and stimulants	14,576	Learned and artistic professions	5,672
Light, firing, and forage	3,522	Sport and amusements	141
Buildings	1,438	Earth work and general labour	25,468
Vehicles and vessels	147	Undefined and disreputable independent means	1,563
Articles of supplementary requirement	1,155		4,774
Textile fabrics and dress	12,611		
Metals and precious stones	3,821	Total	287,223

IV. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The registration of vital statistics among the general population is still very imperfect. The following table shows for 1895 the mean ratio of births and deaths per thousand of the population for the provinces of British India as officially recorded. It is admitted by the local authorities that the returns for more than one are defective:—

	Births	Deaths
Bengal	34·59	31·39
N. W. Provinces and Oudh	26·86	29·13
Punjab	43·9	29·3
Central Provinces	33·41	36·75
Lower Burma	29·04	22·4
Assam	31·0	33·72
Madras	29·1	19·5
Bombay	35·83	28·61

The number of coolie emigrants from India in 1889 was 15,706; in 1890, 18,298; in 1891, 17,185; in 1892, 13,751; in 1893, 12,636; in 1894, 17,932; in 1895, 13,103; and in 1896, 12,390. The bulk of these emigrants go to British Colonies, mainly to Demerara, Trinidad, and Mauritius.

V. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

There are in India 75 towns with over 50,000 inhabitants, as follows, according to the results of the census of 1891 :—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Calcutta (with suburbs) ¹	861,764	Howrah . . .	116,606	Bhartpur . . .	68,083
Bombay . . .	821,764	Baroda . . .	116,420	Salem . . .	67,710
Madras . . .	452,518	Surat . . .	109,229	Jálandhar . . .	66,202
Haidarábád		Karáchi . . .	105,199	Calicut . . .	66,078
(with suburbs)	415,039	Gwalior . . .	104,083	Gorakhpur . . .	63,620
Lucknow . . .	273,028	Indore . . .	92,329	Saháranpur . . .	63,194
Benares . . .	219,467	Trichinopoli . . .	90,609	Sholápur . . .	61,915
Delhi . . .	192,579	Madura . . .	87,428	Jodhpur . . .	61,849
Mandalay . . .	188,815	Jabalpur . . .	84,481	Aligarh . . .	61,485
Cawnpur . . .	188,712	Pesháwur . . .	84,191	Muttra . . .	61,195
Bangalore . . .	180,366	Mirzápur . . .	84,130	Bellary . . .	59,467
Rangoon . . .	180,324	Dacca . . .	82,321	Negapatam . . .	59,221
Lahore . . .	176,854	Gayá . . .	80,383	Haidarábád (Sind)	58,048
Allahábád . . .	175,246	Ambála . . .	79,294	Bhaunagar . . .	57,653
Agra . . .	168,662	Faizábád . . .	78,921	Chaprá . . .	57,352
Patna . . .	165,192	Sháhjahánpur . . .	78,522	Monghyr . . .	57,077
Poona (with suburbs)	161,390	Farukhábad . . .	78,032	Bikanír . . .	56,252
Jaipur . . .	153,905	Rámpur . . .	76,738	Patíála . . .	55,856
Ahmadábád . . .	148,412	Múltán . . .	74,562	Maulmain . . .	55,785
Amritsar . . .	136,766	Mysore . . .	74,048	Siálkot . . .	55,087
Bareilly . . .	121,039	Ráwal Pindi . . .	73,795	Tanjore . . .	54,390
Meerut . . .	119,390	Darbhanga . . .	73,561	Combaconum . . .	54,307
Srinagar . . .	118,960	Moradábád . . .	72,921	Jhánsi . . .	53,779
Nágpur . . .	117,014	Bhopál . . .	70,338	Hubli . . .	52,595
		Bhágalpur . . .	69,106	Alwar . . .	52,398
		Ajmere . . .	68,843	Firozpur . . .	50,437

¹ Excluding Howrah.

After these towns there are 40 of between 35,000 and 50,000 inhabitants, and 109 between 20,000 and 35,000. Of the so-called villages, as many as 343,052 in 1891, contained less than 200 inhabitants each ; and 222,996 contained a population varying between 200 and 500

Religion.

The most prevalent religion in India is that of the Hindus, their number being nearly three-fourths of the total population ; together with the Muham-madans, who number 57,321,164, they comprise over 92 per cent. of the whole community. The Buddhists are mostly in Burma, as will be seen from the following table, which also shows that the number of Christians is a little over 2,250,000 :—

The following Table shows the Distribution of the Population of India according to Religion, at the Census of 1891.

Presidencies, Provinces, and States	Hindus	Sikhs	Jains	Buddhists	Parsees	Muhammaddans	Christians	Jews	Animistic	Others	Total
Ajmere	437,938	213	26,939	—	198	74,265	2,688	71	—	1	542,358
Assam	2,997,072	38	1,368	7,697	—	1,483,974	16,844	5	969,765	25	5,476,833
Bengal ¹	47,824,014	417	7,270	194,717	179	23,658,347	192,484	1,447	2,753,061	11,430	74,643,366
Berār	2,581,791	177	18,962	4	412	207,681	1,359	2	187,108	5	2,897,491
Bombay ¹	21,440,991	912	555,209	698	76,774	4,390,995	170,009	13,547	311,259	27	26,960,421
Burma	171,577	3,164	—	6,888,075	96	253,031	120,768	351	168,449	49	7,605,560
Central Provinces ¹	10,489,620	173	49,212	325	781	309,479	13,308	176	2,081,721	10	12,944,805
Coorg	156,845	—	114	—	39	12,665	3,392	—	—	—	173,055
Madras ¹	34,757,620	128	27,435	1,036	247	2,475,864	1,530,179	1,309	472,808	14,536	39,831,062
N. W. P. ¹	40,951,803	11,348	84,803	1,494	342	6,589,188	58,518	60	—	25	47,697,576
Punjab ¹	10,237,700	1,870,481	45,688	6,236	412	12,915,643	58,909	33	—	30	26,130,127
Quetta, &c.	11,639	1,129	—	—	39	11,368	3,008	23	—	4	27,270
Andamans	9,433	395	3	1,290	—	3,980	433	—	24	1	15,609
Haidarābād	10,315,249	4,637	27,845	—	1,058	1,138,666	20,429	26	29,130	—	11,537,040
Baroda	2,137,568	11	50,332	1	8,206	188,740	646	36	29,854	2	2,415,396
Mysore	4,639,127	29	18,278	5	35	252,978	38,135	21	—	1	4,943,604
Kashmīr	691,800	11,399	593	29,608	9	1,793,710	218	—	—	16,615	2,543,952
Rājputāna	10,192,829	1,116	417,618	—	238	991,351	1,855	15	411,078	2	12,016,102
Central India	7,735,246	1,825	89,984	—	337	563,640	5,939	72	1,916,209	—	10,318,812
Shān States	1,855	196	—	175	2	609	154	—	1	—	2,992
Total	207,731,727	1,907,833	1,416,638	7,131,361	89,904	57,931,164	2,284,390	17,194	9,280,467	42,763	287,223,431

¹ Including Native States.

Of the Christians enumerated above (2,284,380) the following are the chief sub-divisions as given in the official returns :—

Sect	Population	Sect	Population
Roman Catholics	1,815,263	Other Protestants	63,967
Church of England	295,016	Syrians, Armenians, and	201,684
Presbyterians	40,407	Greeks	
Dissenters	296,988		

Instruction.

The following statistics are those of the census of 1891 :—

—	Under Instruction	Not under Instruction, and able to read and write	Not under Instruction and unable to read and write	Not returned.
Males	2,997,558	11,554,085	118,819,408	13,356,295
Female	197,662	543,495	127,726,768	12,028,210
	3,195,220	12,097,580	246,546,176	25,384,505

In 1895-96 the total expenditure on public instruction in India was Rx. 3,506,530, against Rx. 67,100 in 1865, and Rx. 39,400 in 1858. Of the sum spent in 1895-96, Rx. 587,950 came from local rates and cesses; Rx. 149,773 from municipal funds; Rx. 778,296 from subscriptions, endowments, &c.; Rx. 1,049,895 from fees; and Rx. 940,615 from provincial revenues.

The following was the educational expenditure (in tens of rupees) for five years:—

1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
Rx. 3,073,183	Rx. 3,185,693	Rx. 3,248,025	Rx. 3,327,448	Rx. 3,526,529

At the head of the national system of education in India there are the five Universities of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahábád, and the Punjab, which, though merely examining bodies, have numerous affiliated colleges in which a prescribed higher education is given than at the schools. Normal schools have been established in every province for training teachers; and a staff of inspecting officers visit all schools on the departmental lists. Medical colleges furnish a limited number of graduates and a larger number of certificated practitioners who do duty at hospitals and dispensaries, or serve in the military medical department. Engineering and other technical schools have also increased, and there are a few art schools.

The following table shows the number of students who matriculated at the five Universities for the years quoted :—

Universities	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Calcutta	1,816	1,695	3,156	1,946	2,293	2,308
Madras	1,648	2,381	520	776	918	1,690
Bombay	744	916	1,054	649	934	944
Punjab	399	619	787	854	779	1,139
Allahábád	606	747	749	685	632	693

The following table embraces the principal statistics compiled up to 31st March, 1896, as to the number of the various classes of schools and the pupils:—

	Institutions for		Scholars	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Colleges	154	4	19,344	110
General education :				
Secondary	4,746	432	493,226	40,255
Primary	96,010	6,026	2,821,043	311,653
Special education :				
Training and other special schools	476	61	23,025	2,028
Private institutions :	43,809	1,123	549,368	43,057
Total	145,195	7,646	3,906,006	397,103
Grand total	152,841		4,303,109	

Of the total number of educational institutions in India (viz., 152,841), 21,948 are public, 61,351 are aided, and 69,542 are private and unaided.

Since the appointment of a commission, in 1885, to investigate the whole system of education in India, the results have been to place public instruction on a broader and more popular basis, to encourage private enterprises in teaching, to give a more adequate recognition to indigenous schools, and to provide that the education of the people shall advance at a more equal pace along with the instruction of the higher classes. Female education and the instruction of certain backward classes of the community, such as Muhammadans, received special attention. Notwithstanding the progress of education, the proportion of the total population able to read and write is still very small. It is estimated that in British India only 20·82 per cent. of the boys of a school-going age attend school; the percentage in the case of girls being 2·19.

In 1895 there were 584 vernacular newspapers published regularly in 16 different languages. Only one daily vernacular newspaper circulates as many as 5,000 copies, only one weekly as many as 13,000. During the year, 8,322 books and magazines appeared, about seven-tenths being in native languages.

Justice and Crime.

The Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and the Lieutenant-Governorships of Bengal and the N. W. Provinces have each a high court, supreme both in civil and criminal business, but with an ultimate appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. Of the minor provinces, the Punjab has a chief court, with five judges; the Central Provinces, Oudh and Sind, have each one judicial commissioner. Burma has a judicial commissioner and a recorder. For Assam, the high court at Calcutta is the highest judicial authority, except in the three hill districts, where the chief commissioner of Assam is judge without appeal in civil and criminal cases. In each district the 'collector-magistrate' is judge both of first instance and appeal.

Appellate and original jurisdiction is exercised in the superior courts by about 450 judges. During 1890, about 5,600 magistrates, of whom one-half

were honorary, exercised jurisdiction. There were 1,720 civil judges under the superior courts. Nearly all the civil judges, and the great majority of the magistrates, in the courts of original jurisdiction are natives of India; while in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, the proportion of natives sitting in the appellate courts is considerable.

The following table gives (in thousands) the number of persons brought to trial and of those convicted in criminal cases for the years quoted :—

Persons	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
Tried	1,490	1,525	1,652	1,685	1,707	1,740
Convicted	712	749	802	800	823	845
Of whom, fined	533	572	607	583	629	639

In 1895, 489 persons were sentenced to death, 1,507 to transportation, and 171,423 to imprisonment. There were 994 convictions for the crime of murder, 8,206 for cattle-theft, 50,608 for ordinary theft, and 20,262 for lurking house trespass and housebreaking.

The total police of that year were 147,094 in number. Out of this number 53,632 were armed with firearms and 45,683 with swords.

In 1895 there were 40 central gaols, 192 district gaols, and 496 subordinate gaols and lock-ups. The following table gives the number of prisoners in gaol at the end of the years quoted :—

Prisoners	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
Male	86,726	92,947	92,139	92,190	93,299	97,998
Female	3,048	3,147	3,029	2,862	3,012	3,189
Total	89,774	95,644	95,168	95,052	96,311	101,182

Of the total number of convicts (177,890), admitted into gaol during 1895, 15,900 had been previously convicted once, 4,667 twice, and 3,761 more than twice.

Finance.

The subjoined table gives, in tens of rupees (Rx.), the total gross amount of the actual revenue and expenditure of India, excluding capital expenditure on public works, and distinguishing Indian and home expenditure, in each of the financial years ending March 31, 1886, and 1891-96.

Years ended March 31	Revenue	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
		In India	In Great Britain including exchange	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1886	74,464,197	58,839,753	18,426,170	77,265,923
1891	85,741,649	61,397,459	20,656,019	82,053,478
1892	89,143,283	65,763,836	22,911,912	88,675,748
1893	90,172,438	64,844,035	26,161,815	91,005,850
1894	90,565,214	66,000,101	26,112,111	92,112,212
1895	95,187,429	65,718,671	28,775,648	94,494,319
1896	98,370,167	69,377,831	27,458,338	96,836,169

For many years the equivalent in sterling money of the rupee was approximately 2s., but since 1873 the equivalent has fallen considerably lower, and has been subject to continual variations. In December, 1896, the sterling value of the rupee was under 1s. 4d. In the budget estimate for 1897-98 the rate of exchange is taken at 1s. 2·46d.

The following table shows the items of revenue and expenditure for 1896-97 (revised estimate) and 1897-98 (budget estimate):—

Revenue			Expenditure		
Heads of Revenue	1896-97	1897-98	Heads of Expenditure	1896-97	1897-98
	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.
Land revenue . . .	23,699,200	25,646,200	Interest	3,456,100	3,550,000
Opium . . .	6,386,700	5,816,200	Refunds,		
Salt . . .	8,438,200	8,734,000	compensa-	1,878,800	1,857,000
Stamps . . .	4,771,500	4,836,500	tions, &c. }		
Excise . . .	5,613,200	5,679,100	Charges of	9,028,800	9,372,400
Provincial } rates . . . }	3,538,000	3,621,700	collection }		
Customs . . .	4,516,700	4,491,900	Post Office,	2,728,400	2,891,200
Assessed taxes	1,855,500	1,850,300	Telegraph,		
Forests . . .	1,768,500	1,756,200	and Mint . }		
Registration . .	447,500	440,900	Civil salaries &c.	15,383,300	15,467,800
Tribute . . .	902,500	901,600	Miscell. Civil	5,862,900	5,918,000
Interest . . .	1,087,300	841,300	charges . }		
Post Office,			Famine re-	2,012,900	3,666,200
Telegraph,	2,992,000	2,982,800	lief and in-		
and Mint }			surance . }		
Civil depart- }	1,887,000	1,689,200	Railway con-	14,000	7,300
ments }			struction }		
Miscellaneous	1,076,900	1,023,100	Railway Reve-	22,970,100	23,499,200
Railways . . .	20,159,900	20,682,400	nu account }		
Irrigation . . .	3,200,700	3,122,500	Irrigation	3,251,600	3,111,700
Buildings } and roads }	697,700	679,600	Buildings }	6,013,200	5,780,100
Military de- }	964,800	881,300	and roads }		
partments . }			Army . . .	24,295,600	24,195,500
			Defence works	123,500	19,400
			Total . . .	97,019,200	99,330,800
			Expenditure	-1,228,500	-1,190,000
			from Provin-		
			cial balances }		
Total revenue	93,803,800	95,676,800	Total expenditure	95,790,700	98,140,800
			charged against		
			revenue . . . }		

The large deficits shown for the years 1896-97 and 1897-98 are due to the widespread famine and scarcity. The total famine relief expenditure in the two years has been taken at Rx. 5,606,900, and in addition the following losses of revenue due to famine have been allowed for:—1896-97: Land revenue, Rx. 2,394,000; salt, Rx. 262,000; other principal heads of revenue, Rx. 374,000; railway net earnings, Rx. 1,234,000; total, Rx. 4,264,000. 1897-98: Land revenue, Rx. 436,500; railway revenue, 901,300; total, 1,337,800

In addition to the expenditure shown in the above table, a capital expenditure not charged against revenue on railway and irrigation works is set down for 1896-97 at Rx. 4,537,400, and for 1897-98 at Rx. 6,588,600.

The following table exhibits the growth of the three most important sources of the public revenue of India, namely land, opium, and salt, in the financial years 1887 and 1892-97 :-

Year ended March 31	Land ¹	Opium	Salt
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1887	23,055,724	8,942,976	6,657,644
1892	23,965,774	8,012,380	8,636,182
1893	24,905,328	7,993,180	8,556,104
1894	25,589,609	6,627,571	8,288,876
1895	25,408,272	7,323,757	8,665,749
1896	26,200,955	7,123,922	8,861,845
1897	23,953,500	6,409,100	8,421,800
(Approximate.)			

¹ Exclusive of Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.

The most important source of public income is the land. The land revenue is levied according to an assessment on estates or holdings. In the greater part of Bengal, about one-fourth of Madras and some districts of the North-West Provinces, the assessment was fixed permanently one hundred years ago; while it is fixed periodically at intervals of from twelve to thirty years over the rest of India. In the permanently settled tracts the land revenue falls at a rate of about two-thirds of a rupee per acre of cultivated land, and represents on an average about one-fifth of the rental, or about one twenty-fourth of the gross value of the produce. In the temporarily settled tracts the land revenue averages about 1½ rupee per acre of cultivated land, represents something less than one-half of the actual or estimated rental, and is probably about one-tenth or one-twelfth of the gross value of the produce. For details as to the nature of the different tenures of land that prevail in India see the YEAR-BOOK for 1886, p. 799. See also under AGRICULTURE.

The land revenue was contributed in 1895-96 as follows :-

Administrations	Rx.	Administrations	Rx.
India	145,711	Bengal	3,905,221
Central Provinces	767,382	Punjab	2,396,699
Burma	2,485,004	Madras	5,009,559
Assam	597,671	Bombay	4,876,814
North-West Provinces and Oudh	6,016,944	Total	26,200,955

In British territory the cultivation of the poppy is only permitted in parts of the provinces of Bengal, the North-West Provinces and Oudh. A few thousand acres of opium are grown in the Punjab for local consumption. In the monopoly districts, the cultivator receives advances from Government to enable him to prepare the land for the crop, and he is bound to sell the whole of the produce at a fixed price to Government agents, by whom it is despatched to the Government factories at Patná and Gházipur to be prepared for the market. The chests of manufactured opium are sold by auction in Calcutta at monthly sales for export to China. A reserve is kept in hand to supply the deficiencies of bad seasons, and a small quantity is used by the Indian excise departments. Opium is also grown in many of the Native States of Rájputána and Central India. These Native States have agreed to conform to the British system. They levy heavy duties on opium exported

from their territories for the China market, and such opium pays the Indian Treasury a duty which has been recently fixed at Rx. 62·5 per chest when the pass is granted at Ajmere and at Rx. 60, when it is granted elsewhere. The gross annual revenue derived from opium averaged during each of the ten years 1887 to 1896 the sum of Rx. 7,956,880, and the average net receipts during the same period, Rx. 5,900,039. In 1855-56 the net opium revenue averaged only Rx. 4,580,000.

The largest branch of expenditure is that for the army, which cost Rx. 13,000,000 in the year before the great mutiny; and 28,086,495 (including Rx. 11,368,489 for Afghanistan) in 1880-81. For recent years the army expenditure is shown in the following table:—

Year ended March 31	—	Year ended March 31	—
	Rx.		Rx.
1892	22,280,601	1895	24,096,091
1893	23,419,111	1896	25,398,157
1894	23,253,597	1897	24,258,100

The Budget estimate for 1897-98 is Rx. 24,195,500.

The following table shows the amount (in tens of rupees) of the debt of British India, both bearing and not bearing interest, distinguishing the debt in India and in Great Britain, in each of the financial years 1887 and 1890-96:

Year ended March 31	Permanent Debt in India	Permanent Debt in England	Unfunded Debt in India	Total
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1887	92,653,636	84,228,177	8,789,343	185,671,156
1890	102,761,175	98,192,391	10,675,877	211,629,443
1891	102,746,555	104,403,208	11,271,306	218,420,069
1892	102,692,317	107,404,143	12,170,666	222,267,126
1893	102,937,552	106,683,767	13,134,568	222,755,887
1894	105,546,078	108,113,792	13,694,523	227,354,393
1895	104,373,740	114,005,826	13,907,320	232,286,886
1896	103,788,928	113,903,732	14,646,368	232,339,028

The following table shows the revenues and expenditures of each of the Governments for the year ending March 31, 1896:—

—	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rx.	Rx.
India	17,943,223	23,421,300
Central Provinces	2,393,171	1,487,075
Burma	5,922,279	4,217,712
Assam	1,296,941	883,085
Bengal	21,270,234	9,128,833
N. W. Provinces and Oudh	190,241	5,250,248
Punjab	8,340,328	4,936,169
Madras	14,043,151	10,203,235
Bombay	15,577,437	9,850,176
In England	223,417	15,603,370
Exchange	169,745	11,854,968
Total	98,370,167	96,836,169

The municipal revenues in India are derived mainly from octroi, taxes on houses, lands, vehicles, and animals, tolls, and assessed taxes. The amount of income for 1895-96 for all Indian municipalities, which bank with Government treasuries, was Rs. 3,868,529, and the expenditure was Rs. 4,260,118. The following table shows the amount for the chief administrations (in thousands of rupees) :—

Municipalities	Income	Expenditure	Municipalities	Income	Expenditure
Bengal . . .	7,888	9,918	Punjab . . .	4,436	4,424
Burma . . .	3,960	3,755	Madras . . .	4,234	4,131
N. W. Provinces and Oudh . . .	4,258	5,226	Bombay . . .	12,027	13,081

Defence.

The following table gives the established strength of the European and Native army in British India—exclusive of native artificers and followers :—

Corps (1897-98.)	Numbers		
	European Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates	Total
EUROPEAN ARMY.			
Royal Artillery	491	12,916	13,407
Cavalry	261	5,409	5,670
Royal Engineers	347	158	505
Infantry	1,508	52,180	53,688
Invalid and Veteran Establishment	5	10	15
Staff Corps	914	—	914
General List, Cavalry	11	—	11
General List, Infantry	56	—	56
General Officers unemployed	83	—	33
Total European Army	3,626	70,678	74,299
NATIVE ARMY.			
Artillery	33	54	2,001
Cavalry	358	619	21,955
Sappers and Miners	65	488	3,142
Infantry	1,122	2,048	108,755
Total Native Army	1,578	3,209	135,853
Total European and Native Army	5,204	3,209	214,939

The Act of Parliament (56 and 57 Vict., cap. 62), passed in 1893 for the abolition of the Indian Presidency commands, came into force on April 1, 1895. On that date the military control hitherto exercised by the governors

in council of Madras and Bombay ceased, and the following arrangements came into operation. The army in India now consists of the Punjab, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay commands, each under a lieutenant-general, who is under the direct command of the commander-in-chief in India, and under the control of the government of India.

Since 1856, when the Indian army consisted of 40,000 European soldiers and 215,000 natives, the numbers have changed to 74,000 European and 140,000 native soldiers; and the concentration or mobilisation of troops has been greatly facilitated within the empire or on its frontier. A regular transport service now exists, and a method has been organised for the supply of animal carriage, hospital servants, and other field establishments sufficient to place a large army promptly in the field.

The expenditure on special defences, amounting to upwards of Rs. 4,500,000, is now practically completed. Efficient coast defences, armed with modern breech-loading guns, have been provided for Aden, Karachi, Bombay, the Hugli, and Rangoon; as well as seven first-class torpedo boats, a new armament for two torpedo gunboats, and a number of armed gunboats. Inland, a large sum has been spent on defences and military establishments at Quetta, including an advanced position covering the place; on strategic roads; and on defences for various bridges, tunnels, &c., on the Sind-Pishin Railway. The Indus crossings at Attok and Sukkur have been defended; an entrenched position has been formed at Rawal Pindi and a defensible post at Multan; an arsenal has been established at Ferozepore; and a variety of minor works, such as defences for railway bridges, have been carried out.

The health of the Indian troops has been so improved by better barracks, by quartering a larger proportion of the European soldiers at hill stations, and by attention to sanitary conditions that the death-rate, which before the Mutiny was 6·9 per cent. for Europeans, and 2 for natives, has been reduced to 1·6 and 1·0 per cent. respectively. The number of volunteers in India on April 1, 1897, was as follows:—

—	Enrolled.	Efficient.
Punjab . . .	1,923	1,713
Bengal . . .	12,443	11,613
Madras . . .	9,263	8,477
Bombay . . .	5,837	5,581
Total . . .	29,466	27,384

According to the estimates for 1897-98 the strength of the entire British army in India for the year (excluding the veteran and invalid establishment) is as follows:—

—	Artillery	Cavalry	Engineers	Infantry	Miscell. Officers	Total
Bengal . . .	4,652	8,874	1,471	40,601	274	55,872
Punjab . . .	4,284	11,255	86	51,307	239	67,171
Bombay . . .	4,266	5,378	986	36,440	248	47,318
Madras . . .	2,293	3,095	1,657	37,265	253	44,563
Total . . .	15,495	28,602	4,200	165,613	1,014	214,924

Returns published in 1884 showed that the various feudatory and dependent States of India had armies numbering 349,835 men, and 4,237 guns. A large proportion of these forces were little better than a badly-equipped, undisciplined rabble; but in 1888, after the native chiefs had loyally offered large sums of money towards the cost of imperial defence, the Indian Government elaborated a scheme for the training and equipment of picked contingents of troops in certain States, with a view to enabling the chiefs to bear a direct share in the defence of the Empire. Measures are now in progress which will enable the chiefs to furnish contingents of troops fit to take their place in line with the regiments of the Indian army. The special contingents, known as Imperial Service Troops, now number about 18,114 men, organised and under instruction. Eighteen British Inspecting Officers have been appointed. The following table shows the States and contingents with which they have to deal:—

State	Cavalry	Infantry	Artillery	Total	State	Cavalry	Infantry	Artillery	Total
Kashmir . . .	218	3,130	304	3,652	Bhartpur . . .	590	648	—	1,178
Patidāra . . .	597	1,171	—	1,768	Bikaner . . .	486	—	—	486
Jind	147	598	—	746	Jaipur	649	—	—	649
Nābha	144	596	—	740	Gwalior	1,198	—	—	1,198
Kapūrthala . .	149	591	—	740	Mysore	605	—	—	605
Bahāwalpur . .	138	423	—	561	Haidārābād . .	763	—	—	763
Faridkot . . .	49	138	—	187	Bhopal	483	—	—	483
Sirmur	—	157	—	157	Indore	486	—	—	486
Maler Kotla . .	—	157	—	157	Rāmpur	312	—	—	312
Alwar	611	1,000	—	1,611	Kāthiāwār States	485	—	—	485
Jodhpur	1,210	—	—	1,210	Total	9,201	8,609	304	18,114

At Sirmur and Maler Kotla the contingent consists of sappers; at Bikaner, of camel corps; at Jaipur, of transport corps; at Gwalior there is a transport corps of 320 in addition to the cavalry.

The following war-vessels belong to the Indian marine:— coast-defence turret ironclads: *Magdala*, station ship (3,340 tons), four 8-in. 14-ton guns; and *Abyssinia* (2,900 tons), with the same chief armament; also the despatch-vessel *Lawrence* (1,154 tons), and the sister first-class torpedo gun-boats *Assaye* and *Plassy* (735 tons), besides seven 90-ton torpedo boats built in 1889, a submarine mining flotilla consisting of eight vessels, and a number of troop-vessels, surveying-ships, inland steamers. &c.

Production and Industry.

The chief industry of India has always been agriculture, but it was not until about the year 1870 that the Indian Government directed systematic attention to fostering and improving Indian agriculture. Since that time there has been established in every province of India a public department, which collects and distributes early information concerning the crops, controls or advises

upon model and experimental farms, introduces new agricultural appliances, tries new staples, and is organizing schools for teaching the chemistry and science of agriculture. By these departments Indian students of good education have been sent to Europe to study at agricultural colleges. It is chiefly in respect of the use of manures, of rotation of crops, of fodder raising and storing, of new staples, and of such appliances as improved sugar-mills, that the example or teaching of the agricultural departments and their agents is likely to have useful effect. Something has also been done towards introducing better breeds of cattle into some provinces, and great attention has been paid to the improvement of the local breeds of horses, ponies, and mules.

In provinces where the *zamindari* tenure prevails (i.e. where single proprietors or proprietary brotherhoods possess large estates of several hundreds or thousands of acres), the State revenue is assessed at an aliquot part (usually about one half) of the ascertained or assumed rental. The revenue is payable on each estate as a whole; the assessment remaining unchanged for the period of settlement. In provinces where the *rayatwari* tenure prevails (i.e. where each petty proprietor holds directly from the State, as a rule cultivates his own land, and has no landlord between himself and the Government), the revenue is separately assessed on each petty holding, and land revenue becomes payable at once (or after a short term of grace in the case of uncleared lands) on all extensions of cultivation. The *rayatwari* proprietor may throw up his holding, or any portion of it, at the beginning of any year after reasonable notice, whereas the *zamindar* or large proprietor engages to pay the revenue assessed upon him throughout the term of the settlement.

The following table shows, so far as returns are available, the class of tenure in each province during 1895-96:—

	Zamindari and Village Communities			Rayatwari, &c.		
	Area Surveyed. Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue Rx.	Area Surveyed Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue Rx.
Upper Burma	2,823	(a)	(a)	54,862,824	3,167,791	746,577
Lower Burma	155,452	(a)	(a)	54,543,617	4,603,103	1,132,265
Assam	5,098,663	(a)	88,882	21,364,943	5,433,199	508,576
Bengal	93,543,419	70,610,865	3,849,326	—	—	—
N.-W. Provinces	52,597,361	33,801,894	4,515,893	—	—	—
Oudh	15,337,846	12,650,831	1,487,608	—	—	—
Ajmere	1,698,728	542,358	42,818	—	—	—
Pargana Manpur	—	—	—	88,871	5,848	1,218
Punjab	71,224,320	20,861,060	2,682,991	—	—	—
Sind	—	—	—	29,921,815	2,871,774	604,831
Bombay	3,926,425	(a)	(a)	74,782,929	13,007,499	3,614,458
Central Provinces	42,764,661	10,784,294	826,402	12,441,938 ¹	(b)	(b)
Berars	—	—	—	11,332,579	2,897,040	637,872
Madras	29,391,263	10,358,140	682,580	60,775,091	25,272,300	4,788,091
Coorg	—	—	—	1,012,260	173,056	30,008

(a) included under Rayatwari, &c.

(b) included under Zamindari.

¹ includes 11,265,230 acres of Government Forest.

The area actually cropped in 1895-96 was 188,921,010 acres, representing in the various administrations the following proportions of the area surveyed (742,240,110 acres):—

Bengal	7.2 per cent.	Assam	0.3 per cent.
N.-W. Province	3.3 „	Berar	0.9 „
Oudh	1.1 „	Coorg	0.02 „
Punjab	2.3 „	Madras	3.3 „
Central Province.	2.1 „	Bombay	3.3 „
Upper Burma	0.4 „	Sind	0.4 „
Lower Burma	0.8 „	Ajmere . . . . .	.05 „

The following table shows, according to provinces, the total acreage over which were grown the chief crops of British India in 1895-96.

Administra- tions	Rice	Wheat	Other Food Grains	Sugar Cane	Tea	Cotton	Oil Seeds	Indigo	To- bacco.
Upper Burma	1,257,048	9,528	964,310	2,398	1,184	123,880	416,455	597	84,095
Lower Burma	5,249,408	—	48,911	12,964	—	29,484	24,152	4	84,223
Assam	1,438,829	918	62,977	16,987	276,291	2,658	185,387	—	250
Bengal	37,867,490	1,438,800	11,358,900	944,600	193,500	189,000	4,171,100	624,800	696,600
N.-W. Provs	5,187,608	3,998,981	15,620,898	1,099,218	8,926	1,628,743	478,289	820,040	89,714
Oudh	3,069,416	1,206,212	5,963,885	289,811	—	32,774	205,845	22,062	11,555
Ajmere	689	26,816	291,457	1,057	—	51,841	44,923	11	26
Parganá Manpur	93	2,886	3,104	70	—	—	595	—	5
Punjab	747,456	6,267,956	8,564,019	385,908	9,776	1,064,199	668,597	99,811	62,268
Sind	654,573	301,968	1,840,096	3,483	—	110,067	272,386	12,185	7,784
Bombay	1,713,766	1,796,463	16,056,368	71,155	3	2,722,620	2,048,880	3,841	92,021
Central Provs	5,000,242	2,714,412	5,876,410	46,766	—	559,581	1,672,782	2	12,898
Berar	46,188	748,575	3,106,446	3,685	—	2,071,856	665,952	78	19,544
Madras	6,881,306	23,973	14,973,027	58,591	6,799	1,623,913	1,993,849	486,938	112,056
Coorg	76,390	—	1,669	—	—	—	40	—	10
Total	69,160,351	18,590,832	84,227,474	2,930,598	406,478	9,800,616	12,844,062	1,569,869	1,111,973

Besides cotton, other fibres occupied 2,719,805 acres, 2,248,593 of which grew jute. Coffee plantations occupy 134,279 acres, of which 60,125 acres were in Madras, and 73,828 acres in Coorg. Food crops, other than cereals and pulses, cover 5,981,927 acres. In 1895-96 24,901,684 acres were cropped more than once, giving a total area under crops of 213,331,744 acres. Reckoning twice over the land irrigated for both harvests, 26,787,083 acres were under irrigation by canals, tanks, wells, and otherwise. The following table shows the area irrigated by, and the gross revenue derived from, major and minor irrigation works during the last five years ending March 31 :—

	Major works		Minor works		Total	
	Area irrigated	Gross revenue realized	Area irrigated	Gross revenue realized	Area irrigated	Gross revenue realized
	Acres	Rx.	Acres	Rx.	Acres	Rx.
1892	7,560,484	2,395,372	2,123,659	431,279	9,684,143	2,826,651
1893	7,043,286	2,552,415	2,272,091	607,549	9,315,377	3,159,964
1894	6,949,381	2,417,757	2,116,964	636,372	9,066,345	3,054,129
1895	6,259,870	2,602,731	2,194,441	613,861	8,454,311	3,216,592
1896	7,955,529	2,541,947	2,043,790	497,899	9,999,319	3,039,860

The Ganges Canal, which was completed in 1854, and has cost Rx. 2,963,213, comprises 440 miles of main canal, and 2,614 miles of distributaries. During the year it supplied water to 759,297 acres. The Sirhind Canal, in the Punjab, has cost upwards of Rx. 3,793,578, and consists of 542 miles of main canal, and 4,655 miles of distributaries. In Madras the Godáviri, Kistna, and Cauvery irrigation systems together irrigate upwards of 2,151,604 acres.

In 1894-95 there were nearly 76,400 square miles of forest demarcated and reserved by the State. The work of demarcating and reserving forest tracts has been pushed on with great vigour in recent years, and especially since 1877. In that year the demarcated area was only 17,705 square miles; in the following year it was raised by operations in the Central Provinces to 40,425 square miles.

The following table shows the extent of reserved forests in 1895-96 in square miles:—

	Sq. miles		Sq. miles		Sq. miles
Central Provinces	19,293	Bengal	5,877	Assam	3,685
Bombay	12,173	Madras	12,388	Punjab	1,680
Burma	12,817	N. W. P. and Oudh	3,766	Berárs	4,178

There were 147 cotton mills at work in India in 1895-96, containing 37,278 looms and 3,844,307 spindles, employing a daily average number of 146,244 persons. The whole capital invested in this industry is Rx. 12,632,237 and Fr. 5,000,000.

There were 23 jute mills and one hemp mill in 1895-96, employing a daily average number of 78,889 persons, with 10,579 looms and 216,139 spindles. The capital invested in the joint stock mills is estimated at Rx. 4,030,875.

There were six woollen mills at work at the close of 1896, with 530 looms and 18,658 spindles.

There are eight paper mills.

The quantity of beer brewed during 1896 amounted to 6,313,946 gallons.

In March, 1896, there were 1,309 joint stock companies in India registered under the Indian Companies' Act and in operation. They possessed a total nominal capital aggregating Rx. 41,891,447, and an actual capital (paid up) of Rx. 29,387,279.

The following table shows the division of the aggregate capital among the principal classes of joint stock companies in March, 1896:—

Companies working	Number	Paid up capital
		Rx.
Banking and Insurance	482	4,136,573
Trading	220	4,098,861
Mills and Presses	322	13,687,799
Planting	172	3,674,464
Mining and quarrying	63	1,923,798
Ice making	11	172,827
Sugar manufacture	6	223,299
Breweries	3	170,000
Miscellaneous	30	1,299,658
Total working	1,309	29,387,279

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The following Table shows, according to Provinces, the Surveyed Area and also the Total Areas of British India that were in 1895-96 cultivated and uncultivated, as far as returns can be obtained.

Administrations	Area shown by the Survey Department including feudatory States and areas for which no return is available	Net Area dealt with in this Return according to the Survey of India ¹	Forests	Available for Cultivation	Culturable Waste other than Fallow	Current Fallows	Net Area Cropped during year
Upper Burma	62,781,247	51,831,082	3,581,040	26,457,561	17,453,185	1,684,102	2,705,174
Lower Burma	54,699,069	54,699,069	4,621,907	26,287,357	17,277,448	709,580	5,802,777
Assam	29,041,706	14,237,752	2,363,695	1,513,334	7,416,317	46,656	2,047,750
Bengal	122,780,487	97,262,222	5,074,369		38,747,253		53,440,600
N. W. Province	57,018,529	50,812,784	8,505,188	6,631,069	8,016,379	3,170,121	24,584,614
Oudh	15,337,846	15,337,846	589,101	2,275,665	3,307,819	905,495	8,366,088
Ajmere	1,693,728	1,654,508	89,080	355,260	88,161	106,284	384,380
Fargana Mánpur ²	38,871	38,871	19,773	1,357	10,359	1,082	6,300
Punjab	95,751,680	65,419,520	3,705,211	12,210,699	22,880,315	9,743,164	17,080,090
Sind	33,836,575	26,382,696	768,869	12,600,844	6,179,912	4,777,383	2,655,188
Bombay	86,327,659	43,534,318	7,048,849	4,988,315	1,726,845	5,505,624	24,324,685
Central Province	74,167,835	46,182,584	11,265,230	3,892,494	11,656,092	3,439,663	15,807,299
Berars	11,332,579	11,332,579	2,602,876	824,106	589,193	614,408	6,720,670
Madras	96,470,039	61,335,630	12,096,727	13,150,287	6,401,604	5,261,035	24,849,447
Coorg	1,012,260	1,012,260	570,739	219,423	57,194	12,956	151,948
Total	742,240,110	542,283,701	62,902,634	150,154,994 ²	103,060,823	36,828,053	188,927,010

N.B.—The net areas dealt with in the case of the Punjab, N. W. Provinces, Oudh, Central Provinces, Madras, Ajmere, and Bérars, are those shown by the 'Village Papers.'

¹ Exclusive of Feudatory and Tributary States. ² Includes culturable waste other than fallow and current fallows in Bengal.

³ A British District in Central India.

140 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES

There were 172 collieries worked in India in 1896. The annual output has been as follows:—

	Tons		Tons		Tons
1891 .	2,328,577	1893 .	2,562,001	1895 .	3,537,820
1892 .	2,537,696	1894 .	2,820,652	1896 .	3,848,013

The total value of the output in 1896 may be estimated at Rx. 1,226,027. The total imports of coal, coke, and patent fuel in 1896-97 amounted to 494,960 tons. The total number of persons employed at the mines is given as 61,958.

Commerce.

The value of the sea-borne external trade of India has risen in the 63 years, 1834-35 to 1896-97, from Rx. 14,842,290 to Rx. 198,110,103, the increase being nearly fourteenfold, making on the average a rate of 20·34 per cent. annually. The average rate of increase during the last thirty-five years is shown below, the period being divided into five terms of seven years each and one separate year :

Years	Average Annual Imports	Average Annual Exports	Increase or Decrease per cent. of Imports	Increase or Decrease per cent. of Exports
	Rx.	Rx.		
1861-62 to 1867-68 .	46,564,217	55,247,350	—	—
1868-69 to 1874-75 .	43,144,965	57,379,611	-7·34	3·86
1875-76 to 1881-82 .	53,158,379	69,482,191	23·21	21·00
1882-83 to 1888-89 .	72,768,240	89,300,256	36·89	28·62
1889-90 to 1895-96 .	87,556,372	111,295,697	20·82	24·63
1896-97	89,188,511	108,921,591	3·34 ¹	-8·16 ¹

¹ Compared with 1895-96; the decline is due to famine and plague.

In the year ending March 31, 1897, the sea-borne external trade of India (private and Government) was as follows, in tens of rupees:—

	Imports	Exports
	Rx.	Rx.
Merchandise	76,103,948	103,984,096
Treasure	13,084,563	4,937,495
Total	89,188,511	108,921,591

The following shows (in tens of rupees) the total imports and exports of India, divided into merchandise and 'treasure' (bullion specie), excluding Government stores and Government treasure, in the fiscal years ending March 31, 1885, and 1893-97:—

Years ended March 31.	IMPORTS		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1885	53,149,311	13,878,847	67,028,158
1893	62,605,030	17,009,810	79,614,840
1894	73,956,957	18,425,256	92,382,213
1895	70,167,438	9,559,007	79,726,445
1896	69,316,395	13,858,985	82,675,380
1897	71,914,697	18,075,353	84,990,050

Years ended March 31	EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS *		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1885	83,200,523	1,887,830	85,087,858
1893	106,535,997	6,928,994	113,464,991
1894	106,447,590	4,024,787	110,472,827
1895	108,814,999	8,158,017	116,973,016
1896	114,263,140	4,232,301	118,495,441
1897	103,914,297	4,925,891	108,840,188

Of the exports of merchandise in 1896-97, Rx. 99,880,660 represented the products of the country. Rx. 4,033,637 were re-exports of foreign imports.

The imports and exports, including private treasure, but excluding Government stores and treasure, were distributed as follows between the five great commercial divisions of India in 1885 and 1893-97.

Years ended March 31	Bengal	Burma	Madras	Bombay	Siud
Imports :—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1885	24,138,666	3,733,895	5,146,723	32,217,550	1,791,824
1893	26,486,288	5,466,562	5,364,929	39,743,419	3,554,642
1894	31,036,112	5,279,309	6,235,447	45,016,214	4,814,281
1895	37,730,091	3,523,178	6,840,384	36,798,299	4,833,993
1896	23,550,884	4,852,471	5,875,607	39,430,474	3,986,925
1897	32,057,822	4,672,557	6,207,073	37,345,729	4,706,869
Exports :—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1885	33,133,266	5,287,689	3,706,657	33,963,379	3,976,917
1893	42,200,527	9,235,783	11,263,254	46,579,981	4,185,496
1894	42,261,858	7,319,083	11,775,366	42,263,523	6,852,492
1895	46,859,806	9,820,234	13,612,401	41,508,852	6,171,723
1896	46,791,400	10,563,231	13,235,826	41,482,559	6,417,925
1897	45,838,157	9,408,634	11,879,167	37,617,087	4,047,143

The amount of bullion and specie, private and Government, imported and exported, will be seen from the following table for the years 1885 and 1893-97.

Years ended March 31	Imports of Gold	Imports of Silver	Exports of Gold	Exports of Silver
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1885	4,773,172	9,110,025	106,236	1,864,304
1893	1,781,789	15,228,021	4,594,472	2,364,452
1894	3,146,530	15,314,726	2,505,264	1,594,908
1895	1,756,280	7,924,927	6,780,374	1,496,698
1896	5,029,269	3,833,716	2,503,817	1,756,494
1897	4,491,179	3,593,384	2,200,140	2,737,355

* The returns of quantities and values of imports and of exports are based on the bills of entry and shipping bills respectively, but the declarations contained in these documents are subject to scrutiny in all cases, and penalties may be inflicted where they are found to be false. The value is the wholesale value at the place of import or export, less trade discount, duty not being included in the value of dutiable goods. The returns show, not the prime origin of imports and ultimate destination of exports, but only the countries whence the goods were shipped to India and to which they are shipped from India, as disclosed by the shipping documents. No distinction is maintained between general, special, and transit trade; but goods of foreign origin, when re-exported, are shown in detail separately from those of Indian origin. Apart from the comparatively insignificant imports and exports by parcel post, of which only the total values are known, there are no special circumstances which affect the value of the statistical results.

The following table shows (in tens of rupees) the respective shares which the leading countries with which India deals had in the exports and imports (merchandise alone) of India in the years ending March 31, 1896 and 1897:—

Countries	Imports into India from		Exports of Indian Produce	
	1896 Rx.	1897 Rx.	1896 Rx.	1897 Rx.
United Kingdom	47,161,484	50,417,501	35,000,899	31,646,804
China	2,805,858	2,149,089	13,778,103	13,681,925
France	978,970	920,096	8,664,871	6,355,496
Italy	420,814	464,717	3,122,050	3,027,963
Straits Settlements	2,075,220	1,842,122	5,845,931	5,007,998
United States	1,139,438	1,466,949	5,907,555	4,813,706
Egypt	250,792	199,723	5,175,741	4,853,561
Belgium	2,729,646	2,408,703	3,941,490	3,052,888
Austria-Hungary	1,324,871	1,487,788	3,344,489	2,496,685
Ceylon	541,770	682,643	3,500,082	3,109,983
Australia	233,543	452,676	1,213,368	1,178,876
Japan	417,193	547,356	2,789,436	4,075,886
Germany	2,351,776	2,307,821	8,054,374	7,535,579
Mauritius	1,721,339	1,807,631	1,092,737	1,125,926
Arabia	564,480	494,690	852,341	783,931
Holland	226,899	240,105	769,048	597,885
East Coast Africa	290,611	239,452	784,777	807,014
Persia	872,798	685,983	612,987	417,117
Spain	12,891	12,167	427,721	188,353
Russia in Asia	1,835,649	1,858,935	58,077	47,982
South America	2,936	126	1,182,021	1,436,142

The following table gives a summary of the value of the different classes of imports and of exports of Indian produce (private merchandise only) in the years 1896 and 1897 (ending March 31) in tens of rupees:—

—	Imports		Exports	
	1896 Rx.	1897 Rx.	1896 Rx.	1897 Rx.
Animals, living	308,585	367,458	161,053	177,967
Articles of food and drink	8,722,370	8,848,889	30,249,862	25,338,844
Metals & manufactures of:				
Hardware and cutlery	1,483,475	1,557,742	19,049	22,914
Metals	6,773,472	5,462,773	99,972	118,903
Machinery	3,237,401	3,510,190	127	1,027
Railway plant and stock	1,520,584	2,661,717	8,263	4,793
Chemicals, drugs, &c.	2,160,649	1,890,124	15,564,314	13,907,521
Oils	3,137,420	3,439,150	738,707	608,789
Raw materials	4,851,627	3,610,521	42,195,810	39,305,221
Articles manufactured or partly so—				
Yarns and textile fabrics	29,159,478	34,042,980	13,458,735	14,073,606
Apparel	1,594,280	1,516,423	208,283	190,790
Other articles	6,366,554	6,006,730	6,846,449	6,130,285
Total	69,316,395	71,914,697	109,545,624	99,880,660

The following table shows (in tens of rupees) the value of the leading articles of private merchandise imported and exported (the produce of India only—that is, not including re-exports of foreign goods) in the year ending March 31, 1897 :—

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	Rx.		Rx.
Cotton manufactures	29,750,175	Rice	11,947,586
Metals, hardware and cutlery	7,020,515	Wheat	836,395
Silk (raw and manuf.)	2,242,157	Cotton (raw)	12,970,089
Sugar (refined and unrefined)	3,151,829	„ (manufactured)	8,496,474
Woollen goods	1,692,535	Opium	8,022,923
Liquors	1,644,944	Seeds (oil seeds mainly)	8,011,680
Railway plant and rolling-stock	2,661,717	Hides and skins	7,001,370
Oils	3,439,150	Jute (raw)	10,550,577
Machinery & Mill work	3,510,190	„ (manufactured)	5,213,930
Coal	979,022	Tea	8,124,548
Provisions	1,549,816	Indigo	4,370,757
Apparel (excluding hosiery)	1,516,422	Other dyes and tans	638,936
Salt	628,544	Coffee	1,585,039
Spices	604,674	Wool (raw)	1,241,497
Glass	704,186	Spices	497,056
Drugs	772,097	Lac (excluding lac dye)	1,399,862
Paper	384,280	Sugar (refined and unrefined)	688,549
Umbrellas	306,943	Silk (raw and cocoons)	511,661
Grain and Pulse	543,135	„ (manufactured)	159,841
Dyeing and tanning materials	731,347	Oils	608,789
		Wood	798,686
		Wool (manufactured)	202,032
		Provisions	949,743
		Saltpetre	572,164

The share of each province in some of the most important exports is shown in the following table for the year ending March 31, 1897 :—

—	Bengal	Bombay	Sind	Madras	Burma
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rice	2,799,106	477,265	18,734	1,134,212	7,463,269
Wheat	31,383	512,761	291,996	149	106
Opium	4,968,724	3,064,199	—	—	—
Indigo	3,114,205	174,715	88,712	993,125	—
Cotton	822,052	9,530,564	1,142,727	1,368,978	105,768
Seeds	2,265,459	4,464,271	759,330	519,496	3,124

The gross amount of import duty collected in 1896-97 was Rx. 6,156,578, and export duty Rx. 752,560. The largest import duty is derived from salt, Rx. 2,577,715 in 1896-97 ; the export duty is entirely on rice.

The extent of the commercial intercourse between India and the United

144 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES

Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the subjoined table :—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Imports into U.K. from India	£ 30,518,106	£ 26,233,949	£ 27,648,857	£ 26,431,315	£ 25,235,467
Exports of British produce to India	27,934,452	28,814,880	29,339,781	24,753,008	30,097,768

The following table shows the staple articles of import from India into the United Kingdom in five years :—

Year	Cotton	Wheat	Jute	Seeds	Tea	Rice	Indigo
1892	£ 1,164,813	£ 4,812,180	£ 3,871,929	£ 3,155,462	£ 4,782,675	£ 2,076,938	£ 1,192,821
1893	1,111,080	1,951,816	3,615,327	2,678,540	4,735,767	1,529,938	1,265,549
1894	1,297,542	1,429,433	4,597,898	2,996,803	4,874,471	1,327,838	1,042,739
1895	759,080	2,842,182	4,890,519	1,252,099	5,096,450	1,353,461	1,281,735
1896	1,039,644	625,092	4,154,083	1,364,017	5,240,818	1,193,561	1,434,353

Other articles are : leather, of the value of 2,176,175*l.*; untanned hides, 296,611*l.*; coffee, 648,925*l.*; wool, 1,160,344*l.* in 1896.

The chief articles of British produce imported into India are as follows :—

Year	Cotton Manufactures	Cotton Yarn	Iron	Copper	Machinery	Woolens
1892	£ 15,622,518	£ 1,754,541	£ 2,081,252	£ 781,014	£ 1,796,831	£ 517,135
1893	16,091,501	1,773,047	2,065,553	788,317	2,056,027	614,289
1894	18,242,305	1,643,254	1,773,782	638,950	1,744,087	419,087
1895	12,874,145	1,627,360	2,011,867	699,504	1,978,481	417,215
1896	16,372,918	2,061,031	2,985,738	486,152	2,365,006	556,009

The imports from India into Great Britain, and exports of domestic produce and manufactures from Great Britain to India were as follows in 1896 :—

—	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£
Bombay and Sind	4,540,544	11,588,996
Madras	3,911,952	2,434,987
Bengal	14,984,234	14,342,704
Burma	1,848,687	1,731,081
	25,285,467	30,097,768

The following figures show the actual extent of the foreign trade of the six largest ports in merchandise only, imports and exports (including re-exports), during the last five years, in tens of rupees :—

—	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Calcutta	63,640,119	69,927,146	71,819,266	72,816,661	74,760,757
Bombay	65,674,674	67,999,098	63,158,708	65,799,726	60,017,367
Rangoon	12,525,228	10,799,556	10,430,908	12,303,406	11,259,087
Madras	9,067,535	10,803,973	10,985,753	10,735,151	10,261,385
Karachi	7,546,292	11,040,337	10,641,250	10,170,371	8,372,182
Tuticorin	1,802,644	1,755,548	2,213,631	2,084,555	1,892,875

Of the total imports of merchandise Rx. 60,901,636 in value came through the Suez Canal, and of the exports Rx. 62,548,317 in value went through the Suez Canal.

In addition to the sea-borne trade as above, there is a considerable trans-frontier land-trade. The following table shows the value, in tens of rupees, of the land-trade (excluding treasure, the figures for which are untrustworthy), during three years ending March 31, 1897 :—

—	Rx. Imports	Rx. Exports	Rx. Total
1895	4,359,500	3,759,500	8,119,000
1896	4,577,300	3,769,100	8,346,400
1897	4,794,100	4,307,800	9,101,700

The following table shows the value of the trade (excluding treasure), in tens of rupees, with the leading trans-frontier countries in the last three years ending March 31 :—

—	Imports from			Exports to		
	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Lus Bela	44,800	66,800	71,800	22,400	23,300	23,600
Khelat	73,100	75,800	67,100	41,100	42,700	40,800
Kandahar	299,100	410,500	418,400	309,800	257,000	227,400
Bowestán	71,900	68,100	67,800	73,900	81,900	85,500
Kábul	160,400	165,000	151,500	267,400	306,200	290,200
Bajaur	191,800	182,900	383,900	277,200	221,200	461,500
Kashmir	513,600	636,400	722,300	612,900	640,600	635,400
Ladakh	37,000	42,200	57,200	43,300	59,400	54,100
Tibet	145,300	127,200	140,500	65,200	63,300	55,400
Nepál	1,716,700	1,765,300	1,489,500	1,281,200	1,272,100	1,404,700
Karenni	233,900	206,700	192,600	9,300	28,800	16,100
Shan States	331,100	349,400	507,200	402,200	424,600	541,200
Zimme	203,300	133,000	180,800	25,200	25,600	56,900
Siám	31,100	81,500	39,900	33,600	31,400	33,200
W. China	115,500	86,900	99,600	200,700	138,100	230,200

The total value of the coasting trade in 1896-97 was Rx. 68,200,970 in imports and exports, apart from Government stores and Government treasure.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following table shows for five years the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India :—

Nationality of Vessels	1892-93		1893-94		1894-95		1895-96		1896-97	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
	Entered :									
British	2,047	3,158,225	1,976	3,076,277	2,209	3,406,546	2,115	3,314,415	1,989	3,086,971
British Indian	1,935	150,124	925	134,821	997	145,711	868	131,049	921	138,101
Foreign	734	507,901	623	504,074	618	525,233	693	601,607	550	581,725
Native	1,568	85,946	1,506	82,739	1,485	78,896	1,550	80,968	1,546	77,192
Total	5,384	3,902,196	5,030	3,797,911	5,309	4,156,986	5,226	4,128,039	5,006	3,863,989
Cleared :										
British	2,010	3,072,646	2,020	3,186,479	2,208	3,378,303	2,128	3,323,827	1,980	3,078,271
British Indian	1,963	156,185	953	136,788	996	142,481	884	130,804	926	137,856
Foreign	681	480,806	532	468,774	564	500,760	605	568,098	484	521,341
Native	1,565	80,458	1,460	75,934	1,500	77,892	1,454	75,837	1,544	77,128
Total	5,339	3,790,095	4,965	3,867,975	5,268	4,099,436	5,071	4,098,561	4,934	3,814,596
Total entered and cleared	10,723	7,692,291	9,995	7,665,886	10,577	8,255,822	10,297	8,226,600	9,940	7,698,585

The following gives the number and tonnage of steam vessels which entered and cleared Indian ports *via* the Suez Canal during the years indicated :—

—	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1892-93	782	1,637,806	929	1,887,457	1,711	3,525,263
1893-94	712	1,575,836	928	1,987,474	1,640	3,563,310
1894-95	811	1,834,009	908	1,980,900	1,714	3,814,909
1895-96	725	1,698,707	893	2,025,408	1,618	3,724,115
1896-97	643	1,554,653	787	1,823,784	1,430	3,378,437

The number of vessels which entered with cargoes in the interport trade in 1895-96, was 109,013 of 11,664,063 tons; and in 1896-97, 94,806 of 11,046,072 tons; and cleared in 1895-96, 102,918 of 11,469,112 tons; and in 1896-97, 89,349 of 11,092,238 tons.

For the year 1896-97, 81 vessels of 2,975 tonnage were built at Indian ports; 33 of the vessels in Bombay, and 16 in Madras. The following table compares the number and tonnage of all the vessels built and of those first registered at Indian ports for six years :—

—	1891-92		1892-93		1893-94		1894-95		1895-96		1896-97	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Built	86	3,316	72	2,141	98	3,280	68	2,811	90	2,212	81	2,975
Registered	138	10,060	118	6,102	129	8,994	107	4,477	149	8,573	86	5,112

Internal Communications.

I. ROADS AND CANALS.

The following table shows approximately the length in miles of roads maintained by public authorities throughout the country :—

—	Metalled Miles	Unmetalled Miles	Total Miles
Bengal	4,212	32,662	36,874
N. W. P. and Oudh	5,265½	23,714	28,980
Punjab	2,374½	23,456½	25,831
Lower Burma	875½	2,021½	2,897
Upper Burma	303½	2,820½	3,123½
Central Provinces	1,382	5,620½	7,002½
Assam	135	2,915	3,050
Madras	12,829½	10,296½	22,626½
Bombay	—	—	—
Haidarabad	230½	811	1,041½
Coorg	110	188	298
Mysore	1,769	—	1,769
Rajputana	—	—	—
Central India	—	—	—
Baluchistan	661½	770½	1,432½ ¹
Military works	1,393	437	1,830

¹ Exclusive of bridle paths.

The Ganges, the Brahmaputra, the Indus, and the Irawadi, with some of their branches, are largely used for inland traffic. In Southern India, especially, canals are an important means of communication. Railways, however, are now rapidly spreading all over the Peninsula.

II. RAILWAYS.

The rate of progress in each of the last sixteen years in opening out railway communications in India will be apparent from the following figures:—

Miles open	Miles open	Miles open	Miles open
1881 9,892	1885-86 12,375	1889-90 16,097	1893-94 18,500
1882 10,145	1886-87 13,386	1890-91 16,977	1894-95 18,855
1883-84 10,828	1887-88 14,377	1891-92 17,571	1895-96 19,678
1884-85 12,000	1888-89 15,242	1892-93 18,048	1896-97 20,390

The total length of railway open on March 31, 1897, was as follows:—

	Miles.
State lines worked by Companies	10,238½
" " the State	5,095½
Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies	2,588
" " Assisted Companies	427½
Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies	892½
Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency	146
Lines owned and worked by Native States	898½
Foreign Lines	59
Total	20,390½

The total capital expenditure on Indian Railways up to the end of 1896, including lines under construction and survey, &c., amounted to Rx. 273,072,818 allocated as follows:—

	Rx.		Rx.
State Railways	165,177,847	Foreign lines	1,700,800
State lines leased to Companies	34,721,121	Surveys	497,351
Guaranteed Railways	50,833,837	Collieries	308,410
Assisted Companies	8,749,590	Total	Rx. 273,072,718
Native States	11,584,262		

Up to the end of 1896 the total amount of capital raised by the various Guaranteed Railway Companies was 45,827,345*l.*, and for State lines leased to companies 27,844,363*l.*, or a total amount of 73,671,708*l.*, as shown below.

Guaranteed Railways	£	State Lines Leased to Companies	£
Great India Peninsula	25,439,908	Bengal Nágpur	7,777,628
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India	9,517,768	Indian Midland	7,354,775
Madras	10,869,669	Lucknow Bareilly	147,000
Total	45,827,345	Southern Mahrattá	6,608,957
		Mysore	1,224,000
		Bengal Central	1,000,000
		Assam-Bengal	2,015,245
		Burma	1,721,758
		Total	27,844,363

The gross earnings on all railways during 1896 amounted to Rx. 25,366,043, against Rx. 26,236,906 during 1895. During 1896 the number of passengers carried was 160,817,267, the coaching earnings being Rx. 9,202,289, and the passenger mileage 6,427,608,140; while during 1895, 153,081,477 passengers

were carried, the coaching earnings being Rx. 9,139,494, and passenger mileage 6,172,966,272 miles.

The aggregate tonnage of goods, material, and live stock carried during 1896 was 32,471,835 tons, which earned Rx. 15,415,151, the ton-mileage being 4,588,716,024. In 1895 the corresponding totals were 38,628,030 tons, with an earning of Rx. 16,369,860, and a ton-mileage of 4,944,796,681.

The total working expenses amounted in 1896 to Rx. 12,197,688, or 48.09 per cent. of the gross earnings; as compared with Rx. 12,119,886, or 46.19 per cent., in 1895.

The net earnings realised were Rx. 13,168,355 against Rx. 14,117,020 in 1895, giving an average return on the capital expenditure on open lines, including steamboat services and suspense account, of 5.20 per cent. against 5.78 per cent. in the previous year.

III. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

In 1896 there were 25,515 post-offices and boxes, against 753 in 1856.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1896, the number of letters, postcards, and money-orders which passed through the post-offices of British India was 374,223,042; of newspapers 28,928,622; of parcels 2,577,083; and of packets 18,196,529; being a total of 423,925,276. The following table gives the number of letters, newspapers, &c., carried, and the number of offices and receiving houses, together with the total revenue and expenditure (in tens of rupees) of the Post Office in each of the five fiscal years 1891 to 1896:—

Year ended March 31	Number of Letters, Newspapers, &c.	Post Offices and Letter Boxes	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure
		Number	Rx	Rx.
1892	347,133,230	21,465	1,445,925	1,496,417
1893	360,209,076	22,124	1,488,863	1,518,555
1894	379,022,905	22,853	1,557,597	1,558,281
1895	403,525,902	24,245	1,631,746	1,606,033
1896	423,925,276	25,515	1,712,961	1,643,316

In the fiscal year ending March 1870, the mails travelled over 50,281 miles, of which total 40,586 miles was done by boats and 'runners,' 5,460 miles by carts and on horseback, and 4,285 miles by railways. In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1896, the mails travelled over 85,323 miles, of which total 61,493 miles was done by steamers, boats and 'runners,' 4,959 miles by carts and on horseback, and 18,871 miles by railways.

The following table shows the mileage of Government telegraph lines in India, and the number of messages sent, together with the charges on and receipts from all paid messages (including those sent by the Indo-European Telegraph and Persian Gulf Section):—

Year ended March 31	Number of Miles of Wire	Number of Miles of Line	Revenue Receipts	Revenue Charges	Number of Paid Messages
			Rx.	Rx.	
1892	120,159	38,625	919,335	838,720	3,808,998
1893	126,251	41,030	937,743	875,073	3,981,411
1894	134,255	42,707	959,096	902,133	4,184,790
1895	138,256	44,648	978,697	807,948	4,391,226
1896	142,926	46,375	1,085,940	897,853	4,736,734

There were 1,461 telegraph offices in India on March 31, 1896. oogle

Money and Credit.

The great fall in the value of silver has, during the last twenty years, made the task of administering Indian finances more difficult than formerly. About sixteen millions sterling has to be spent in Great Britain on account of India, and this has to be paid in gold, while the Indian revenues are raised in silver. Thus Rx. 24,000,000 must be paid instead of Rx. 16,000,000, when the rupee is worth only 1s. 4d. instead of 2s.

The total value of the silver and copper coined in British India from 1862-63 to 1896-97 inclusive has been Rx. 232,036,031; the heaviest coinage in any one year being Rx. 16,328,917, during 1877-78, when the last great famine occurred.

The standard of the currency of India since 1835 has been silver, and the amount of money coined annually is large. Gold is coined in small quantities, but it is not current as money, and is not legal tender. In the five financial years from 1892-93 to 1896-97, the value (in tens of rupees) of the money coined at the two Indian mints (Calcutta and Bombay) was as follows:—

Year ended March 31	Gold	Silver	Copper	Total
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1893	—	12,691,526	131,119	12,822,645
1894	—	4,812,500	129,508	4,942,008
1895	—	84,594	120,095	214,689
1896	—	1,045,158 ¹	82,062	1,127,220
1897	—	1,965,582 ¹	176,901	2,142,483

¹ Includes Rx. 762,445 and Rx. 1,397,230 on account of the manufacture of British dollars in the Bombay Mint in pursuance of the terms of an agreement made on the 14th December, 1894, between the Secretary of State for India and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. The Dollars were struck for use in Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements.

In 1892-93, the exchange value of silver fell considerably below 1s. 3d.; and in view of the increasing embarrassment of the finances, and the inconvenience and impediments to trade, caused by the fluctuations in the gold value of silver, a Committee, under the presidency of the Lord Chancellor, was appointed to consider what remedial measures should be adopted.

In accordance with the recommendation of this Committee a Bill providing for the closing of the Indian Mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver for the public was introduced in the Legislative Council of the Governor General on June 26, 1893, and passed into law on the same day, as Act VIII. of 1893. Notifications were issued simultaneously providing (1) for the receipt of gold coin and gold bullion at the Mints in exchange for rupees at a ratio of 1s. 4d. per rupee; (2) for the receipt of sovereigns and half-sovereigns of current weight at treasuries in payment of Government dues at the rate of fifteen rupees for a sovereign and seven and a half rupees for a half-sovereign, and (3) for the issue of currency notes in Calcutta and Bombay in exchange for gold coin or gold bullion at the rate of one Government rupee for 1s. 4d.

On July 16, 1861, an Act was passed by the Government of India providing for the issue of a paper currency through a Government department of Public Issue, by means of promissory notes. Circles of issue were established from time to time, as found necessary, and the notes were made legal tender within the circle for which they were issued, and rendered payable at the place of issue, and also at the capital city of the Presidency. There are now eight circles of issue, each of which gives in exchange for money notes ranging from 5 rupees to 10,000 rupees in value.

In the year ending March 31, 1863, the total value of notes in circulation was 49,260,000 rupees. The following were the total values of notes in circulation (in tens of rupees) on March 31 in each year, from 1892 to 1897 :—

	Rx.		Rx.
1892 . . .	24,076,408	1895 . . .	30,700,010
1893 . . .	26,401,820	1896 . . .	25,940,699
1894 . . .	30,411,631	1897 . . .	23,753,307

Nearly two-thirds of the total note circulation is in the currency circles of Calcutta and Bombay.

The following are the statistics of the various Government Savings banks in India for five years. These banks were divided into Presidency banks (3), Railway banks (12), Post Office banks (6,343), and Military banks (162) in 1895-96 :—

—	Banks	Native Depositors		European or Eurasian Depositors		Total	
		No. of accounts	Balance at end of Year	No. of accounts	Balance at end of Year	Depositors	Balance at end of Year
			Rx.		Rx.		Rx.
1891-92	6,642	451,679	7,111,880	77,073	1,774,032	528,752	8,885,912
1892-93	6,594	507,510	7,854,424	80,841	1,920,231	588,351	9,774,655
1893-94	6,544	558,528	8,330,484	86,130	1,991,976	644,668	10,322,460
1894-95	6,564	594,914	8,473,417	88,295	2,061,600	683,209	10,535,017
1895-96	6,530	629,625	8,718,286	86,929	2,402,966	716,554	11,121,252

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of India, and the British equivalents, are nominally :—

The <i>Pie</i>	= 1 <i>Pice</i>	= $\frac{1}{4}$ Farthing.
3	= 1 <i>Pice</i>	= $1\frac{1}{2}$ Farthings.
4 <i>Pice</i> , or 12 <i>Pie</i>	= 1 <i>Anna</i>	= $1\frac{1}{2}$ Pence.
16 <i>Annas</i>	= 1 <i>Rupee</i>	= 2 Shillings.
15 <i>Rupees</i>	= 1 <i>Gold Mohur</i>	= 1 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>

The rupee weighs $1\frac{1}{4}$ of a tola (a tola = 180 grains) $\cdot 916$ fine. It is now worth about 16*d.* The anna is worth 1*d.* at present.

The sum of 100,000 rupees is called a 'lac,' and of 10,000,000 a 'crore of rupees.

The <i>Mauud</i> of Bengal of 40 <i>seers</i>	= 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ „ Bombay	= 28 lbs. nearly.
„ „ Madras	= 25 lbs. nearly.
„ <i>Candy</i> , of 20 <i>naunds</i>	= 24·3 bushels.
„ <i>Tola</i>	= 180 gr.
„ <i>Guz</i> of Bengal	= 36 inches.

An Act to provide for the ultimate adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures of capacity throughout British India' was passed by the Governor-General of India in Council in 1871. The Act orders : Art 2. 'The primary standard of weight shall be called a *ser*, and shall be a weight of metal in the possession of the Government of India, equal, when weighed in a vacuum, to the weight known in France as the kilogramme, = 2·205 lbs. avoirdupois. Art 3. 'The units of weight and measures of capacity shall be, for weights, the said *ser*; for measures of capacity, a measure containing one such *ser* of water at its maximum density, weighed in vacuum.' 'Unless it be otherwise ordered, the subdivisions of all ⁸¹

weights and measures of capacity shall be expressed in decimal parts.' This Act, however, has never been brought into operation.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning India.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British-India. Annual. Calcutta.
Administration Report on the Railways in India. Annual. Calcutta.
Administration Reports of the various Provinces. Annual.
Aitchison (Sir Charles U.), A Collection of Treaties, &c., relating to India and neighbouring Countries. 8rd edit. 7 vols. Calcutta, 1893.
Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries, and of the Coasting Trade between the several Presidencies, with Appendices. Imp. 4. Calcutta.
Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886. Special Catalogue of Exhibits. London, 1886.
East India: (1) Finance and Revenue Accounts, 1895-96, and Estimate for 1896-97; (2) Financial Statement, 1896-97, 1897-98; (3) Home Accounts; (4) Net Revenue and Expenditure; (5) Public Works Expenditure; (6) Loans raised in India. London, 1897.
Famine Commission, Report of. Calcutta, 1886.
Finance Commission, Report of. Calcutta, 1887.
Financial and Commercial Statistics for British India. Annual. Calcutta.
Gazetteers, Provincial and District.
Hunter (Sir W. W.), Statistical Account of Bengal. 20 vols. London, 1877. Statistical Account of Assam. 2 vols. London, 1879.
Hunter (Sir W. W.), The Imperial Gazetteer of India. 2nd edit. 14 vols. 1886-87.
Indian Army Commission, Report of. Calcutta, 1879.
Indian Army and Civil Service List. Issued by permission of the Secretary of State for India in Council. 8. London, 1896.
Indian Expenditure Commission, First Report of. London, 1896.
Mackenzie (Sir A.), The North-Eastern Frontier. Calcutta, 1884.
Paget (Gen.) and *Mason* (Captain), Record of Expeditions against the Tribes of the North-West Frontier. London, 1885.
Public Service Commission of 1886, Report and Proceedings. Calcutta, 1888.
Report of the Census of British India taken on February 17, 1891. London, 1893.
Reports of the Trigonometrical Surveys of India up to 1897.
Report of the Indian Education Commission. Calcutta, 1888.
Returns of the Agricultural Statistics of British India. Annual. Calcutta.
Review of the Accounts of the sea-borne Foreign Trade of British India. Annual. Simla.
Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during the year 1894-95. Fol. London, 1896.
Statistical Abstract for the several Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom. Annual. London.
Statistical Abstract relating to British India. Annual. London.
Statistical Atlas of India. Calcutta, 1896.
Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. London.
Watt (Dr. G.), Dictionary of the Economic Products of India. Calcutta, 1885-92.
A Classified List of Reports, &c., in the Record Branch of the India Office. London, 1894
- #### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS
- Adye* (Sir J.), Indian Frontier Policy. Historical Sketch. London, 1897.
Baden-Powell (B. H.), Land Systems of British India. 3 vols. Oxford, 1892. A Short Account of the Land Revenue and its Administration in British India. 8. Oxford 1894.—The Indian Village Community. London, 1896.
Balfour (Edward), The Cyclopædia of India. 8 vols. London, 1885.
Bird (G. W.), Wanderings in Burma. London, 1897.
Birdwood (Sir G.), The Industrial Arts of India. London, 1887.
Black (C. E. D.), Memoir on the Indian Surveys, 1875-1890. London, 1891.
Bose (P. N.), History of Hindu Civilisation during British Rule. 4 vols. London, 1896. [In Progress.]
Braddon (Sir E. N. C.), Thirty Years of Shikar. London, 1895.
Cheaney (General Sir G.), Indian Polity: a View of the System of Administration in India. 3rd ed. London, 1894.
Cheerillon (A.), Romantic India. [Eng. Trans.] London, 1897.
Crawford (A.), Our Troubles in Poona and the Deccan. London, 1897.
Crooke (W.), The Tribes and Castes of the North-West Provinces and Oudh. 4 vols. Calcutta, 1896. The Popular Religion and Folk-Lore of Northern India. 2 vols. London, 1897. The North-West Provinces of India, their History, Ethnology, and Administration. London, 1897.
Cumming (E. D.), With the Jungle Folk. Burmese Village Life. London, 1897.
Cunningham (Sir H. S.), British India and its Rulers. 8. London, 1881.
Danvers (F. C.), Letters received by the East India Company from its Servants in the st. 2 vols. London, 1896-97. [In progress.]

- Dilke* (Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart., M.P.), *Greater Britain: a Record of Travel in English-speaking Countries in 1866 and 1867*. New edit. 8. London, 1885.
- Dubois* (J. A.), *Hindu Manners, Customs, and Ceremonies*. [Eng. Trans.] 2 vols. Oxford, 1897.
- Duff* (Grant), *The History of the Mahrattas*. London, 1826.
- Duffin* (Marquis of), *Speeches delivered in India*. London, 1890.
- Eckenstein* (O.), *The Karakorum and Kashmir*. 8. London, 1896
- Elliot* (Sir H. M.), *History of India as told by its own Historians. The Mussulman period*. 8 vols. London, 1869-77.
- Ephinstone* (M.), *History of India*. London, 1866.
- Fouquet* (Ad. Froust de), *L'Inde britannique*. 8. Paris, 1878.
- Fraser* (R. W.), *British India in 'Story of the Nations' series*. London 1897.
- Gough* (Sir C.), and *Innes* (A. D.), *The Sikhs and the Sikhs' War*. London 1897.
- Griffin* (Sir Lepel H.), *The Rajas of the Punjab, being the History of the principal States in the Punjab*. 2nd edit. 8. London, 1872.
- Hart* (Mrs. E.), *Picturesque Burma Past and Present*. London, 1897.
- Hunter* (Sir W. W.), *The Indian Empire, its History, People, and Products*. New edit. London, 1898.
- Life of the Earl of Mayo*. London, 1876. *Annals of Rural Bengal* London, 1867. (Editor), *Rulers of India Series*. London, 1890-93.
- Innes* (McL.), *The Sepoy Revolt*. London, 1897.
- Jacquot* (L.), *Lois, préfaces, et castes dans l'Inde*. 8. Paris, 1877.
- Johnston* (Sir J.), *My Experiences in Manipur and the Naga Hills*. London, 1896.
- Kaye* (Sir J. W.), *The Administration of the East India Company: a History of Indian Progress*. 8. London, 1868. And *Malleon* (Col. G. B.), *History of the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58*. New ed. 6 vols. London, 1897.
- Keane* (A. H.), and *Temple* (Sir R.), *Asia*. London, 1882.
- Keane* (H. G.), *History of India*. 2 vols. London, 1893.
- Latif* (S. M.), *History of the Punjab*. London, 1896.
- Lawrence* (W. R.), *The Vale of Kashmir*. Oxford, 1896.
- Lee-Warner* (W.), *The Protected Princes of India*. London, 1894.
- Low* (Charles Rathbone), *The History of the Indian Navy*. 2 vols. 8. London, 1878.
- Lethbridge* (Sir R.), *The Golden Book of India*. 8. London, 1893.
- Lyall* (Sir A.), *The Rise of British Dominion in India*. London, 1893.
- Lyall* (Sir A.), *Asiatic Studies*. London, 1882.
- MacMahon* (Gen. R.), *Far Cathay and Farther India*. London, 1892.
- Mahon* (Lord), *Rise of our Indian Empire*. 8. London, 1858.
- Markham* (Sir Clements R.), *Memoir on the Indian Surveys*. 2nd ed. 8. London, 1878.
- Marshman* (John Clarke), *The History of India, from the Earliest Period to the close of Lord Dalhousie's Administration*. 8 vols. 8. London, 1867-70.
- Murray's Handbook for Travellers in India, Ceylon, and Burma*. New Edition. London, 1896.
- Padfield* (J. E.), *The Hindu at Home*. 8. London, 1896.
- Phayre* (Sir Arthur), *History of Burma*. London, 1883.
- Probyn* (L. C.), *Indian Coinage and Currency*. London, 1897.
- Reclus* (Elisée), *Géographie universelle. L'Inde et l'Indo-Chine*. Paris, 1888.
- Roberts* (Field Marshal Lord), *Forty-one Years in India, from Subaltern to Commander-in-chief*. London, 1897.
- Robertson* (Sir G.), *The Kafirs of the Hindu-Kush*. London, 1896.
- Rousset* (L.), *India and its Native Princes*. 4. London, 1876.
- Saunder* (Treloany), *Atlas of India*. London, 1889.
- Sherrin* (Rev. M. A.), *History of Protestant Missions in India*. 8. 2nd edit. London, 1884.
- Smith* (Dr. G.), *Short History of Christian Missions*. Edinburgh, 1886. *The Geography of British India, Political and Physical*. London, 1882. *The Conversion of India (A.D. 193-1893)*. 8. London, 1894. *Twelve Indian Statesmen*. London, 1897.
- Smith* (R. Bosworth), *The Life of Lord Lawrence*. London, 1883.
- Stokes* (Whitley), *The Indian Codes*. London, 1888-91
- Strachey* (Sir John), *India*. London, 1888.
- Strachey* (Sir John), *The Finances and Public Works of India, from 1800 to 1881*. 8. London, 1882.
- Temple* (Sir R.), *India in 1880*. London, 1881. *Men and Events of my Time in India*. London, 1882.
- Todd* (Col. J.), *The Antiquities of Rajasthan*. London, 1823.
- Townsend* (M.), and *Smith* (G.), *Annals of Indian Administration, 1856-75*. 10 vols. Serampore and Calcutta.
- Trotter* (Capt. L. J.), *History of India under Victoria*. 2 vols. London, 1896.
- Tupper* (C. L.), *Our Indian Empire*. 8. London, 1893.
- Wednes* (Prof. R.), *India in 1887*. Edinburgh, 1888.
- Watson* (J. Forbes), and *Kaye* (Jn. Wm.), *The People of India: a Series of Photographic Illustrations, with descriptive letterpress, of the Races and Tribes of Hindustan*. 4 vols. Imp. 4. London, 1866-70.
- Wheeler* (J. Talboys), *The History of India from the Earliest Ages*. 4 vols. 8. London, 1874-76. *A Short History of India*. London, 1880.

Williams (Sir Monier), *Modern India and the Indians*. 8. London, 1879.

Williams (Sir Monier), *Religious Thought and Life in India*. London, 1888.

Yoe (Shway), *The Burman, his Life and Notions*. 2nd ed. London, 1896.

Yule (Sir H.), and *Burnell* (A. C.), *A Glossary of Anglo-Indian Words and Phrases* London, 1896.

DEPENDENT STATES.

Dependent on, or feudatory to, India, are the two border States of Balúchistán and Sikkim.

BALÚCHISTAN.

A country in Southern Central Asia, lying approximately between lat. 25° and 32° N., and between long. 61° and 70° E.; extreme length from E. to W. about 550 miles; breadth about 450. Bounded on the N. by Afghánistán, on the E. by British India, on the S. by the Arabian Sea, on the W. by Persia. Includes (1) Independent Balúchistán; (2) Quetta and the Bolan, administered on the Khán's behalf by the British Government; (3) British Balúchistán; (4) certain Afghán and Balúch tribes on the Indian frontier.

The leading chief of independent Balúchistán is Mír Máhmúd Khán, Khán of Khelát, who succeeded on the abdication of his father, Mír Khudádád Khán in August, 1893.

KHÁNS OF KHELÁT SINCE 1700.

Abdullá Khán.

Muhabbat Khán.

Nasír Khán I., 1755-1795.

Máhmúd Khán.

Mehráb Khán, 1819-1840.

Sháh Nawáz Khán, abdicated.

Nasír Khán II., 1840-1857.

Khudádád Khán, 1857-1893.

Mír Máhmúd Khán, reigning.

The power of the Brahuí Kháns of Khelát was founded towards the end of the seventeenth century by a hill chief named Kumbar. Called in to protect the Hindu Rájá of Khelát against marauders from the east, Kumbar first expelled these invaders, and then overthrew the Hindu dynasty. His successors gradually made themselves supreme on Khelát to the Arabian Sea, and about 1740 Abdullá Khán, the fourth Brahuí Khán of Khelát, was acknowledged as chief of Balúchistán by Nádír Sháh. The districts of Quetta and Mastang were granted to Abdullá's son, Nasír Khán I., by Ahmad Sháh, the Duráni King of Afghánistán. Nasír Khán's grandson, Mehrául Khán, was killed in the storming of Khelát by a British force in 1839. His son, Nasír Khán II., was acknowledged by the British Government in 1841; and in 1854 a treaty was executed with him, under the terms of which he received a yearly subsidy of 50,000 rupees. Nasír Khán was succeeded by his brother, Khudádád Khán, with whom a fresh treaty was concluded in December, 1876, by which the subsidy was raised to 100,000 rupees a year. Khudádád Khán also made over the district of Quetta to be administered by British officers, at first receiving the surplus revenue, but since 1882 an annual quit-rent of 25,000 rupees. He also received 30,000 rupees per annum as compensation for his right to levy transit dues on merchandise in the Bolau Pass. In 1893, Khudádád Khán was found guilty of murdering his Minister and other subjects, and was permitted to abdicate. His son, Mír Muhammad Khán, has succeeded to all his rights and privileges.

The Khán of Khelát is at the head of a confederacy of chiefs, but his powers cannot be precisely defined. In all important matters he is amenable to the advice of the Agent to the Governor-General in Balúchistán, who also arbitrates in disputes between the Khán and minor chiefs.

The area of Balúchistán is about 130,000 square miles. This includes (1) the greater part of Balúchistán ruled by a confederation of chiefs under

the suzerainty of the Khán of Khelát; (2) the districts of Quetta and the Bolan administered on the Khán's behalf by British officials; (3) the Assigned Districts of Pishin, Shorarud, Kachh, Kawas, Harnai, Sibi, and Thal Chotiali, which formerly belonged to Afghanistan, and are now directly under British rule; (4) the Afghan tribes between the Amir's territory and India; and (5) the Balúch tribes, known as Marris and Búgtis. Total population of Balúchistan (British and Independent), about 500,000. The nomad Balúchis are the most widely spread race, the Brahúis of the eastern plateau being the dominant race.

During the year 1888-89 the district of Khetran was brought under British control; and more recently British authority has been established in the country between the Zhob Valley and the Gumál Pass.

The principal towns are Khelát (the capital), Quetta, which is already much larger than Khelát, Mastang, Kozdar, Bela, Kej, Bágh, Gandává, Dádar, Sonmiáni. The religion is Muhammadan. The only Hindus are shopkeepers and those who have come to Quetta for trade, labour, &c.

There is no standing army, with the exception of about 1,200 men kept up by the Khán; His Highness could perhaps assemble, at an emergency, 10,000 irregular tribal levies, indifferently armed. The fortifications recently erected by the Indian Government lie within the territory under British administration. The numerous forts scattered about independent Balúchistan could offer no resistance against artillery.

The Khán of Khelát's revenue consists of his subsidy from the Indian Government of 100,000 rupees a year, his quit-rent of 25,000 rupees for the Quetta district, and a share in the agricultural produce taken from the inferior cultivators in Independent Balúchistan. The last source of revenue varies considerably. In a good year it might be worth 500,000 rupees.

The agricultural produce of Balúchistan is limited, owing to the scanty and uncertain rainfall; but most of the crops grown in India may be found in the country. Coal has also been found in several places. At Khost, on the Sind-Pishin Railway, it has been successfully worked for some years past. Balúchistan is an immense camel-grazing country. Steps have been taken to improve the breed of horses in Balúchistan by the importation of thoroughbreds, Norfolk trotters, and Arab stallions. Local manufactures are unimportant, being confined to a few matchlocks and other weapons. The nomad tribes make for themselves rough blankets and rugs. The chief exports are wood, hides, madder, dried fruit, bdellium, tobacco, and dates. The following table shows, as nearly as can be estimated, the imports and exports of British India from and to Balúchistan for the past two years. The trade over the Sind-Pishin Railway, very little of which goes beyond British territory, is excluded:—

	Imports		Exports	
	1896	1897	1896	1897
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Lus Bela . . .	66,848	71,259	23,310	28,603
Khelát . . .	75,800	67,084	42,680	40,789

The country through which the Bolan and Sind-Pishin Railways run is under British administration. Elsewhere camels serve as the chief means of transport. Surveys have recently been made for a line of railway from

Karachi to Quetta *via* Las Bela, Kharan, and Khelát. There is a line of telegraph to Khelát, and the submarine cable from Karáchi to the Persian Gulf touches at Gwadar.

The Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1894-95. Calcutta, 1895.

Floyer (E. A.), *Unexplored Baluchistan*. London, 1882.

Hughes (A. W.), *The Country of Baluchistan*. London, 1877.

MacGregor (Sir C.), *Wanderings in Baluchistan*. London, 1882.

MacMahon (A. H.) and Holdich (T. H.), *Papers on the North-Western Borderlands of Baluchistan* in 'Geographical Journal'. Vol. ix. pp. 392-416. London, 1-97.

Olver (E. E.), *Across the Border, or Pathan and Baluch*. London, 1891.

Thornton (T. H.), *Life of Colonel Sir R. Sandeman*. 8. London, 1895.

SIKKIM.

An Indian feudatory State in the Himalayas, bounded on the N. by Tibet proper, on the E. by the Tibetan district of Chumbi, on the S. by the British district of Darjiling, and on the W. by Nepál. Extreme length from N. to S., 70 miles; extreme breadth, 50 miles.

In March 1889 a treaty was signed by the Viceroy of India and the Chinese representative, by which the British protectorate over Sikkim is recognised by China. The treaty (ratified by Queen Victoria on August 17, 1890) also declares that the British Government has direct and exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign relations of Sikkim. A British officer has been appointed to advise the Maharájá and his council, and to re-organise the administration. The Maharájá, after having declined to comply with the conditions prescribed by the Indian government, was compelled to live for some time under surveillance in British India, and in 1895 was allowed to return to Sikkim. The members of the council carry on the administration, with the assistance of the Political Agent.

Estimated area, 2,818 square miles. Population, according to a census taken in 1891, 30,458. The people are known to their Gúrkha neighbours as Lepchas, but call themselves Rong. Principal towns, Tumlong and Gamtak. The religion is Lamaism.

The revenues of the Maharájá were formerly said to amount to Rx. 84 yearly over and above his subsidy. Since British intervention, there has been a considerable improvement, due chiefly to the increased assessment in tracts where surveys have been made. In the year 1893-94, the revenue of the State increased to Rx. 7,600; the expenditure to Rx. 6,026. The land revenue, amounting to Rx. 3,658, is assessed and collected by twelve Kázis and other subordinate officials. The Kázis exercise a limited civil and criminal jurisdiction within their districts; important cases being referred to the council. The lamas pay no dues to the State.

Sikkim produces rice, Indian corn, millet, oranges, tea, and two or three kinds of cloth. There are valuable forests in the State and wide tracts of unoccupied waste. A few copper mines are worked. The principal trade route from Bengal to Tibet passes through Sikkim; but the through trade is, for the time being, practically extinguished, owing to the complications on the Tibetan frontier. The following table gives the value of imports into Bengal from, and exports from Bengal to Sikkim, according to Indian returns:—

	1894	1895	1896	1897
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Imports.	28,311	41,888	50,368	75,590
Exports.	20,708	30,600	43,385	41,790

The chiefs imports were cotton piece goods, tobacco, and rice; the chief exports food grains and vegetables.

See 'Report on a Visit to Sikkim in 1873,' by Sir John Edgar, Calcutta, 1874; 'Report on Explorations in Sikkim, &c.,' by Lieut.-Col. Strahan, Dehra Dun 1889; Gazetteer of Sikkim, Calcutta, 1894; 'At the Gates of Tibet,' by J. O. H. Louis, London.

Also attached to British India are the following island groups :

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

The Andamans are a group consisting of the Great and Little Andamans on the east side of the Bay of Bengal, 600 miles from the Hugli mouth of the Ganges. The Great Andamans comprise three large islands, the North, Middle, and South, with several smaller ones; the group is about 156 miles long and 20 miles wide; area, 1,760 square miles. The most considerable of the Little Andamans are Interview, Outram, Henry Lawrence, and Rutland Islands. The aboriginal population, of diminutive size and low type, is variously estimated at from 2,000 to 10,000. The islands are mainly used as a convict settlement for India. At the end of 1893-94 the convict population was 10,589, of whom some 2,513 held tickets as self-supporters. There is a police force of 645 men. Port Blair, the principal harbour, is on the South Island of the Great Andamans. The population of Port Blair (1891) is 15,670. Other ports are Port Campbell on the west of South Andaman, and Port Cornwallis on the east coast of North Andaman. About 21,663 acres have been cleared for cultivation by the convicts, the produce mainly for local use. The whole group was formally annexed in 1858, and is placed under a 'Chief Commissioner and Superintendent of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands,' appointed by the Indian Government.

The Nicobar Islands are a group to the south of the Andamans, 684 square miles. There are 8 large and 12 small islands. Great Nicobar is 30 miles long, 12 to 15 miles wide. There used to be a convict station at Nancowry or Camorta Island, but in 1836 the place was abandoned as a penal settlement. The number of aboriginal inhabitants is 6,915. The islands are said to yield annually 15,000,000 coco-nuts—one half exported; edible birds' nests, tortoise-shell, ambergris, trepang are also shipped.

See 'Report on the Administration of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, for 1893-94,' Calcutta, 1894; Reports on Tours' by Chief Commissioner; 'Reports on Forests,' London, 1897.

LACCADIVE ISLANDS.

A group of 14 islands (9 inhabited), about 200 miles off the west or Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency. The northern portion is attached to the collectorate of South Kánara, the remainder to the administrative district of Malabar. Population (1891), 14,440, all Muhammadans. The staple product is the fibre known as coir.

KAMARAN ISLAND.

Small island in the Red Sea, on the west coast of Arabia, 20 miles SSW. of Sohera, 15 miles long, 5 miles wide. There are 7 small villages occupied by fishermen. Affords good sheltered anchorage.

Keeling Islands. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Kuria Muria Island. See ADEN.

LABUAN.

Governor.—L. P. Beaufort.

Resident.—R. M. Little.

Crown colony, placed, in 1890, under the government of the British North Borneo Company.

An island about 6 miles from the north-west coast of Borneo, in the Malayan Archipelago. Area, 80½ square miles. Population (1891), 5,858 estimated, mostly Malays from Borneo, with some Chinese traders; 30 Europeans in 1891. Capital, Victoria, 1,500 inhabitants.

—	1892	1893	1894 ¹	1895 ¹	1896
Revenue . . .	£ 6,311	£ 6,291	£ 4,004	£ 4,791	£ 5,508
Expenditure . . .	4,876	5,720	4,559	7,082	5,402
Exports ² . . .	54,832	39,588	52,301	56,662	59,393
Imports . . .	86,782	82,082	92,395	68,589	70,774
Tonnage, entered and cleared . . .	115,455	109,142	114,036	141,411	257,746

¹ Dollar at 2s. 2d. (1894); 2s. (1895).

² Exclusive of those in native vessels.

Sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, wax, &c., are imported from Borneo and other islands and exported to Singapore. In 1895, 44,443 tons of coal were exported. There is no trade with the United Kingdom.

Chief sources of revenue: Retail licences, also customs on spirits, wines, tobacco, &c. There is no public debt. Cables have been laid down between Hong Kong and Singapore, and one connecting the main land. There is a telegraph line to Sandakan.

Reference: Colonial Report. Annual. London. (See also BRITISH BORNEO.)

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Constitution and Government.

The Straits Settlements, a Crown colony, which comprises Singapore, Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), and Malacca, were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 1, 1867, by an Order in Council issued under the authority of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 29 and 30 Vict. c. 115. The Cocos Islands were placed under the Straits Settlements by letters patent dated February 1, 1886, and Christmas Island by letters patent dated January 8, 1889.

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the general officer commanding the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Resident Councillors of Penang and Malacca, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Auditor-General, and the Colonial Engineer. There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of ten official and seven unofficial members, five nominated by the Crown and two nominated by the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang, but confirmed by the crown.

Governor.—Lieut.-Col. Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, G.C.M.G., appointed, 1893. He is also *High Commissioner* for the Federated States of Perak, Sélangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang; appointed, 1896.

Resident-General for the Federation of Protected States.—Sir F. A. Swettenham, K.C.M.G., appointed, 1896.

There are municipal bodies in each settlement, the members of which are partly elected by the ratepayers, and partly appointed by the Governor.

Area and Population.

Singapore is an island about twenty-seven miles long by fourteen wide, with an area of 206 square miles, situated at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width. There are a number of small islands adjacent to it, which form part of the settlement. The seat of government is the town of Singapore, at the south-eastern point of the island. Penang is an island of 107 square miles, situated off the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula, and at the northern extremity or entrance of the Straits of Malacca. On the opposite shore of the mainland, from which the island is separated by a strait from two to ten miles broad, is Province Wellesley, a strip of territory forming part of the Settlement of Penang, averaging eight miles in width, and extending forty-five miles along the coast, including ten miles of territory to the south of the Krian, the whole containing an area of 270 square miles. The chief town of Penang is George Town. Off the coast of Perak is the small island of Pangkor, which, together with a small strip of the opposite mainland, has been acquired as British territory, the whole being known as the Dindings. Malacca is situated on the western coast of the peninsula between Singapore and Penang—about 110 miles from the former and 240 from the latter—and consists of a strip of territory about forty-two miles in length, and from eight to twenty-four and a half miles in breadth.

In addition, the Native States of Perak, Sélángor, Sungei Ujong, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which occupy a large portion of the peninsula, are under British protection.

In Perak, Sélángor, and Sungei Ujong, Residents were appointed in 1874, who are assisted by a staff of European officers; and it is their duty to aid the native rulers by advice, and to carry out executive functions. The supreme authority in each State is vested in the State Council, consisting of the highest native authorities and the principal British officials. The Residents are under the Resident General and High Commissioner for the Federated Malay States.

In 1888 the relations of the colony were consolidated with the small Native States on the frontier of Malacca. These States were confederated in 1889, under the name of Negri Sembilan. A State Council has been formed, and a Resident has been appointed. In January, 1895, Sungei Ujong (including Jelebu, which had been administered by a Collector and Magistrate under the Resident of Sungei Ujong since 1888) and Negri Sembilan were placed under one Resident; and in July, 1895, a treaty was signed by which the administrations were amalgamated. The new federation, which retains the ancient name of Negri Sembilan (*i.e.* Nine States) comprises the states of Sungei Ujong, Sri Menanti, Johol, Jelebu, Rembau and Tampin. In 1887, by agreement with the Raja of Pahang, the control of his foreign relations, &c., was surrendered to the British Government. This was followed by a further agreement in 1888 with the Raja (now styled Sultan), under which Pahang was taken under British protection, on the same terms as the Protected Native States on the west coast of the peninsula. Pahang is situated on the east coast, within 200 miles by sea from Singapore. The Sultan of Johor in 1887 placed, in the spirit of former treaties, his foreign relations in the hands of this country, and agreed to receive a British Agent. In July 1896, the treaty between the four Protected Native States, Perak, Sélán-

Pahang, and Negri Sembilan, and the British Government came into force by which the administrative federation of these States under a Resident General is provided for, and the States agree to furnish a contingent of troops for service in the Colony should Her Majesty's Government be at war with any foreign nation.

The areas of these States, in square miles, are :—Perak, 10,000 ; Sēlāngor, 3,500 ; Sungei Ujong (with Jelebu) 1,200 ; Negri Sembilan, 1,800 ; Johor, 9,000 ; Pahang, 10,000.

The following figures give the numbers in the several Settlements, inclusive of the military, at the census, 1891, and the general results of the census of 1881. Under Penang are included Province Wellesley and the Dindings :—

	Singapore		Penang		Malacca		Totals	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Europeans and Americans . . .	4,312	942	893	308	85	49	5,200	1,299
Eurasians . . .	1,764	1,825	824	888	821	985	3,409	3,648
Asiaties . . .	135,254	40,457	151,167	81,588	49,431	40,849	335,852	162,844
Totals (1891)	141,330	43,224	152,884	82,784	50,387	41,833	344,551	167,791
Totals (1881)	184,554	139,208	235,618	190,597	92,170	93,579	512,842	428,384

In 1891 there were in the Settlements 213,073 Malays, 227,989 Chinese, and 53,927 natives of India.

A census of the population of the native States was also taken in 1891, the totals being as follows : Perak, 214,254 ; Sēlāngor, 81,592 ; Sungei Ujong, 23,602 ; Pahang, 57,462 ; Negri Sembilan, 41,617.

The births and deaths in 1896 were as follows :—

	Singapore	Dindings	Penang	Province Wellesley	Malacca
Births . . .	3,460	130	2,345	3,230	3,446
Deaths . . .	10,158	146	5,554	4,438	3,718

In 1896, 199,282 Chinese immigrants landed in the colony, as against 212,194 in 1895. The total number of Indian immigrants in 1896 was 20,150, against 16,005 in 1895, and 20,308 in 1886. Of the total 2,652 were under indenture. The number returned to India in 1896 was 12,977.

Instruction.—Instruction, which is not compulsory in the colony, is partly supported by the Government.

The number of schools and pupils was as follows in 1896 :—

	No. of Schools	Attendance
Government English schools	7	895
Grant-in-aid English schools	33	5,695
Government vernacular boys' & girls' schools	160	6,699
Total	200	13,289

Justice and Crime.

The law in force is contained in local ordinances and in such English and Indian Acts and Orders in Council as are applicable to the colony. The Indian Penal Code, with slight alterations, has been adopted, and there is a Civil Procedure Code based on the English Judicature Acts. There is a Supreme Court which holds assizes at Singapore and Penang every two months, and quarterly at Malacca, and which holds civil sittings monthly at Singapore and Penang, and once or twice a quarter at Malacca.

There are, besides, police and marine magistrates' courts. The total convictions before the Superior Courts in 1896 was 763; before the other courts 31,437. The police force numbered 1,818 of all ranks in 1896, of whom 58 were Europeans. The number of criminal prisoners admitted to the gaols in 1896 was 7,006.

Finance.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony for each of the last five years were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars
1892	3,652,877	4,265,783
1893	3,706,308	3,915,482
1894	3,904,774	3,714,620
1895	4,048,360	3,782,456
1896	4,266,064	3,957,090

The estimated revenue for 1897 was 4,008,735 dollars. The leading items of revenue in 1896 were—stamps, 313,424 dollars; licences, 2,597,787 dollars; land revenue, 344,411 dollars; port and harbour dues, 163,795 dollars; postage, 205,350 dollars; and of expenditure—salaries, 1,459,269 dollars; public works, 423,984 dollars; education, 93,041 dollars; police, 91,814 dollars; marine department, 64,120 dollars; transport, 13,971 dollars; military expenditure, 900,190 dollars.

The revenue in 1896 was derived as follows:—Singapore, 2,500,985 dollars; Penang, 1,415,631 dollars; Malacca, 349,448 dollars.

The total assets of the colony, January 1, 1897, amounted to 3,344,564 dollars, and liabilities 1,016,122 dollars.

The revenue and expenditure of the protected native States were as follows for 1896:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars
Perak	3,960,871	3,989,376
Selangor	3,756,936	3,572,583
Negri Sembilan ¹	555,329	573,569
Pahang	160,947	462,619

Debt of Negri Sembilan, 503,119 dollars; of Pahang, 2,103,739 dollars

¹ Sungei Ujong now included in Negri Sembilan.

Defence, Production, and Industry.

The new harbour of Singapore, comprising the coal stores, wharves, and docks, is defended by several forts armed with armour-piercing and medium guns, and by a system of submarine mines. The initial cost of the forts amounted to nearly 100,000*l.*, and was defrayed out of the revenues of the colony, the Imperial Government supplying the guns and ammunition only. The garrison comprises one battalion of infantry at war strength, two batteries of European artillery, half a company of fortress engineers, and a company of Malay submarine miners. A further augmentation of the garrison is under contemplation.

The colony also maintains an armed police force consisting of 33 officers and 1,785 men, and a battery of volunteer artillery consisting of 101 officers and men. The latter during time of war would be placed under the orders of the officer commanding the troops and act as auxiliaries to the European artillery.

Articles produced in the Straits territory are gambier in Singapore; pepper in Singapore and Province Wellesley; tapioca and rice in Malacca and Province Wellesley; sugar in Province Wellesley. Liberian coffee is successfully cultivated in Perak, Selangor, Sungei Ujong, Negri Sembilan, and Johor. Coffee, pepper, sugar and rice are exported from Perak; gambier and pepper are grown in Sungei Ujong, Negri Sembilan, Selangor, and Johor; tapioca in Sungei Ujong and Negri Sembilan. The duty on the export of tin forms the largest item of the revenue of the States on the West Coast. In 1896 the export from Perak amounted to 22,754 tons, from Selangor 20,391 tons, and from Sungei Ujong and Jelebu about 3,440 tons. Tin is also successfully worked in the Kuantan District of Pahang. Gold is found in and exported from Pahang, Negri Sembilan, and Perak, and other metals are known to exist in various parts of the Peninsula.

Commerce.

The Straits ports are wholly free from duties on imports and exports, and their trade, centred at Singapore, is to a large extent a transit trade. The ports of the Protected Malay States are also free except as to opium and spirits. The chief exports comprise tin, sugar, pepper, nutmegs, mace, sago, tapioca, rice, buffalo hides and horns, rattans, gutta percha, india-rubber, gambier, gum, copra, coffee, dyestuffs, tobacco, &c.

The following table shows the value of imports and exports (exclusive of inter-Settlement trade, but inclusive of treasure) for five years:—

Years	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	From U.K.	From Colonies	From Elsewhere	Total	To U.K.	To Colonies	To Elsewhere	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1892	22,206,191	39,247,601	79,884,160	141,427,952	25,084,603	18,907,410	91,245,694	134,637,707
1893	22,126,738	42,041,115	95,981,107	160,148,960	30,294,499	20,243,591	94,219,354	144,757,394
1894	27,852,362	47,051,162	184,460,899	209,364,223	31,759,488	21,800,010	120,340,818	178,900,316
1895	21,599,976	51,414,927	125,203,403	198,218,306	30,062,072	21,766,794	121,146,067	172,974,963
1896	21,680,591	56,804,570	122,858,539	201,343,700	26,012,414	22,468,804	125,239,596	173,720,814

The tables of the values of the imports into, and exports from, the three Settlements during two years (inclusive of inter-colonial trade and treasure), give the following results:—

—	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1895	1896	1895	1896
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Singapore . . .	157,968,829	156,946,621	135,126,348	133,485,209
Penang . . .	51,042,626	52,586,009	48,113,504	48,378,844
Malacca . . .	2,035,321	1,945,617	2,573,150	2,434,027

The trade of the Native States (including inter-State trade) was as follows in 1896:—

—	Perak	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Pahang
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports	8,713,940	9,131,195	2,123,572	1,180,188
Exports	14,289,680	12,006,108	1,234,787	865,230

The following table shows the value of the most important imports and exports of the Straits Settlements in 1896, exclusive of inter-settlement trade:—

—	Imports	—	Exports
	Dollars		Dollars
Rice	22,389,023	Tin	28,926,105
Cotton Piece Goods	9,139,418	Spices	7,744,426
Opium	9,996,815	Gambier	7,509,285
Fish	5,074,952	Gums	6,929,181
Coal	3,684,696	Tapioca	2,546,470
Tobacco	2,685,421	Rattans	4,304,413
Provisions	1,566,784	Copra	4,455,986

Among the leading imports are cotton goods, opium, rice, tea, coffee, tobacco, hardware, copper, copra, gambier, pepper, gum, rattans, sago, cigars, tin, tapioca; many of these, however, being largely re-exported.

The values are determined by the market prices at the time, and declarations are made both as to quantity and value by importers and exporters. Imports are credited to the country of the first port of shipment, and exports to the country where the final port of destination is, as far as can be ascertained; thus, *e.g.*, Switzerland is never inserted in the returns. The information is supplied by traders on declaration forms. There may be said to be three classes of trade—*passing, transit, actual*; passing trade being goods in vessels merely passing through Singapore for China, &c.; transit trade, goods changing bottom at Singapore, or landed and stored awaiting re-shipment. These two classes of trade are not included in the import and export statistics. Actual trade may be defined as goods brought for sale into Singapore and purchased there, either for consumption or for sale to other places whether they are said to be exported. The trade is a transit trade in the sense only that what is imported is exported without undergoing any process of manufacture. Exchange fluctuations affect the value of the statistical results. In times of low exchange the dollar value of goods having their origin in gold countries is enhanced, and the same probably holds good, to a less extent, in the case of produce exported.

The following table shows, according to the Board of Trade Returns, the value of the trade between the Straits Settlements and Great Britain for five years :—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Imports into U. K. from the Straits.	£ 4,868,289	£ 4,518,387	£ 4,584,783	£ 4,645,446	£ 4,309,847
Exports of British produce to the Straits . . .	2,092,486	1,780,799	2,352,259	1,995,906	2,019,874

The principal imports into the United Kingdom are (1896) tin, 1,831,523*l.*; spices, 265,446*l.*; cutch and gambier, 368,613*l.*; gutta percha, 304,606*l.*; caoutchouc, 117,155*l.*; raw hides, 104,075*l.*; leather, 184,362*l.*; sago and sago flour, 203,854*l.*; the principal exports from the United Kingdom, cottons 974,362*l.*; iron, 243,201*l.*; machinery, 46,298*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The total number of vessels entered at the ports of the colony during 1896, exclusive of native craft, was 8,728, with a tonnage of 6,119,475 tons. The number of native craft was 16,732, with a tonnage of 583,229 tons. The number of vessels cleared at the ports of the colony was 8,754, with a tonnage of 6,124,908 tons, and the total number of native craft was 16,835, with a tonnage of 596,438 tons.

Communications.

There are no railways within the colony itself, but in Penang there are over 4 miles of tramway open, constructed and worked by a private firm. The motive power is steam. In Perak there is a railway from Port Weld to Taiping, 8 miles in length, from Taiping to Ulu Sápétang, 9 miles, from Teluk Anson to Chemor via Tapah and Kampar 64 miles. In Sélángor a railway, 22 miles long, connects the capital, Kwala Lumpor, with the port of Klang. Kwala Lumpor is also connected with Serendah and Kwala Kubu, important mining centres, by a line 38½ miles long, and with Pudo and Sungei Besi mining centres, by a line 10½ miles long. In Sungei Ujong a railway of 23 miles has been constructed by a private company from Port Dickson on the coast to the capital, Seremban. The following lines are under construction: in Perak from Chemor to Enggor 14 miles; in Sélángor from Sungei Besi to Kajang, 8½ miles, and from Klang to Tanjong Kubu, 5½ miles.

In 1896, 2,913,760 letters and articles of all kinds were received at the Post Office, and 3,014,970 despatched.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

There are three banks with establishments in the colony. The amount of deposits in the Government Savings Bank on December 31, 1896, was 326,877 dollars.

By an Order of the Queen in Council dated February 2, 1895, the silver Mexican dollar, weighing 417·74 grains (or 27·070 grammes), ·9027 fine, is the standard coin. The British dollar, the Hong Kong dollar, and the Japanese yen, each weighing 416 grains (or 26·957 grammes), ·900 fine, are also legal tender, the least currency weight being in each case 411 grains (or 26·683 grammes). Subsidiary silver coins are 50, 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces, which are legal tender for sums not exceeding two dollars; copper coins are cents, half-cents, and quarter-cents, legal tender for any sum not exceeding one dollar.

The measures of length in use in the Settlements is the English yard, with its divisions and multiples, and land is measured by the English acre. The native terms are, however, still in use. Commercial weights are:—

1 Kati	= 16 Tahil	=	1½ lb. avoirdupois.
1 Picul	= 100 Kati	=	133½ lbs. „
1 Koyan	= 40 Picul	=	5,333½ „ „

The kati of 1½ lb. is known as the Chinese kati. Another weight, known as the Malay kati, and still in partial use in Penang, is equal to the weight of 24 Spanish dollars, or 9·984 grains. This gives 142·628 lbs. as the weight of the picul, and 5,705·143 lbs. as the weight of the koyan. The measures of capacity throughout the colony are the gantang or gallon, and chupak or quart.

The State of Johore (area 9,000 square miles, estimated population 200,000), at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, is, in its foreign relations, controlled by Great Britain, in virtue of a treaty of 1885. The Sultan is H. H. Ibrahim, under whom the country is administered by district headmen. The revenue is chiefly from import and export duties. Imports are opium, spirits, tobacco, rice, hardware, Manchester goods, &c. Exports are gambier, pepper, sago, tea, coffee, gutta percha, &c. The population is chiefly Malay and Chinese. Chief Town, Johore Bahru, 15 miles N. of Singapore.

Keeling or Cocos Islands, group of about 20 small coral islands, about 700 miles S. W. of Sumatra, and 1,200 miles S. W. of Singapore. Population (1891), 554. The islands were formally annexed to England in 1857, and placed under the Governor of the Straits Settlements by Letters Patent in 1886. Large quantities of copra, coco-nuts, and oil are exported.

Christmas Island is 200 miles S. W. of Java, and 700 miles E. of Keeling Islands. It is 9 miles long and about the same wide. It was added to the colony by Letters Patent in January 1889, and a settlement from the Cocos Islands has since been made on it.

Books of Reference concerning the Straits Settlements.

- Colonial Office List. Annual. London.
 Statistical Abstract for the Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom. Annual. London.
 Blue Book for the Straits Settlements. Annual. Singapore.
 Annual Reports on the Protected Malay States. London.
 Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. London.
 Perak Handbook and Civil List. Singapore, 1896.
 Précis of Information concerning the Straits Settlements and Malay Peninsula. Prepared in the Intelligence Division, War Office. 8. London, 1892.
 Papers relating to the Cocos-Keeling and Christmas Islands. London, 1897.
 Bird (Isabella L.), The Golden Chersonese. London, 1883.
 Bowdler (D. C.), Life of Sir Stamford Raffles. London, 1897.
 Clagford (H.), In Court and Kampong: Native Life in Malaya. London, 1897. A Journey through the States of Treng-ganu and Kelantan. *Geog. Journal*, Vol. IX. (January, 1897). London, 1897.
 Dennys (N. B.), A Descriptive Dictionary of British Malaya. 8. London, 1894.
 Innes (Mrs.), The Chersonese with the gilding off. London, 1884.
 Jagor (F. S.), Reiseakizzen. Berlin, 1866.
 Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Singapore.
 Keane (A. H.), An Eastern Geography. 2nd ed. London, 1892.
 Lucas (C. P.), Historical Geography of the British Colonies. Vol. I. Oxford, 1894.
 McNair (F.), Perak and the Malays. Sarong and Kris. 8. London, 1878.
 Swettenham (F. A.), Malay Sketches. London, 1895.
 Wallace (A. R.), Malay Archipelago. London, 1869.

AFRICA.

Amsterdam Island. See MAURITIUS.

ASCENSION ISLAND.

Ascension is a small island of volcanic origin, of 35 square miles, in the South Atlantic, 750 miles N.W. of St. Helena. It is entirely under the control and jurisdiction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and is used as a coaling, victualling, and store depôt for Her Majesty's ships on the West Coast of Africa station. There is an excellent sanitarium up Green Mountain for crews of ships visiting the island, whose health is impaired from service on the coast. There is a farm of 8 acres under cultivation, producing vegetables and fruit for the garrison. The population, which consists entirely of officers, seamen and marines, with their wives and families, and about 177 Kroomen, numbers in all about 434. Garrison station, Georgetown, on northeast coast.

The island is the resort of the sea turtle, which come in thousands to lay their eggs in the sand. In good seasons from 200 to 300 are taken, averaging from 600 to 800 lbs. in weight; they are stored in ponds, and eventually killed and distributed among the people, a few being sent to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Exports from the United Kingdom to Ascension (1896), 3,425*l.*, mostly stores. The island is included in the Postal Union. *Captain in Charge*, Captain J. E. Blaxland, R.N.

REFERENCE.

Gill (Mrs. D.), *Six Months in Ascension*. 8. London, 1878.

BASUTOLAND.

Basutoland forms an irregular oval on the north-east of the Cape Colony. The Orange Free State, Natal, and the Cape Colony form its boundaries. Its area is estimated at 10,293 square miles. The territory, which is well watered and has a fine climate, is stated to be the best grain-producing country in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basutos to rear immense herds of cattle. The country is really one continuous elevated plateau, though broken and rugged.

Basutoland was annexed to the Cape in August 1871; but it was placed directly under the authority of the Crown from March 13, 1884. The territory is now governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority, which is exercised by proclamation. For fiscal and other purposes the country is divided into seven districts, namely: Maseru, Leribe, Cornet Spruit, Berea, Mafeking, Quthing, and "Quacha's Nek." Each of the districts is subdivided into wards, presided over by hereditary chiefs allied to the Moshesh family.

According to the census taken in 1891 the population consisted of 578 Europeans and 218,824 natives; population in 1895 estimated at 250,000. As European settlement is prohibited, the white population will remain more or less limited to the few engaged in trade, government, and missionary work. Maseru, the capital and largest town, has a population of 862, of whom 99 are Europeans.

The productions are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. There are indications of iron and copper, and coal has been found and is used in some

parts, two mines being actively worked for local supply. Stock, &c. (1891): 81,194 horses, cattle 320,934, ploughs 10,434, waggons 808.

There are 144 schools (mostly missionary), with 7,543 pupils; grant in aid, 3,799*l*. There are two small Government schools and some industrial schools.

The police force numbers 247 men (23 Europeans). Total convictions (1895-96), 356. Prisoners in gaol (June 30, 1896), 79.

The imports consist chiefly of blankets, ploughs, saddlery, clothing, iron and tin ware, and groceries. Imports in 1896, 135,560*l*. The total exports in 1896 were 160,277*l*. The exports consist chiefly of grain, cattle, and wool. The commercial intercourse is almost exclusively with the Cape Colony and Orange Free State, and on July 1, 1891, Basutoland was admitted into Customs Union with these States.

The currency is exclusively British, but exchange is still largely conducted by barter. The revenue arises from the Cape contribution (18,000*l*.), the Post Office, native hut tax (at the rate of 10*s*. per annum), and the sale of licences.

—	1891-92	1892-98	1898-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue.	40,753	41,045	43,667	44,627	45,653	45,867
Expenditure.	42,657	39,838	41,301	48,064	42,970	45,768

There is no public debt.

There are no navigable waterways, the rivers being low in winter and generally flooded in summer. The roads in the country are now in good condition for any kind of transport. The line of postal communication is through the Cape Colony and Orange Free State. There are telegraph offices at Maseru and Mafeteng in communication with the Cape Colony telegraph system; and there is also telegraphic communication between Maseru and Ladybrand, the Orange Free State bearing part of the cost.

Resident Commissioner.—Sir G. Y. Lagden, K. C. M. G.

References.—Colonial Report. Annual. London.

Barkly (Mrs.), Among Boers and Basutos. 2d. ed. 8. London. 1894.

Noble (J.), Illustrated Official Handbook of the Cape and South Africa. 8. London. 1898.

Widdicombe (J.), Fourteen Years in Basutoland. London, 1892.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate comprises the territory lying between the Molopo River on the south and the Zambezi on the north, and extending from the boundaries of the South African Republic and Matabeleland on the east to the confines of German South-West Africa (*q. v.*). The total area is about 213,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 200,000. The most important tribes within the territory are the Bamangwato, under the chief Khama, whose capital is the town of Palachwe (population 25,000) in the Choping Hills; the Bakhatla under Lenchwe; the Bakwena under Sebele; the Bangwaketse under Bathoen; and the Bamaliti under Ikaneng. An Order in Council of July 1890, placed the territory under the jurisdiction of the Governor of British Bechuanaland. In November, 1895, on the annexation of the Crown Colony to Cape Colony, new arrangements were made for the administration of the protectorate, and special agreements were made in view of the extension of the railway northwards

from Mafeking. The boundaries of the three tribes affected by these agreements were fixed anew, and the mode of administration of the protectorate was settled. Each of the chiefs, Khama, Sebele, and Bathoen, is to rule his own people as formerly, under the protection of the Queen, who is represented by a Resident Commissioner with assistants, acting under the High Commissioner. The natives will pay a hut tax, to be collected, for the present at least, by the chiefs. No licences for the sale of spirits will be granted or renewed. There will be a force of native mounted police for the maintenance of order. Outside the boundaries laid down, the chiefs, under certain regulations, will continue to have the hunting rights they have hitherto possessed.

The natives in the territory are peaceable, cattle-rearing and agriculture being the chief industries.

The telegraph line from the Cape to Mafeking has been extended to Fort Salisbury in Mashonaland, and the railway is now open for traffic to Buluwayo.

High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, K.C.B.

Resident Commissioner, F. J. Newton, C.M.G.

Bechuanaland. Commission and Instructions to Major-General Sir Charles Warren, K.C.M.G., as Special Commissioner to Bechuanaland. London, 1884, and subsequent Blue Books.

Hepburn (J. D.), Twenty Years in Khama's Country. London, 1895.

Lloyd (E.), Three African Chiefs. London, 1895.

Berbera. See under ADEN.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(CAPE COLONY.)

Constitution and Government.

The form of government of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope was originally established by Order in Council of the 11th of March, 1853. By Act 28 Vict. c. 5, and Colonial Act III. of 1865, which provided for the incorporation of British Kaffraria with the colony, various changes were made, and further changes of an important nature by the 'Constitution Ordinance Amendment Act,' passed by the colonial legislature in 1872, providing for 'the introduction of the system of executive administration commonly called Responsible Government.' The Constitution formed under these various Acts vests the executive in the Governor and an Executive Council, composed of certain office holders appointed by the Crown. The legislative power rests with a Legislative Council of 23 members elected for seven years, presided over ex officio by the Chief Justice; and a House of Assembly of 79 members, elected for five years, representing the country districts and towns of the colony. The colony is divided into seven electorate provinces each electing 3 members to the Legislative Council, there being an additional one for Griqualand West, and one for British Bechuanaland. A redistribution scheme is under consideration. By a law passed in 1882,

speeches may be made both in English and in Dutch in the Cape Parliament. The qualification for members of the Council is possession of immovable property of 2,000*l.*, or movable property worth 4,000*l.* Members of both Houses are elected by the same voters, who are now qualified by occupation of house property of the value of 75*l.*, or receipt of a salary of 50*l.* Electors, to be registered, must be able to sign their names and state in writing their occupations and addresses. The number of registered electors in 1896 was 90,997, under the registration provisions of Act No. 9 of 1892, which provides, *inter alia*, for elections by ballot after July 1, 1894. All members of Parliament are entitled to one guinea a day for their services, and those residing more than 15 miles from Cape Town to an additional 15*s.* a day for a period not exceeding 90 days.

Governor.—Sir Alfred Milner, K.C.B.

The Governor is by virtue of his office commander-in-chief of the forces within the colony. He has a salary of 5,000*l.* as Governor, besides 3,000*l.* as 'Her Majesty's High Commissioner.'

The administration is carried on, under the Governor, by a Ministry constituted as follows:—

Prime Minister and Treasurer.—Right Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, P.C., K.C.M.G., M.L.A.

Colonial Secretary.—Hon. Dr. T. N. G. Te Water, M.L.A.

Attorney-General.—Hon. Sir Thomas Upington, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.L.A.

Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. Sir James Sivewright, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.

Secretary for Agriculture.—Hon. Sir P. H. Faure, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.

Each of the Ministers receives a salary of 1,500*l.* a year, and the Prime Minister an additional allowance of 250*l.* a year.

The Colony is divided into 77 divisions, and its dependencies into 29 districts. In each division there is a Civil Commissioner, who is also generally Resident Magistrate. There is for each of the divisions, except 4, a Council of at least 6 members (14 in the Cape Division) elected triennially by the registered Parliamentary voters. These Councils look after roads, boundaries, and beacons; return 8 members to the Licensing Court, and perform other local duties. There are 81 magisterial districts and 77 fiscal divisions in the Colony proper. There are 91 Municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are also 74 Village Management Boards, excluding 5 newly established.

Area and Population.

The Cape Colony was originally founded by the Dutch, under Van Riebeeck, about the year 1652. When it was taken by the English, in 1796, the colony had extended east to the Great Fish River. In 1803, at the peace of Amiens, it was given up to the Netherlands, but was again occupied by British troops in 1806. In August, 1814, this colony and the Netherlands colonies:

South America were formally ceded to Great Britain, the sum of 6,000,000*l.* being paid by the British to the Netherlands Government. Since that time the boundary has been gradually enlarged by the annexation of adjoining districts.

At the census of 1875 the colony, as then constituted, had an area of 191,416 square miles and a population of 720,984 (236,783 Europeans). According to the report of the census of April 5, 1891, the population on the same area is 956,485 (336,938 Europeans), showing an increase of 32·66 per cent. during the 16 years, or an annual increase of 2·04 per cent. of the whole population, and an increase in the European population of 42·30 per cent. in the 16 years, or an annual increase of 2·64 per cent.

The following table gives the area and population of the colony and dependencies according to the census of 1891:—

—	Area, Square Miles	Population in 1891			Per Square Mile
		European or White	Coloured	Total	
Colony proper .	191,416	336,938	619,547	956,485	5·00
Griqualand West ¹	15,197	29,670	53,705	83,375	5·49
East Griqualand .	7,594	4,160	148,468	152,618	20·10
Tembuland .	4,122	5,179	175,236	180,415	43·77
Transkei .	2,552	1,019	152,544	153,563	60·16
Walfish Bay .	430	31	737	768	1·79
Total .	221,311	376,987	1,150,237	1,527,224	6·90

¹ Griqualand West is now incorporated in the Cape and constitutes 4 of the 77 divisions.

Pondoland, annexed to Cape Colony September 25, 1894, has an estimated area of 4,040 square miles, and population of 166,080. In November, 1895, the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland was incorporated with Cape Colony. The area annexed is 51,574 square miles, and the population (1891) was 72,736, of whom 5,211 were whites. The country is well adapted for cattle and for maize; gold, lead, silver, and iron have been found.

Of the white population of Cape Colony, 27,667 were born in England, 6,646 in Scotland, and 4,184 in Ireland, while 6,540 were German. Of the coloured population, 13,907 are Malays, and 247,806 a mixture of various races; the rest are Hottentots, Fingoes, Kafirs, and Bechuanaas. Of the white 195,956 are males, and 181,031 females; and of the total population 767,327 are males and 759,897 females.

The Transkeian territories are grouped under two chief magistrates, and are subject to the 'Native Territories Penal Code.'

The chief towns with their population in 1891 were:—The capital, Cape Town, 51,251 (with suburbs, 83,718); Kimberley, 28,718; Port Elizabeth, 23,266; Graham's Town 10,498; Beaconsfield 10,478; Paarl, 7,668; King William's Town, 7,226; East London, 6,924; Graaf-Reinet, 5,946; Worcester, 5,404; Uitenhage, 5,331; Cradock, 4,389.

Of the European population in 1891, 14,253 were of professional occupation, 77,118 domestic, 17,922 commercial, 74,095 agricultural, 81,177 industrial, 155,333 were dependants and 7,089 indefinite or unspecified. Of the coloured population the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

A general compulsory system of registration of births and deaths took effect on January 1, 1895.

The births and deaths registered in the whole colony in 1895, and the marriages solemnised in 1895 and 1896, were as follows:—

Years	Marriages	Births		Deaths	
		Europeans	Others	Europeans	Others
1895	7,356	14,757	81,409	6,660	24,919
1896	7,853	—	—	—	—

The amount of aided immigration into Cape Colony is small; from 1873 to 1884 the total number of immigrants sent by the emigration agent in England was 23,337. Government immigration was stopped in 1886. The number of adult arrivals by sea in 1892 was 12,633, and departures 7,845; in 1893, 15,617 and 7,922; in 1894, 18,133 and 10,288; in 1895, 27,047 and 11,637, and in 1896, 38,669 and 17,695.

Religion and Instruction.

According to the census of 1891, there were in the Colony 782,047 Protestants, comprising 306,320 of the Dutch Reformed Church, 189,058 of the Church of England, 37,102 Presbyterians, 69,692 Independents, 106,182 Wesleyans and 5,390 other Methodists, 20,278 Lutherans, 16,297 Moravians, 14,271 Rhenish Mission, 6,954 Baptists. The Catholics numbered 17,275; Mohammedans 15,099; Jews 3,009. The number described as 'of no religion' was 753,824, of whom 528,338 were Kafirs and Bechuanas, 165,389 Fingos, 22,545 Hottentot, and 36,998 of mixed race. There were in all 1,882 places of worship. There is no State Church, but a certain sum is appropriated annually for 'religious worship' (6,385*l.* in 1896-1897) to the Dutch Reformed, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches; in 1875 an Act was passed for the gradual withdrawal of this grant.

Education is not compulsory. Of the European population in 1891, 28·82 per cent. of the males and 28·02 per cent. of the females could neither read nor write. In 1891, according to the census results, there were in the colony 99,280 European children between the ages of 5 and 14. Of these 22,080 were taught in the government-aided schools, 17,697 in private schools, and 20,223 at home or in Sunday schools only. Between the same ages there were 316,152 native or non-European children of whom 34,133 were taught in government-aided schools, 4,561 in private schools, and 5,021 at home or in Sunday schools only. In the 2,326 aided colleges and schools in 1896, the enrolment was 113,925, with a daily attendance averaging 84,206 in the schools.

Cape Colony has a University, incorporated 1873, and granted a royal charter in 1877. It is an examining body, empowered to grant degrees, but with no attached teaching institutions. There are 5 colleges aided by Government grants, each with full staff of professors and lecturers in the departments of classics, mathematics, and physical sciences. Number of students in 1895-96, 426.

Government expenditure on education for 1895-96, 197,609*l.*

There were 104 public libraries in the colony in 1896, with an aggregate of

335,185 volumes. There are 91 newspapers and periodicals published in the colony.

Justice and Crime.

The highest Court of Judicature in the colony is the Supreme Court, which consists of a Chief Justice and eight puisne judges. The judges of the Supreme Court hold sessions in Cape Town, and Circuit Courts in the Western Districts; the judges assigned to the Eastern Districts Court hold sessions in Grahamstown, and Circuit Courts in the Eastern and Northern Districts and the Transkeian Territories; and the judges assigned to the High Courts hold sessions at Kimberley and Northern Districts. By Art. 3/90 the Supreme Court has been constituted a Court of Appeal under the Africa Order in Council of 1889. According to Act No. 2 of 1894, jurors in criminal cases may be paid.

There are numerous seats of magistracy and further periodical courts held by magistrates at outlying villages, as well as courts of special justices of the peace. Under certain conditions appeal may be made to the Queen in Council. The Roman-Dutch law forms the great bulk of the law of the colony, modified by colonial statute law.

In 1896 there were convicted before the special J. P. Courts, 1,622 prisoners; before Magistrates' Courts, 48,810; before the Superior Courts, 795. The prisoners in gaol, December 31, 1896, were 2,924 males and 336 females. On December 31, 1896, the Cape Police Force numbered 1,413, the Municipal and ordinary Police Force, 1,262; and the Gaol Establishment, 597.

Pauperism.

In the various charitable institutions in the colony at the end of 1896 there were 3,526 inmates. In 1896, 988 persons received indoor relief in Colony proper, and an average of 581 monthly received outdoor relief. The number of *non-paying* in-patients of hospitals and asylums was 8,297 in 1896.

Finance.

The income and expenditure of the colony, the former including loans, the latter including expenditure under Act of Parliament, were as follows during each of the last five years (ending June 30):—

REVENUE.

Year ended June 30.	Taxation	Services rendered	Colonial Estate	Fines, Stores issued, &c.	Loans	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1892	1,748,924	2,342,709	348,915	58,796	1,075,523	5,570,867
1893	1,886,098	2,731,878	350,588	52,655	1,474,935	6,446,149
1894	1,951,652	2,894,577	358,772	121,851	800,000	5,621,352
1895	1,902,860	3,069,567	337,272	80,472	26,441	5,416,612
1896	2,418,024	3,927,267	376,145	83,866	—	6,803,802

EXPENDITURE.

Year ended June 30.	Public Debt	Railways	Defence	Police and Gaols	Civil Establishment	Under Loan Acts	Total, including other heads
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1892	1,166,868	1,219,655	150,681	239,354	181,975	2,054,837	6,371,220
1893	1,218,204	1,474,163	149,287	266,748	132,347	1,066,627	5,734,503
1894	1,551,982	1,565,261	161,241	290,819	185,557	526,465	5,828,449
1895	1,244,749	1,552,445	168,584	317,913	140,448	236,423	5,388,167
1896	1,243,803	1,780,176	190,135	350,109	140,798	709,079	6,360,404

The estimated expenditure (under votes) for 1897-98 is put down at 6,741,101*l.*

The colony had a public debt of 27,396,805*l.* on January 1, 1897, including 2,668,617*l.* raised for corporate bodies, harbour boards, but guaranteed in the general revenue. Nearly the whole of the loans have been spent in public works—eighteen millions and a quarter sterling on railways alone. The total value of assessed property in the colony, excluding the 'Transkeian Territories,' in 1896 was returned at 42,931,757*l.*, excluding Government property.

The total revenue of the Divisional Councils in 1896 was 163,533*l.*, and expenditure 174,722*l.* The total Municipal revenue in 1896 was 511,255*l.*, and expenditure, 580,833*l.* The total debt of the Divisional Councils, December 31, 1896, was 50,068*l.*, and of the Municipalities 1,479,409*l.*

Defence.

The whole of the Cape Peninsula, in which is the great naval station of Simon's Bay, is fortified against foreign attack by a series of forts and batteries. Here is maintained a contingent of the imperial army, the imperial military expenditure in 1896 amounting to 211,264*l.*

For the defence of the colony a military force is maintained—the Cape Mounted Riflemen, 817 officers and men. By a law passed in 1878, every able-bodied man in the colony between 18 and 50 is subject to military service beyond as well as within the colonial limits. There was besides a body of 6,535 volunteers in 1896. Probable expenditure in 1897-98 on colonial defence, 279,156*l.* The Cape Police, which consists of 56 officers and 1,357 men, with 1,137 horses, is available for defence purposes in case of emergency. On the Cape and West African station, a squadron of 15 of her Majesty's ships is maintained.

Production and Industry.

In 1896, 4,464 titles were issued, alienating 3,174,408 acres of land. Up to Dec. 31, 1896, the total area disposed of was 126,145,704 acres, the quantity undisposed of being 50,858,616 acres. There are 537 square miles under forest.

Regarding the area under cultivation there are no recent statistics. In 1875 the total was 580,000 acres of which 18,000 acres were under vines.

In the year ending May 31, 1897, the chief agricultural produce was:—wheat, 1,954,373 bushels; oats, 878,373 bushels; barley, 753,048 bushels; mealies, 1,002,327 bushels; Kafir corn, 303,483 bushels; rye, 253,407 bushels; oat-hay, 38,650,235 bundles of about 5½ lbs; tobacco, 6,146,055 lbs. There were in the colony 84,592,579 vine-stocks, yielding 4,219,952 gallons of wine, 1,397,880 gallons of brandy, and 2,019,251 lbs. of raisins. There were also fruit trees (peach, apricot, apple, pear, plum, fig, orange, and lemon) to the number of 3,615,700. The chief pastoral products were:—wool, 48,311,884 lbs.; mohair, 8,193,756 lbs.; ostrich feathers, 258,768 lbs.; butter, 3,055,036 lbs.; cheese, 99,265 lbs. In 1897 there were in the colony 2,231,370 head of cattle, 357,960 horses, 75,112 mules and asses, 14,049,076 sheep, 5,033,183 Angora and other goats, and 237,960 ostriches.

The sheep-farms of the colony are often of very great extent, from 3,000 to 15,000 acres and upwards: those in tillage are comparatively small. The graziers are, for the most part, proprietors of the farms which they occupy. In 1875 the total number of holdings was 16,166, comprising 83,900,000 acres; of these 10,766, comprising upwards of 60 million acres, were held on quit-rent.

At the census of 1891 there were 2,230 industrial establishments employing altogether 32,735 persons, having machinery and plant valued at 1,564,897*l.* and annually producing articles worth 9,238,870*l.* Among these establish-

ments were flour mills, breweries, tobacco factories, tanneries, and diamond, gold, copper, and coal mines.

Commerce.

Of the total imports in 1896, the value of 4,533,688*l.* (including 836,332*l.* specie) was duty-free, while the value of 14,187,763*l.* was subject to duty. The customs duties amounted to 2,170,049*l.*, or slightly over 15 per cent. of the imports subject to duty; in 1897 they amounted to 2,189,580*l.*

The values¹ of the total imports and exports, including specie, of Cape Colony and dependencies, in the last five years were as follows:—

Year	Imports	Imported Merchandise	Exports	Exports of Colonial Produce
	£	£	£	£
1893	11,539,987	10,760,556	13,156,589	12,765,770
1894	11,588,096	10,887,787	13,812,062	13,503,044
1895	19,094,880	13,285,005	16,904,756	16,577,157
1896	18,771,371	16,942,865	16,970,168	16,700,102
1897	17,997,789		21,660,210	

¹ All import values are determined from importers' declarations, checked by invoices and bills of charges and by examination of the goods, if necessary. They represent current values at the places of export, including packing and transport charges to the ports of shipment, plus 5 per cent. Export values are determined from exporters' declarations on their bills of entry, subject to such check as may be necessary. They represent the market values at the ports of shipment, including charges for packing. Quantities both of imports and exports are ascertained from bills of entry, subject to such checks as comparison with invoices, &c., and examination of the goods. The origin of imports and destination of exports are shown by the bills of lading, and are respectively the country where the goods were placed on board ship for export to the colony, and the country to which shipment is made. There is no distinction between general, special, and transit trade. All goods entered inwards at the customs are treated as imports into the colony, and all goods shipped from any port in the colony to any country are treated as exports to that country.

The following table shows the value of the leading exports of Colonial produce in the last five years according to the official Cape Returns:—

—	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	
	£	£	£	£	£	
Wool . . .	1,855,076	1,599,632	1,695,920	1,874,555	3,729,759	
Ostrich feathers	461,552	477,414	527,742	519,539		
Hides (ox and cow) & skins (sheep & goat)	497,109	419,211	475,398	396,216		
Copper ore . . .	202,316	284,800	246,597	218,422		
Hair (Angora).	527,619	421,248	710,867	572,230		
Wine . . .	18,964	18,908	20,289	21,412		
Grain and meal	7,313	6,154	6,565	11,244		
Diamonds	3,821,443	3,013,578	4,775,016	4,646,487		4,450,376
Gold (raw)	5,259,120	7,147,308	7,975,637	8,252,543		11,991,926

The total value (partly estimated) of diamonds exported from 1867 to 1896 was 78,856,711*l.* The gold given among exports is really imported from the Transvaal, though not included among imports.

The principal imports are textile fabrics, dress, &c., 4,962,210*l.*; and food, drinks, &c., 3,545,831*l.* in 1896.

The trade of the Cape (excluding specie) was distributed as follows during the last four years:—

—		1893	1894	1895	1896
		£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	Imports from	9,203,317	8,877,632	10,427,201	12,807,332
	Exports to	12,401,227	13,352,658	16,316,001	16,404,464
British Possessions	Imports from	667,475	605,674	736,584	811,171
	Exports to	62,865	56,110	68,011	86,636
Foreign Countries	Imports from	1,494,044	1,815,389	2,448,620	4,316,536
	Exports to	492,462	287,770	414,125	460,738

The value of the imports (of merchandise) and exports (colonial), excluding diamonds sent through by post office, at the leading ports has been as follows :—

—		Cape Town	Port Nolloth	Port Elizabeth	East London	Mossel Bay
		£	£	£	£	£
1894	Imports	3,029,895	24,715	5,280,457	2,324,696	156,440
	Exports	7,425,441	284,778	1,570,452	791,112	90,328
1895	Imports	3,343,105	21,847	6,790,963	2,890,021	162,712
	Exports	8,304,897	246,723	2,020,467	755,399	145,258
1896	Imports	4,457,126	36,007	8,677,780	3,456,569	203,075
	Exports	8,672,837	218,463	1,921,394	851,436	181,133

The value of the trade (excluding diamonds, bullion, and specie) with the United Kingdom, during five years is returned by the Board of Trade as follows :—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Colony	4,595,324	4,799,748	4,301,521	4,709,259	4,460,317
Exports of British produce to Colony	6,031,011	7,249,530	6,978,128	9,016,997	10,687,173

In the last five years the imports of wool—sheep and goats'—into the United Kingdom from Cape Colony were as follows :—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Quantities	72,049,724	74,858,363	64,290,619	70,494,420	79,716,185
Value	£ 2,959,213	£ 3,105,517	£ 2,618,488	£ 2,915,041	£ 2,824,243

Among the minor imports into Great Britain from the colony in 1896 were copper ore, of the value of 314,584*l.*; feathers, chiefly ostrich, of the value of 491,761*l.*; and skins and hides, of the value of 702,263*l.* The exports of British produce to the colony comprised mainly apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 1,660,748*l.*; cotton manufactures, of the value of 872,679*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,211,890*l.*; leather and saddlery, 634,408*l.*; machinery and mill work, 1,020,158*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The number of vessels which entered inwards in 1896 was 1,031, of 2,430,240 tons (743, of 2,258,226 tons British), and coastwise 1,353, of 3,598,857 tons; the number cleared outwards was 1,020, of 2,437,479 tons (749 of 2,182,031 tons British), and coastwise 1,341, of 3,575,138 tons. Belonging to the ports of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London, on January 1, 1896, were 30 vessels of 2,920 tons.

Total registered shipping of colony, January 1, 1897 :—Steamers, 24, of 2 974 tons; sailing, 8, of 598 tons; total, 32, of 3,572 tons.

Internal Communications.

There are over 8,000 miles of road in the colony proper. There were lines of Government railway of a total length of 2,253 miles in the colony in Dec. 1896, and 96½ under construction. In 1873 there were 63 miles; in 1883, 1,089 miles. There are also 254½ miles of private railways in the colony, and 17½ of private tramways in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and Kimberley. From Kimberley the railway is carried northward to Mafeking, and thence to Buluwayo by a private company. The line from Vryburg to Mafeking (96 miles) was constructed by the British South Africa Company, and is worked by the Government of the Colony at the cost of the Company. Several extensions have been contracted for, and others are under survey. The capital expended on Government railways to the end of 1896 has been 2,119,341*l.*, showing a cost per mile of 9,407*l.* The gross earnings in 1896 were 4,078,561*l.*, and expenses 1,921,809*l.* The number of passengers conveyed in 1896 was 7,978,652, and tonnage of goods, 1,378,345 (of 2,000 lbs.).

The number of postal receptacles in the colony at the end of 1896 was 1,099; the revenue in 1896 amounting to 375,423*l.*, and the expenditure on whole postal telegraph service to 373,342*l.* The total number of letters posted in 1896 was 17,579,300, newspapers 8,184,480, post cards 565,799, books and sample packets 1,798,320, parcels 412,700.

The telegraphs in the colony comprised 6,405 miles of line, with 385 offices, at the end of 1896. The number of messages sent was 2,229,663 in 1896. The telegraphs were constructed at the expense of the Government, 781 miles of line having been taken over from the company in 1873. The revenue in 1896 was 128,323*l.* (exclusive of 125,178*l.*, the value of Government messages), and expenditure 103,649*l.*

Banks.

The following are the statistics of the banks under trust laws in the colony :

31st Dec.	Including Head Offices			Circulation. Colony only	Assets and Liabilities. Colony only
	Capital	Paid-up	Reserve		
	£	£	£	£	£
1892	5,373,090	1,555,960	725,000	589,853	10,705,593
1893	5,362,090	1,555,953	770,000	615,320	9,668,086
1894	5,362,090	1,555,953	815,000	585,442½	9,521,464
1895	7,189,090	2,382,003	1,008,837	612,266	11,749,451
1896	7,189,090	2,582,953	1,090,700	762,409	11,864,152

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The coins in circulation within the colony are exclusively British. All accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence.

The standard weights and measures are British, but the following old Dutch measures are still used:—*Liquid Measure*: Leagner = about 128 imperial gallons; half aum = 15½ imperial gallons; anker = 7½ imperial gallons. *Capacity*: Muid = 8 bushels.

The general surface measure is the old Amsterdam *Morgen*, reckoned equal to 2·11654 acres; 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1,033 British imperial feet.

Agent-General of Cape Colony in Great Britain.—The Hon. Sir David Tennant, K.C.M.G.

Secretary.—Spencer Brydges Todd, C.M.G.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning the Cape Colony.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. London.

Blue-book on Native Affairs. Annual. Cape Town.

The various Blue-books and Correspondence relating to the Cape and South Africa generally, published at intervals by the Home Government.

Cape of Good Hope Statistical Register. Annual. Cape Town.

The Cape of Good Hope Civil Service List, edited by E. F. Kilpin. Annual. Cape Town
Results of Census of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, 1891. Report of Director Cape Town, 1892.

Colonial Office List. Annual. London.

Financial Statement for 1897-98. Cape Town, 1897.

Illustrated Official Handbook. History, Productions, and Resources of the Cape of Good Hope and South Africa. By J. Noble. London and Cape Town, 1893.

Précis of the Archives of the Cape of Good Hope: Journal, 1699-1732. Edited by H. C. V. Leibbrandt. Cape Town, 1897.

Reports of the various Government Departments for 1896. Cape Town, 1897.

Statistical Abstract for the several Colonies and other Possessions of the United Kingdom. Annual. London.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Anderson (C. J.), Notes of Travel in South Africa. Edited by L. Lloyd. 8. London, 1875.

Argus Annual and South African Directory for 1896. Cape Town, 1895.

Brown (A. S. and G. G.), Guide to South Africa. London, 1897.

Bryce (J.), Impressions of South Africa. London, 1897.

Bryden (H. A.), The Victorian Era in South Africa. London, 1897.

Campbell (C. T.), British South Africa: A History of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, 1795-1825. London, 1897.

Chalmers (R.), A History of Currency in the British Colonies. London, 1893.

Chase (Hon. John Centlivres) and *Wilmot* (A.), History of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope. 8. London, 1870.

Fritsch (Dr. Gust), Die Eingeborenen Süd-Afrika's ethnographisch und anatomisch beschrieben. 4. Breslau, 1872.

Froude (J. A.), Oceana. London, 1886.

Grassell (W.), Our South African Empire. 2 vols. London, 1885.

Holub (Dr. Emil), Seven Years in South Africa. London, 1881.

Johnston (Keith), Africa. London, 1878.

Keane (A. H.), Africa, Vol. II. South Africa. London, 1895.

MacNab (F.), On Veit and Farm in Cape Colony, Bechuanaland, Natal and the Transvaal. London, 1897.

Macbessie (John), Austral Africa; Losing it or Ruling it. 2 vols. London, 1887.

Martineau (John), Life of Sir Bartle Frere. 2 vols. London, 1895.

Noble (John), The Cape and South Africa. Cape Town, 1878.

Rees (W. L.), Life of Sir George Gray, K.C.B. 2 vols. 8. London, 1893.

Reusert (Th.), Diamonds and Gold in South Africa. 8. London, 1893.

Silber (S. W.), Handbook to South Africa, including the Cape Colony, Natal, the Diamond Fields, &c. 8. London, 1880.

- Statham* (F. R.). *Blacks, Boers, and British*. London, 1881.
Theal (G. M.). *History of South Africa 1486-1872*. 5 vols. 8. London, 1889-93.
Trollope (Anthony). *South Africa*. 2 vols. 8. London, 1878.
Wallace (R.). *Farming Industries of Cape Colony*. 8. London, 1896.
Willmot (A.). *The Story of the Expansion of South Africa*. 2nd edition. London, 1897.—*Book of South African Industries*. Cape Town, 1892.

CENTRAL AFRICA (BRITISH).

The boundaries of the British sphere of influence north of the Zambezi, called British Central Africa, are thus defined by the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement:—

On the east by a line starting from the eastern shore of Lake Nyasa at the point of the parallel of the confluence of the Rivers Rovuma and M'Sinje, following the shore southwards as far as the parallel of latitude 13° 30' south, whence it runs in a south-easterly direction to the eastern shore of Lake Chiuta, which it follows; thence it runs in a direct line to the eastern shore of Lake Kilwa or Chilwa, which it follows to its south-easternmost point; thence in a direct line to the easternmost affluent of the River Ruo, and thence follows that affluent, and subsequently the centre of the channel of the Ruo to its confluence with the River Shiré.

From the confluence of the Ruo and Shiré the boundary will follow the centre of the channel of the latter river to a point just below Chiwanga; thence it runs due westward until it reaches the watershed between the Zambezi and the Shiré, and follows the watershed between those rivers, and afterwards between the former river and Lake Nyasa, until it reaches parallel 14° of south latitude. From thence it runs in a south-westerly direction to the point where south latitude 15° meets the River Aruanguwa or Luanguwa, and follows the mid-channel of that river to its junction with the Zambezi.

On the west the boundary follows the channel of the Upper Zambezi, from the Katima Rapids to the point where it reaches the territory of the Barotse kingdom. That territory is to remain within the British sphere; its limits to the westward, which will constitute the boundary between the British and Portuguese spheres of influence, will be decided by a joint Anglo-Portuguese Commission. The provisional agreement to this effect with the Portuguese Government will continue till July, 1898.

In the early part of 1891, Her Majesty's Government extended the field of operations of the Charter of the British South Africa Company, so as to include the whole of the British sphere north of the Zambezi, except Nyasaland.

The area of British Central Africa administered by the British South Africa Company is about 251,000 square miles with a native population estimated at 650,000. The European population is over 350, of whom all but 32 are British subjects. In the lower region a few Indian traders have begun to settle, while on or near Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika are about 40 Arabs, dwelling as chiefs, recognised by the British Government, or as merchants of doubtful repute. Large portions of territory are uninhabited owing to the former slave raids of the Arabs and black Portuguese. The Barotse country on the east side of the Upper Zambezi is thickly populated, but, with this exception, the native population is congregated chiefly in that portion of the territory which is more or less under British administration. The sphere under the British South Africa Company's Administration contains the following districts: Chambezi, Tanganyika, Mweru, and Luapula. The chief towns are: Fife, Abercorn, Niamkolo, Sumbu, Rhodesia, and Fort Rosebery. Settlements have been, or are being, formed in the Tanganyika district, on Lake Mweru, and on the Upper Luapula river near Bangweolo.

Representative of the British South Africa Company.—Major P. Forbes.

CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE (BRITISH).

The British Central Africa Protectorate, constituted as such on May 14, 1891, lies along the southern and western shores of Lake Nyasa, and extends towards the Zambezi. It is administered under the Foreign Office by H. M. Commissioner, the cost of administration being met by a grant in aid from the Imperial Government supplemented by the local revenue. The area of the Protectorate is about 38,000 square miles, divided into twelve districts, in each of which are two or more administrative officials. In 1897 the population consisted of 300 Europeans (260 British), 263 Indians, and 844,995 natives, the native population being estimated from the number of huts according to the collectors' returns, three persons being counted to each hut. The chief town is Blantyre, in the Shire Highlands, with a population of about 100 Europeans and 6,000 natives. In the same region, or on the Shire river, are Zomba (the seat of the Administration), Chiromo, Port Herald, Chikwawa, Katunga, Fort Anderson, Fort Lister, Mpimbi, Liwonde, Fort Sharpe, and other settlements; on Lake Nyasa are Port Johnston, Fort Maguire, Livingstonia, Rifu, Kotakota, Bandawe, Nkata, Likoma, Deep Bay, and Karonga. The Shire province contains most of the European population of the Protectorate. Good roads are being made in all directions, and life and property are safe. Six missionary societies are at work. The climate, though not salubrious for European settlers in general, is healthier than the greater part of tropical Africa. Within the Shire province coffee planting has been greatly extended within the last few years, about 2,000 acres having been cleared and planted in the year 1896-97. The crop for 1897 is estimated at over 400 tons. Rice is grown to perfection, and the cultivation of wheat, recently introduced, promises to be successful. Oats and barley thrive on the uplands, where Merino sheep and Natal ponies seem also likely to prosper. The trade ports are Port Herald and Chiromo (Lower Shire), and Kotakota (Lake Nyasa). The trade for the year ended March 31, 1896, was: Imports, 82,760*l.*; exports, 19,670*l.*; 1897, imports, 80,054*l.*; exports, 23,299*l.* The chief imports were cotton goods (32,600*l.*), machinery, provisions, hardware, and agricultural implements; the chief exports, ivory (6,400*l.*), coffee (16,400*l.*).

The armed force necessary to maintain order and to check the slave trade consists of a corps of 185 Sikhs from the Indian Army, and 800 native trained troops. There are also 200 district police. This force has English officers and Sikh and native non-commissioned officers. An armament of artillery, with mountain guns, has been supplied by the Imperial Government. There is also a naval force on the rivers Zambezi and Shire and on Lake Nyasa, consisting of the five gunboats with English officers and seamen. There are five naval stations at intervals from Chinde at the mouth of the Zambezi, to Deep Bay on the northwest coast of Lake Nyasa.

Communication with the coast is by H. M. gunboats and by the river steamers of the African Lakes Company, Sharrer's Zambezi Traffic Company, and the African International Flotilla Company. These vessels meet at Chinde the ocean-going steamers of various British, German, and Portuguese Companies. Chinde is situated on the only navigable mouth of the Zambezi, and at this port the Portuguese Government has granted a small piece of land, called the "British Concession," where goods in transit for British Central Africa may be landed and re-shipped free of customs duty, and in addition a large area for residential purposes styled "the Extra Concession."

There are 20 post offices. A telegraph line through the Protectorate to Tanganyika is being constructed by the African Trans-Continental Telegraph

Company. The line opened connects Fort Johnston, Zomba and Blantyre with Tete, Salisbury, and Cape Town.

H. M. Commissioner and Consul-General.—Alfred Sharpe, C. B.

REFERENCES.

- Foreign Office Reports on British Central Africa (including Report for 1897), and Annual Report of the British South Africa Company.
- Bryden* (H. A.), Gun and Camera in Southern Africa. 8. London, 1893.
- Buchanan* (J.), The Industrial Development of Nyasaland. *Geographical Journal*, Vol. I., 1893.
- Coillard* (F.), Sur le Haut Zambèze. Paris, 1897. [Eng. Trans. On the Threshold of Central Africa. Missionary Work London, 1897.]
- Decle* (L.), Three Years in Savage Africa. London, 1897.
- Foa* (E.), Du Cap au Lac Nyasse. Paris, 1897.
- Fotheringham* (L. M.), Adventures in Nyasaland. 8. London, 1891.
- Gibbons* (A. St. H.), A Journey in the Marotse and Mashikolumbe Countries.—*Beld* (P. C.), A Journey up the Machili.—*Bertrand* (A.), From the Machili to Lialui. Three papers in the *Geographical Journal*, Vol. IX., No. 2 (February, 1897). London.
- Hors* (E. C.), Tanganyika: Eleven Years in Central Africa. 2nd ed. 8. London, 1897.
- Johnston* (Sir H. H.), British Central Africa. 4. London, 1897.
- Keltie* (J. Scott), The Partition of Africa. 2nd edition. London, 1895.
- Money* (R. I.) and *Smith* (S. K.), Explorations in the Country West of Lake Nyasa. *Geographical Journal*, Vol. X. (August, 1897). London.
- Moore* (J. E. S.), The Physiographical Aspects of the Nyasa and Tanganyika Districts. *Geographical Journal*, Vol. X. (September, 1897.) London.
- Rankin* (D. J.), The Zambezi Basin and Nyasaland. 8. London, 1893.
- Selater* (Lieut. B. L.), Routes in Nyasaland. *Geographical Journal*, Vol. II., 1893.
- Schweinfurth* (G.), Three Years' Travel and Adventure in the Unexplored Regions of Central Africa, 1868-71. [English Translation by Miss E. E. Frewer.] London, 1873.
- White* (A. Silva), The Development of Africa. London, 1890.

EAST AFRICA (BRITISH).

British East Africa consists of a large area on the mainland (including the East Africa Protectorate and the Uganda Protectorate), under the immediate control of the Foreign Office, together with the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, still governed through their Arab Sultan.

By the Anglo-German Agreements of November 1, 1886, and July 1, 1890, the southern boundary of the territory extends in a north-west direction from the north bank of the mouth of the River Umba, going round by the north of Kilimanjaro, to where the 1st parallel of S. latitude cuts Lake Victoria. Thence across the lake and westwards on the same parallel to the boundary of the Congo Free State. To the north and east, the British sphere (which merges indefinitely with the old Sudan Provinces of Egypt) is bounded, according to the Anglo-Italian agreement of 1891, by the Juba river up to 6° N. latitude; by that parallel as far as 35° E. longitude; and by that meridian northwards as far as the Blue Nile. It is continuous with the Italian sphere of influence and with Abyssinia as far as the confines of Egypt. To the west it is bounded by the Congo Free State, the line of partition being 30° E. longitude, northwards to the Nile Congo watershed, which then becomes the frontier as far as the northernmost point of that State (the source of the Mbomu). North of this the British sphere has at present no western delimitation and debouches on the independent Mohammedan states of that region. The total area thus embraced probably extends to over 1,000,000 square miles. Treaties have been made with almost all the native chiefs between the coast and the Albert Nyanza, and with the Somali tribes occupying the interior between the Juba and Tana, whereby commercial access to the Galla country is now opened.

In 1886 the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were delimited, and were recognised as including a continuous strip of coast, ten miles in depth, reaching from Cape Delgado to Kipini on the Ozi River. Outside this tract, it was agreed that Germany should have as a sphere of influence the country stretching

land from the river Rovuma northwards to the Uмба River ; England's sphere of influence extending northward from the Uмба. Northwards of Kipini the Sultan of Zanzibar retained several stations where he had hitherto kept garrisons, viz., Lamu, Kismayu, Brava, Merka, Mogadisho, Warsheikh. Of these, however, the last four were ceded to Italy on August 26, 1892, and the Italian Government took over their administration on September 28, 1893. The German East African Association, in virtue of a concession signed in May 1888, acquired the right to administer the Mrima or mainland (including the customs of the Sultan's ports) from the Rovuma to the Uмба River on the north, the Sultan of Zanzibar being subsequently paid the sum of 4,000,000 marks in return for the cession by him of all his rights to and on the coast-line which thus became an integral part of the German sphere or, as it is now called, German East Africa. The Imperial British East Africa Company acquired the right to administer the coast from the Uмба to Kipini for fifty years, on condition of an annual payment to the Sultan ; and in 1889 further acquired the ports and islands (including Lamu, Manda, and Patta) to the north of the Tana. A further settlement of territorial questions in 1890 conferred on England the protectorate of Zanzibar, including the island of Pemba, and left to British influence the territory from the Uмба north to the Juba River, including the territory of Witu, which was for a time placed under the control of the British East Africa Company.

By the end of 1892 the Company had occupied the country as far as Uganda, and between that and Lake Albert Edward and the River Semliki. By arrangement with the Government the Company retired from Uganda at the end of March 1893, and on June 19, 1894, a British Protectorate was declared over Uganda proper. On July 31, 1893, the Company withdrew from the administration of Witu, which was temporarily placed under the administration of the Sultan. On June 15, 1895, a British Protectorate was proclaimed over the territories lying between and not hitherto included within the Protectorates of Zanzibar, Witu and Uganda proper, and the whole of this region has since been divided, for administrative purposes, into two districts called respectively, the East Africa Protectorate, and the Uganda Protectorate. The former extends, roughly speaking, some 400 miles inland, and the latter from that frontier to the interior limits of the British sphere. On June 30 the Company evacuated the territory leased from the Sultan, the administration being taken over by her Majesty's Government.

THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The East Africa Protectorate, which extends from the Uмба to the Juba river, and inland as far as the borders of Uganda, is placed under the control of a Commissioner and Consul-General, who is also British agent at Zanzibar. It is divided for purposes of administration into four provinces, each under a sub-commissioner : (1) the Coast Province (Seyyidieh), capital Mombasa ; (2) Ukamba, capital Machakos ; (3) Tana-land, including Witu, capital Lamu ; (4) Juba-land, capital Kismayu. The total population is estimated at 2,500,000, including 18,500 Asiatics and 390 Europeans and Eurasians. Mombasa (24,700) is the capital of the whole Protectorate and has a fine harbour which has been much improved by the construction of jetties and other works. It is connected with Zanzibar by a submarine cable, and with Lamu by a telegraph line *vid* Golbanti (Tana River). The principal other ports are Lamu and Kismayu towards the north, and Vanga and Takaungu towards the south. A railway is in course of construction towards Lake Victoria, Uganda. In February, 1893, about 120 miles were in operation

The customs revenue for the year 1896-97 amounted to 306,191 rupees,

and for the previous year 230,507 rupees. The imports for the year 1896-97 were valued at 3,925,597 rupees, and exports at 1,172,026 rupees, and those for the year 1895-96 at, imports 2,653,995 rupees, exports 1,106,461 rupees. Shipping entered, 1893, 100,602 tons; cleared, 100,388 tons. On June 30, 1892, the Sultan of Zanzibar withdrew his reserves under the Berlin Act, thereby placing all his dominions within the Free Zone. At the mainland ports 5 per cent. import duty is levied under the Brussels Act. The principal exports are ivory, india-rubber, cattle and goats, grain, copra, gum-copal, hides and horns, &c. The imports are Manchester goods, Bombay cloth, brass, wire, beads, provisions, &c. Mangrove-logs (borities) for building purposes are imported at Mombasa from other parts of the coast. Trade is at present principally in the hands of East Indian merchants (Banians).

Trade is steadily increasing, although it has lately been hampered in the southern parts of the Protectorate by the rebellion of Mubarak, which was, however, successfully put down in April, 1896, and a hopeful feeling now prevails. The Masai, who have given some trouble to caravans in the interior, seem likely, in future, to respect the British authority. The higher plateaux are largely covered with rich grass, and are considered particularly favourable for ranching operations.

Commissioner and Consul-General.—Sir Arthur H. Hardinge, K. C. M. G., C. B.

Sub-Commissioner at Mombasa.—C. H. Craufurd.

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

In July, 1896, this Protectorate was extended so as to include in addition to Uganda proper, Unyoro, and other countries to the west as far as the boundary of the British sphere (*see above*), as well as Usoga to the east. The Protectorate is administered by a Commissioner, but the infant son of King Mwanga nominally reigns in Uganda proper. Order is maintained by means of a trained force of Sudanese. Regular criminal courts have been established, and there is a kind of native parliament. Roads have been made since the British occupation, but outside trade will be impossible until the completion of the railway, the construction of which from the coast was begun in the latter part of 1895. The soil is exceedingly fertile and coffee is thought likely to succeed. The natives show much skill in iron-working, pottery, &c. The capital is Mengo, close to which is the British fort Kampala. The Commissioner resides at Port Alice on the Victoria Nyanza. Port Victoria, further east, is to be the terminus of the railway, and is 140 miles by road from Mengo, and 100 by the lake. Forts have been established in Unyoro and other districts on the borders of Uganda.

Both Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries have made many converts, and the adherents of the two communions long formed antagonistic factions, but their differences are now composed.

Commissioner and Consul-General.—E. J. L. Berkeley, C. B.

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

Sultan and Government.

THE Sultan, or more correctly, the Seyyid, Hamoud bin Mahomed bin Saïd, about 44 years of age, nephew of the late Sultans Ali, Khalifa and Burghash, succeeded to the Sultanate on the death of Seyyid Hamed bin Thwain on August 27, 1896. He was one of two claimants, and was selected by the British Government as being the most fitting.

Zanzibar dominions were gradually acquired by the Imams of Muscat at various dates between the years 1698 and 1807, partly by conquest from the Portuguese and partly from native chiefs. They were held as an appanage of

Muscat until the death of Seyyid Saïd, when, on a dispute as to the succession arising between Seyyid Thwain, of Muscat, uncle of the present Sultan of Zanzibar, and Seyyid Majid, of Zanzibar (both being sons of Seyyid Saïd), the dominions in Africa were made independent of the present State, and confirmed under Majid by an arbitration of Lord Canning (dated 1861), then Governor-General of India. Besides the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, and smaller islands, the Sultan's authority nominally extended along the coasts and indefinitely inland, from Warsheikh, in 3° N. lat., to Tunghi Bay, in 10° 42' S. lat., his influence, however, being exercised but a little way from the coast, except along a few trade routes. As mentioned above, the Sultan's dominions were gradually restricted in area between the years 1886 and 1890, until they finally included only the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

In October 1891, a regular Government was formed for Zanzibar, of which Sir L. Mathews is Prime Minister. All accounts are now kept in English and Arabic, and are always open to the inspection of the British Consul-General, and no new undertakings or additional expenditure can be incurred without his consent. On February 1, 1892, Zanzibar was declared a free port, but the importation of spirits, arms, powder, and mineral oils remains subject to regulation.

Area, Population, Religion.

The island of Zanzibar has an area of 625 square miles, and Pemba 360 square miles. The population of the island is estimated at 150,000, and that of the island of Pemba at 50,000. There is a considerable foreign population, mostly engaged in trading. There are about 50 Englishmen, 50 Germans, a few Americans, Frenchmen, Italians, Greeks, and Roumanians, the two latter nationalities being under British protection. There are also about 7,000 British Indian subjects, through whose hands almost the whole trade of Zanzibar and of East Africa passes, directly or indirectly. The town of Zanzibar has a population estimated at 30,000.

Mohammedanism is the religion of the country, most of the natives of the coast and islands being Sunnis of the Shafi school, though many are heathen; while the Sultan and his relatives are schismatics of the Ibadhi sect. There are Christian missions (Church of England, Wesleyan, Independent and Roman Catholic) on the island and far into the mainland.

There is a French hospital at Zanzibar, attended by French sisters of mercy, and a hospital at the Universities Mission. Sir Tharia Topan's hospital for Indians is now completed, but is not yet in use.

Justice.

Justice among the Sultan's subjects is administered by various 'Kazis,' with an appeal to H. H.; among Europeans by their consuls in all cases in which they are the accused or defendants. By a declaration signed December 16, 1892, the Sultan has delegated to the British Agent and Consul-General his right to try all cases in which a British subject is plaintiff or accuser, and the defendant or accused is a Zanzibar subject or the subject of a non-Christian state without a treaty. The British Court has also jurisdiction over all slaves originally freed by her Majesty's Agent and Consul General, but as the legal status of slavery was abolished on the 6th April, 1897, the relations between master and slave are no longer recognised by the Tribunals. Most of the civil cases are brought into the British Court, from which there is an appeal to the Bombay High Court. To it also pertains admiralty jurisdiction with reference to the slave trade, and it is a naval prize court, by virtue of the Zanzibar (Prize) Order in Council, 1888.

Finance and Commerce.

The revenue of the Sultan was mainly derived from customs dues and taxes on produce, chiefly cloves. Under the new arrangement with England the

Sultan's privy purse, which will be kept separate from the general revenue of the country, has been fixed at about 120,000 rupees annually, and the remainder of the revenue will be devoted to the charges for police, harbour improvements, and public works. All the public expenditure must receive the sanction of the Sultan and the British Agent and Consul-General.

There is a regular army of about 900 men, including police, under the command of General Raikes.

In 1895 the imports amounted to 1,293,646*l.*, and in 1896 to 1,275,470*l.*, and were distributed as follows:—From Great Britain, 118,022*l.**; British India, 385,537*l.*†; Sultan's dominions, Zanzibar and Pemba, 134,831*l.*†; German East Africa, 202,813*l.**; Germany, 64,597*l.*†; America, 90,975*l.**; Holland, 71,311*l.**; Madagascar, Mauritius, and Comoro Islands, 42,021*l.*†; British East Africa, 45,422*l.*†; Benadir Ports, 33,433*l.*; France, 17,566*l.*; other countries, 69,848*l.** The exports in 1895 amounted to 1,119,841*l.*; and in 1896 to 1,158,806*l.* In 1896 the chief exports were:—Piece-goods, 336,229*l.**; specie, 137,557*l.**; cloves, 102,045*l.**; ivory, 127,109*l.**; rice, 59,738*l.*†; copra, 64,802*l.**; rubber, 17,569*l.*†; gum copal, 16,060*l.*†; hides, 11,306*l.**; tortoiseshell, 8,160*l.*†; Sim-sim, 5,519*l.*†; chillies, 5,484*l.*; hippopotamus teeth, 5,285*l.**; other articles, 261,873*l.*†

In the year 1896, 166 vessels (other than coasting vessels) entered the port, amongst which were included:—59 vessels of 98,273 tons British, 60 vessels of 88,488 tons German, 27 vessels of 49,967 tons French.

There is a special coinage issued under the Sultan's authority, of which the Maria Theresa dollar is the unit; but the British Indian rupee is the coin now universally current, though in all business transactions the dollar is the standard of value. The dollar has a fixed value of 2 rupees 2 annas, and the rupee is worth 47 cents.

British Agent and Consul-General.—Sir Arthur H. Hardinge, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Consul.—Basil Cave, C.B.

Judge.—Walter B. Cracknall, C.M.G. *Assistant Judge.*—H. W. de Sausmarez.

Vice-Consuls.—V. K. Kestell-Cornish, D. MacLennan, H. C. C. Dundas.
Vice-Consul at Pemba.—D. R. O'Sullivan.

Books of Reference concerning British East Africa.

- Correspondence and Further Correspondence relating to Zanzibar. London, 1886-90.
Correspondence concerning the Abolition of the Legal Status of Slavery in Zanzibar and Pemba. London, 1897. Anti-Slavery Decree by Sultan of Zanzibar. Africa, No. 1 of 1890-91. Reports on the Slave Trade of the East Coast of Africa (Africa, No. 7), 1887-88 and Africa, No. 6 of 1890-91.
Report on the East Africa Protectorate by Sir A. Hardinge. London, 1897.
Foreign Office Reports. Annual Series. London.
Handbook of E. Africa. Intelligence Department, War Office, 1894.
Hertale's Treaties and the Map of Africa, by Treaty. 2nd ed, Vol. II. London, 1897.
Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. London.
East Africa Pilot.
Asha (Rev. R. P.), Two Kings of Uganda. 2nd ed. London, 1897.
Baumann (Oscar), Durch Masailand zur Nilquelle. 8. Berlin, 1894. Die Insel Sansibar. Published by the Verein für Erdkunde. Leipzig, 1897.
Bottogo (V.), Viaggi di Scoperto nel Cuore dell' Africa. II Giuba Esplorato. Rome, 1896.
Chanier (W. A.), Through Jungle and Desert. 8. London, 1896.
Colville (Sir H.), The Land of the Nile Springs. London, 1895.
Dece (L.), Three Years in Savage Africa. London, 1897.
FitzGerald (W. W. A.), Travels in the Coastlands of British East Africa. London, 1896.
Gregory (J. W.), The Great Rift Valley. 8. London, 1896.
Hönnel (Lieut. von), Discovery of Lakes Rudolf, &c. 2 vols. London, 1898.
Johnston (H. H.), Kilimanjaro. London, 1885.
Junker (W.), Travels in Africa, 1875-78. London, 1890. Travels in Africa, 1882-86. London, 1892.
Keltie (J. Scott), The Partition of Africa. 2nd ed. London, 1895.

* Increase as compared with 1895.

† Decrease.

- Lucard* (Capt. F. D.), *The Rise of our East African Empire*. 2 vols. London, 1898.
British East Africa and Uganda. London, 1892.
McDermott (F. L.), *British East Africa*. London, 1895.
MacDonald (J. R. L.), *Soldiering and Surveying in British East Africa*. London, 1897.
Meyer (Hans), *Across East African Glaciers*. [Translation contains Bibliography on this subject.] 8. London, 1891.
Peters (Dr.), *New Light on Dark Africa*. [Narrative of the German Emin Pasha Expedition.] 8. London, 1891.
Portal (Sir G.), *Mission to Uganda*. London, 1894.
Reclus (E.), *Géographie Universelle*. Vol. XIII. Paris, 1888. (English Edition. vols. x. and xii.)
Scott-Elliott (G. F.), *A Natur in Mid-Africa*. London, 1896.
Smith (A. Donaldson), *Through Unknown African Countries*. London, 1897.
Stanley (H. M.), *Through the Dark Continent*. 2 vols. London, 1878.
Thomson (Joseph), *To the Central African Lakes and Back*. 2 vols. London, 1881.
Thomson (Joseph), *Through Masal Land*. London, 1885.
Vandelieur (C. F. S.), *Two Years' Travel in Uganda, &c., and on the Upper Nile*. *Geographical Journal*, Vol. IX. (April, 1897). London, 1897.
White (A. Silva), *The Development of Africa*. London, 1890.
Wilson (Rev. C. T.) and *Folkin* (R. W.), *Uganda and the Egyptian Soudan*. 2 vols. London, 1882.
Travels of Burton, Speke, Grant, Baker, and Junker.
Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos. See WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.
Matabeleland. See SOUTH AFRICA (BRITISH).

MAURITIUS.

Constitution and Government.

The government of the British Colony of Mauritius, with its dependencies, Rodrigues, Diego Garcia, and the Seychelles Islands, is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, of which the officer in command of Her Majesty's troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Procureur-General, the Receiver-General, and the Auditor-General, and two elected members of the Council of Government are ex-officio members. There is also a Council of Government, consisting of the Governor and twenty-seven members, ten being elected, eight ex-officio, and nine nominated by the Governor. The official councillors comprise the five Executive members, the Collector of Customs, the Protector of Immigrants, and the Surveyor-General. The constitution was altered by letters patent dated September 16, 1885, which introduced an elective element into the Legislature. Under a moderate franchise ten members are now elected, one for each of the following districts:—Moka, Plaines Wilhems, Grand Port, Flacq, Savanne, Rivière Noire, Pamplemousses, Rivière du Rempart; and two for Port Louis.

Governor of Mauritius.—Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G. The Governor has a salary of 50,000 rupees, and the Colonial Secretary 13,500 rupees per annum.

Area and Population.

The island of Mauritius, lying in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, comprises an area of 705 English square miles. The following were the numbers of the population, according to the census taken in 1891:—

	Male	Female	Total
Total of resident population . . .	206,038	164,550	370,588
Military in Port Louis and elsewhere . .	721	—	721
Crews of mercantile shipping . . .	344	2	346
Total of population . . .	207,103	164,552	371,655

The estimated population at the end of 1896, was:—General population, 115,938; Indian, 259,004; total, 374,942. Two-thirds of the population consists of natives of African race, Chinese, mixed races, and whites. The number of Chinese was estimated at 3,358 on January 1, 1897. The birth-rate of 1896 was 30·5 per 1,000, and death-rate 41·9. Immigrants in 1896, 802; departures, 1,155. The capital of the colony, Port Louis, had, with its suburbs, an estimated population of 55,869 in 1896.

According to the census of 1891 there were 209,079 Hindoos, 115,438 Roman Catholics, 34,763 Mahometans, and 7,307 Protestants. State aid is granted to both Churches, the Roman Catholics receiving 102,520 rupees in 1896, and the Protestants 41,116 rupees; the Indians are mostly Hindoos.

Primary education is conducted partly in government, and partly in State-aided schools, 181 in 1896. The total government expenditure on education in 1896, including the Royal College, was 510,190 rupees. In 1896 the average number of pupils on the roll in primary schools was 18,207, and the average attendance 11,026. At the Royal College in 1896 the attendance was 209, and at the Royal College schools, 220.

The total number of convictions at the inferior courts in 1896 was 22,922 and at the Supreme Court, 36.

Finance, Defence, Commerce.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony for five years were:—

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Revenue.	7,473,029	8,103,922	8,534,427	8,273,622	8,849,181
Expenditure.	8,024,484	7,872,096	8,587,039	8,488,736	8,544,736

The principal sources of revenue in 1896 were: customs dues, 3,069,745 rupees; licences and permits, 2,411,477 rupees; railway traffic, 1,784,011 rupees.

The whole debenture debt of the colony in 1896 was:—Government Debenture Debt, 1,337,801*l.*; Poor Law Commission, 1,500*l.*

The municipal debt of Port Louis was 133,400*l.* sterling and 250,355 rupees.

The harbour of Port Louis is defended by Fort Adelaide and Fort George. The troops in the colony at the beginning of 1897 numbered 959. The total military expenditure for 1896 was 63,906*l.*, of which 20,250*l.* was paid by the colony.

The declared value¹ of the total imports and exports of the colony (exclusive of specie and bullion) was as follows in each of the last five years:—

Year	Total Imports	Total Exports
	Rupees	Rupees
1892	15,746,116	18,093,181
1893	18,899,939	22,176,486
1894	21,096,011	31,228,619
1895	20,125,402	27,247,635
1896	22,980,586	33,544,174

¹ The values of imports and exports are declared by importers and exporters, both being exclusive of charges and of exchange. They are given in rupees at the value of 2*s.* per rupee. The countries where the goods are shipped are taken as the countries of origin, unless the goods themselves or the bills of lading and invoices show a different origin in which case the country so disclosed is declared in the bill of entry.

Imports from United Kingdom, 3,855,229 rupees; exports to United Kingdom, 394,235 rupees.

The exports from the colony comprise, as staple article, unrefined sugar, 28,165,731 rupees in 1896; rum, 250,821 rupees; vanilla, 120,625 rupees; aloe fibre, 253,326 rupees; oil, coco-nut, 25,937 rupees. A large portion of the trade is with the British colonies of South Africa, Australia, and India.

The commercial intercourse of Mauritius with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, according to the Board of Trade Returns, for each of the last five years:—

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Imports from Mauritius into U. K.	£ 230,127	£ 250,497	£ 324,850	£ 97,795	£ 67,502
Exports of British Produce to Mauritius.	270,316	305,610	273,603	235,836	306,031

The chief articles of import from Mauritius into the United Kingdom are unrefined sugar, the value being 154,568*l.* in 1894; 54,449*l.* in 1895; 16,731*l.* in 1896; drugs, 8,731*l.* in 1895; 30,589*l.* in 1896; hemp and other fibres, 21,767*l.* in 1895; 15,107*l.* in 1896; caoutchouc, 1,410*l.* in 1896. The British exports to Mauritius in 1896 consisted principally of cotton goods, value 80,718*l.*; coal, 23,879*l.*; machinery, 8,985*l.*; iron, 30,163*l.*; manure, 32,906*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, 11,605*l.*; beer and ale, 8,416*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

The registered shipping in 1896 consisted of 66 sailing vessels of 8,088 tons (net), and 4 steamers of 131 tons; total, 70 vessels of 8,119 tons.

The number of vessels entered in 1895 was 391 of 394,371 tons, and cleared 387 of 388,466 tons.

The colony has two lines of railways with two branches, of a total length of 105 miles, the revenue from which in 1896 was 1,783,399 rupees, and expenditure 1,205,645 rupees.

There exists a complete system of telegraphs throughout the island of Mauritius, and a telegraph cable from Zanzibar to the Seychelles and thence to Mauritius. The number of letters, postcards, and newspapers which passed through the post office in 1896 was 2,317,436.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The standard coin of Mauritius is the Indian rupee, with its subdivisions. All accounts are kept in rupees.

The metric system decreed by the Government of India in 1871 came into force in Mauritius on May 1, 1878.

Dependencies.

SEYCHELLES.—Population, according to census of 1891, 16,440 (8,302 males, 8,138 females). Revenue 1896, 243,802 rupees; expenditure, 238,177 rupees; imports, 975,079 rupees; exports, 1,569,912 rupees. Principal exports: coco-nut oil, soap, vanilla, tortoiseshell, coffee, and cacao. Ships entered 1896, 72, including 10 men-of-war. There are 27 schools, with 2,214 pupils. Grants in aid 9,200 rupees. *Administrator:* H. Cockburn Stewart, C.M.G.

RODRIGUES (under a Magistrate).—18 miles long, 7 broad. Population (census 1891) 2,068 (1,154 males, 914 females); estimated population in 1896, 2,635; revenue, 1896, 9,076 rupees; expenditure, 22,985 rupees; imports (1896), 79,433 rupees; exports, 133,467 rupees.

Other dependencies are the St. Brandon or Cargados Islands, between 16° 50' and 16° 20' S. lat., and 56° 26' and 59° 41' E. long., mostly sand-banks; the Oil Islands, including the Chagos Islands, the Trois Frères, or Eagle Islands, and the Cosmoledo Islands, between 6° 40' and 9° 40' S. lat., and 72° 22' and 47° 48' E. long. There are besides the detached islands of Assumption, Aldabra, and Glorioso, none of them permanently uninhabited.

Diego Garcia, the largest of the Chagos group, in 7° S. lat., 72°-73° E. long., is 12½ miles long, 6½ miles wide, with 700 inhabitants, a large proportion negro labourers from Mauritius. 50,000 gallons of coco-nut oil exported annually.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Mauritius.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. London.

Colonial Office List. Annual. London.

Reports on Mauritius, and on Seychelles, Rodrigues, and Aldabra, in Colonial Reports Annual. London.

Statistical Abstract for the several colonial and other possessions of the United Kingdom. Annual. London.

Mauritius Blue Book. Annual.

Barkly (F. A.), From the Tropics to the North Sea. [Treats of the Seychelles]. London, 1897.

Chalmers (R.), A History of Currency in the British Colonies. London, 1893.

Decotter (N.) Géographie de Maurice et de ses Dépendances. Mauritius, 1891.

Epinay (Adrien d'), Renseignements pour servir à l'histoire de l'île de France jusqu'à l'année 1810 inclusivement. Mauritius, 1890.

Fleming (M.), Mauritius, or the Isle of France. 8. London, 1862.

Martin (R. Montgomery), The British Possessions in Africa. Vol. iv. History of the British Colonies. 8. London, 1834.

The Mauritius Almanac. Annual. Mauritius.

The Mauritius Civil List. Annual. Mauritius.

Uvienville (Le Baron d'), Statistique de l'île Maurice et ses dépendances. Mauritius, 1886.

NATAL.

Constitution and Government.

The colony of Natal, formerly an integral part of the Cape of Good Hope settlement, was erected in 1856 into a separate colony under the British Crown, represented first by a Lieutenant-Governor, and since 1882 by a Governor. A charter of constitution was granted in 1856, and modified in 1875 and 1879; the charter now in force was granted in 1893.

By the Constitution Act (Law No. 14, 1893), which came into force July 20, 1893, the legislative authority resides in the Queen, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. Her Majesty is represented by the Governor, whose assent (revocable within two years, in manner prescribed) is required to all bills before they become law. The Governor appoints the ministers, and with their advice, the members of the Legislative Council.¹ He issues writs for general election of members of the Legislative Assembly, fixes the place and time of the sessions of the legislative bodies, and may prorogue or dissolve the Assembly. He may also, by message, transmit the draft of any bill to be introduced in either house. The Legislative Council consists of eleven members, each of whom must be at least thirty years of age, must have resided ten years in the colony, and must be registered proprietor of real property of the net value of 500*l.* Members hold their seats for ten years, provision being made for the withdrawal of five at the end of the first five years. The President is appointed by the Governor.

¹ The first Legislative Council was nominated solely by the Governor.

The Legislative Assembly consists of thirty-seven members chosen by the electors. Each Legislative Assembly continues for four years, unless sooner dissolved. It meets annually or oftener, appoints its Speaker, and adopts (with the approval of the Governor) its own standing rules and orders. Money bills must originate in the Assembly, and the Legislative Council may accept or reject but not alter them. No money bill, however, for any purpose not first recommended to the Assembly by message of the Governor can be passed in the session in which it is proposed. No person can be a member of the Assembly who is not a duly qualified and registered elector. Members receive an allowance of 1*l.* a day during the session.

Electors are qualified by the possession of immovable property of the value of 50*l.*, by payment of rent for such property of the annual value of 10*l.*, or (having resided three years in the colony) by having an income of 96*l.* per annum, inclusive of allowances. Electors (1896), 9,208.

The executive authority resides in a body of not more than six ministers, each of whom must be, or must within four months become, a member of one of the legislative bodies. Each may sit or speak in either house, but may vote only in that of which he is a member.

Governor of Natal.—The Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G.; Private Secretary to Sir H. Robinson in Fiji, 1874; Private Secretary for New South Wales affairs, 1875; Colonial Secretary of Barbados, 1877; Secretary to the Government of Malta, 1883; Lieut.-Governor, 1884; Governor of Windward Islands, 1889. Appointed to Natal, 1893.

The Governor has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum.

The Ministry, as constituted October 4, 1897, is as follows:—

Premier and Colonial Secretary.—Mr. Binna.

Attorney-General and Minister of Education.—Mr. Bale.

Minister of Public Works.—Mr. Hime.

Minister of Native Affairs.—Mr. Hulett.

Colonial Treasurer.—Mr. Arbuckle.

Area and Population.

The colony has an estimated area of about 20,461 square miles, with a seaboard of about 200 miles. But the extent of some of the districts is all but unknown. The colony is divided into 26 Magisterial Districts.

The European population has more than doubled since 1879. The returns of the total population (1879 and 1891) were:—

—	1891	1879
Europeans . . .	46,788	22,654
Indians . . .	41,142	16,999
Kaffirs . . .	455,983	319,934
Grand total . .	543,913	361,587

Population of the borough of Durban, July 31, 1891, 25,512 (1895, 38,877); and of Pietermaritzburg, July 31, 1891, 17,500 (1895, 20,155).

In December, 1897, Zululand and British Amatongaland were incorporated with the colony of Natal. Zululand has an area of about 12,500 square miles with a population in 1896 of about 179,270 natives and 1,100 whites. Agriculture is carried on by the natives, but in times of scarcity, as in 1896, Government assistance has to be bestowed. Gold, silver, lead, copper, tin, iron, asbestos, and coal are found. Several gold mining companies have been

at work, but the result has not been encouraging. There is a main road through the territory with branch roads; also about 87 miles of telegraph line.

Instruction.

There are 2 Government high schools, 4 Government model schools, 2 Government art schools, 14 Government primary schools, 42 Government-aided schools, 255 Government-aided farmhouse schools, and a considerable number of private schools in the colony. Four of the aided schools are secondary schools for girls, and one is a home for deaf and dumb children. The aggregate number of pupils in regular attendance at the Government and inspected schools was 8,180 (1896); the average daily attendance 87 per cent. of the number on the registers. At the high schools there is an average daily attendance of 233 pupils. About 2,000 children attend private unaided schools, and it is estimated that only 200 white children are receiving no education. About 96 per cent. of the whole number of white children in the colony are being educated, the number of those receiving gratuitous education (1896) being 819. The direct Government expenditure on schools for 1895-96 is 46,000*l.* Fees paid by pupils in Government schools for 1895-96, 6,730*l.* Twenty-five bursaries of the annual value of 20*l.* each, tenable for three years, are established by the Government, and one exhibition of the annual value of 150*l.*, tenable for 4 years, at a University of the United Kingdom.

There are 145 schools for natives, with a total attendance of 7,049, which received in 1895-96 grants in aid to the amount of 5,600*l.*; and 28 schools for the children of Indians, with a total attendance of 1,842 in 1896, and for which a grant of 1,825*l.* was voted.

Finance.

The general revenue and expenditure of the colony, exclusive of loan funds, in the last five years ended June 30, were as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
1891-92	1,392,455	1,280,964
1892-93	1,069,678	1,099,858
1893-94	1,011,017	1,082,373
1894-95	1,169,780	1,148,098
1895-96	1,457,338	1,282,484

Railway receipts and ordinary expenditure are included in the foregoing statement.

The following are the principal items of ordinary revenue for the year ended June 30, 1896:—Railways, 745,703*l.*; customs, 265,369*l.*; excise, 19,612*l.*; land sales, 37,556*l.*; mails, 45,949*l.*; telegraphs, 22,080*l.*; stamps and licences, 28,123*l.*; native hut tax, 76,847*l.*

The principal items of expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1896, were: Railways, 391,053*l.*; public works, 66,929*l.*; defence, 107,150*l.* Total loan expenditure, 232,652*l.*

The Public Debt on June 30, 1896, was 8,054,343*l.*

Defence.

There is a body of mounted police numbering 490 Europeans, and of volunteers 1,391, including a volunteer naval defence corps of 90 men. The cost of the mounted police force for the year ended June 30, 1896 was 57,766*l.*, and the colony contributed 39,629*l.* to the expense of the volunteers during the same period.

Industry.

Of the total area of the colony 2,250,000 acres have been set apart for Native occupation, 7,598,319 acres have been acquired by grant from the Crown by Europeans, 1,569,601 acres have been sold on deferred payments, and about 700,000 acres remain unalienated from the Crown. Of the total area in 1896 229,393 acres were under cultivation by Europeans, the leading crop for export being sugar (produce, 1896, 110,839 cwt.), though large quantities of maize, wheat, oats, and other cereal and green crops are grown. Tea-planting has been recently introduced, 2,302 acres being under tea in 1896, the yield for the year 1896 being about 793,100 lbs. Estimated total number of acres under cultivation by Natives, 533,926.

Of live stock owned by Europeans in 1896 there were 242,165 horned cattle, 62,878 angora goats, 786,796 sheep, and 28,084 horses; and in possession of the Native population in 1896, there were 494,402 horned cattle, 308,309 goats, 20,595 sheep, and 22,872 horses.

The coal-fields of the Colony, which are of large extent, are now in direct communication with the seaport of Durban. The output for the year 1896 was 216,106 tons. The advantages accruing to the Colony from the permanent establishment of this industry will be considerable, but they depend in great measure on the establishment of an export trade. Some attempts have been made to utilise the rich beds of iron ore which have been found in many parts of the Colony.

Commerce.

The total value of imports and exports by sea has been as follows:—

Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1890	4,417,085	1,379,657
1892	3,165,249	1,480,606
1893	2,236,738	1,242,169
1894	2,316,596	1,197,611
1895	2,469,303	1,818,502
1896	5,437,863	1,785,375

About 70 per cent. of the imports are from, and 50 per cent. of the exports, to Great Britain.

The values of the principal imports and exports in 1896 were:—

Imports	1896	Exports	1896
	£		£
Apparel and slops . . .	353,514	Angora hair . . .	24,925
Haberdashery . . .	413,716	Hides and skins . . .	42,730
Flour, grain . . .	527,204	Sugar . . .	22,376
Leather goods, &c. . .	273,988	Coal . . .	88,334
Iron and goods . . .	570,218	Wool . . .	590,605
Cottons . . .	132,412	Gold, bar, &c. . .	102,624
Woollens . . .	101,859	Bark . . .	16,450
Machinery . . .	367,870	Spirits (rum) . . .	18
Wines, spirits, ales . . .	165,856		

The following is the value of the imports into Great Britain from Natal, and the exports from Great Britain of domestic produce and manufactures to Natal for six years, according to the Board of Trade Returns:—

—	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Natal	1,183,428	867,964	750,405	688,055	716,745	793,557
Exports of British produce to Natal	2,280,419	1,913,028	1,352,047	1,420,972	1,604,209	3,134,184

The wool imports into Great Britain from Natal amounted in 1896 to the value of 600,801*l.*; hides, 43,578*l.*; raw sugar, 17,366*l.* in 1894; 3,422*l.* in 1895; 2,405*l.* in 1896; coffee, 22,584*l.* in 1896; bark, 28,871*l.*; skins and furs, 20,729*l.* Much of the wool and other articles are from the neighbouring Dutch Republics, which also take one-third of the merchandise imported into Natal.

The chief articles exported from Great Britain to Natal in 1896 were apparel and haberdashery, 542,285*l.*; cottons, 187,219*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 464,052*l.*; leather, 220,092*l.*; machinery, 209,410*l.*; woollens, 137,648*l.*; hardware and cutlery, 54,548*l.*; spirits, 50,492*l.*; beer and ale, 26,679*l.*; carriages, 118,638*l.*; furniture, 61,766*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

In 1896 the registered shipping of the colony consisted of 13 sailing vessels of 675 tons, and 14 steamers of 2,050 tons; total, 27 vessels of 2,725 tons.

In 1896, 740 vessels of 1,071,196 tons entered, and 727 vessels of 1,063,797 tons cleared. Of the former 63 of 7,368 tons were from the United Kingdom direct; 308 of 578,348 tons from Cape Colony, including 199 of 457,201 tons from the United Kingdom. Of the vessels cleared, 45 of 62,593 tons cleared for the United Kingdom, and 190 of 353,873 tons for Cape Colony.

There are 402½ miles of railway open, all constructed and worked by the Government. The main line extends from the Port of Durban to Pietermaritzburg, and from thence to the border of the South African Republic, 307 miles distant from the Port, with an extension, now open, from the border to Johannesburg and Pretoria, the total distance by rail from Durban to Johannesburg being 483 miles, and from Durban to Pretoria 511 miles. There are branch lines as follows:—one extending northwards from Durban to Verulam, 19½ miles; another from South Coast Junction to Isipingo, 6½ miles; and the last but longest from the main line to Harrismith (Orange Free State) with a mileage of 59½ miles, 23½ of which run through the Orange Free State. The total cost of construction of the railways up to the end of the year 1896 was 6,117,211*l.* The revenue for 1896 was 1,136,213*l.*; expenditure, 421,989*l.* The net receipts for the year were equal to 11*l.* 9*s.* 0½*d.* per cent. upon capital.

Agent-General in London.—Sir. Walter Peace, K.C.M.G.

Secretary.—R. Russell.

Statistical and other Books of Reference.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. London.

Colonial Office List. Annual. London.

Illustrated Official Handbook of the Cape and South Africa. Edited by J. Noble. London, 1893.

Official Illustrated Handbook and Railway Guide of the Colony of Natal, by J. Forsyth Ingram. London, 1896.

Keane (A. H.), Africa, Vol. II. South Africa, London, 1895.

- Natal Almanack, Directory and Yearly Register. Annual. Pietermaritzburg.
 Natal Blue-book. Annual. Pietermaritzburg.
 Frecis of Information concerning Zululand, prepared in the Intelligence Division of the War Office. London, 1895.
 Report on the Mining Industry of Zululand for the year 1896. By J. J. Garrard. Pietermaritzburg, 1897.
 Statistical Abstract for the several colonial and other possessions of the United Kingdom. Annual. 8. London.
 Bird (John), The Annals of Natal, 1495-1845. 8. Pietermaritzburg, 1888.
 Brooks (Henry), Natal: a History and Description of the Colony. 8. London, 1887.
 Cullingsworth's Natal Almanac. Annual. Durban.
 Ingram (J. F.), Natalia: History of Natal and Zululand. London, 1897.
 Noble (J.), Illustrated Handbook for the Cape and South Africa. 8. London, 1898.
 Pease (Walter), Our Colony of Natal. Published by permission of the Natal Government. London, 1884. Notes on Natal. London, 1893.
 Russell (R.), Natal, the Land and its Story. 5th ed. 8. Pietermaritzburg, 1897.
 Silver (S. W.), Handbook to South Africa, including the Cape Colony, Natal, the Diamond Fields, &c. 8. London, 1891.
 Statham (F. R.), Blacks, Boers, and British. London, 1882.
 Trollope (Anthony), South Africa. 2 vols. 9. London, 1878.
 Tyler (J.), Forty Years in Zululand. (Missionary work.) 8. Boston, 1891.

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.

This important region occupies the whole of the coast line between Lagos and Cameroons, excepting that between the Forcados and Brass Rivers, which falls within the Niger Territories. On the N.W. the boundary between the Protectorate and Lagos Colony follows a line commencing on the sea-shore ten miles to the N.W. of the Benin River, and runs parallel to that river until it reaches the Lagos Creek. Thence it follows the boundary of the Benin country, which is included within the Protectorate. The boundary on the west between the Protectorate and that part of the Niger Territories administered by the Royal Niger Company follows the Forcados River up to Ganagana, then proceeds N.E. for 10 miles and N. for 50 miles. On the east the boundary starts midway between the Nun and Brass mouths of the Niger, and proceeds to Idu on the Oratshi or Aegenni River. These boundaries are subject to modification according to local requirements. The boundary between the German Cameroons and the Niger Coast Protectorate proceeds from the head of the Rio del Rey Estuary to the rapids of the Cross River in 9° 8', and thence to a point to the east of Yola on the Benue River. The district was placed under British protectorate by treaties made in 1884. In 1891 the government was intrusted to an Imperial Commissioner and Consul-General, with administrative and judicial powers, and the power of imposing taxation. Since then consular administration has been established and consular courts constituted. There are two military posts, and other two are about to be established in the interior. No trustworthy estimate can be formed of the population.

Fully nineteen-twentieths of the extensive trade is in the hands of British merchants. Imports (1894-95), 739,864*l.*; exports, 825,098*l.*; imports (1895-96), 750,975*l.*; exports, 844,333*l.* Customs revenue (1894-95), 117,423*l.*; (1895-96), 151,244*l.* Three fourths of the import and half the export trade is with the United Kingdom, the greater part of the remainder being with France, Germany, and Holland. The chief products exported are palm oil, palm kernels, india-rubber, ivory, ebony, camwood, indigo, gums, barwood, hides, and a little cacao; and the imports consist of cloth, calico, hardware, spirits, tobacco, gunpowder, guns, rice, bread, salt, pickled meat, matchets, soap, pottery, and fancy articles. The leading trade stations in the Oil Rivers District are Old Calabar (Duke Town and Creek Town),

Qua Eboe, Opobo (town) and Azumewi, Ohumbela, Ogogo, Esséne, &c. (interior Opobo); New Calabar—including Degama, Bakana, Buguma, Okrika, &c.—Bonny, Brass, Warri, Benin. At the ports of the Protectorate in the year 1895-96 there entered 127 British vessels of 166,445 tons, and cleared 128 of 167,410 tons.

The majority of the merchants trading in the Protectorate amalgamated in 1889 into the African Association, Limited, of Liverpool, with a nominal capital of 2,000,000*l.*, with power to increase as far as 5,000,000*l.* The subscribed capital is stated as 425,000*l.*

Imperial Commissioner and Consul-General, H. D. R. Moor, C.M.G.

NIGER TERRITORIES.

These are governed by the Royal Niger Company, under a charter issued on July 10, 1886. Its capital of a little over 1,000,000*l.* is fully subscribed, and it has powers to increase indefinitely. Its foundation dates from 1882, when it was formed under the name of The National African Company, Limited, with the object of obtaining these regions for Great Britain. This was effected in 1884-86 by means of about 300 treaties with native States and tribes, including the territories of Sokoto and Borgu. Since then 200 further treaties have been made, completely filling up the gaps.

According to the Anglo-French Agreement of August 5, 1890, the limit between the British and French spheres on the Niger is a line from Say, on the Niger, to Barraua on Lake Chad, 'drawn in such a manner as to comprise in the sphere of the Niger Company all that fairly belongs to the Kingdom of Sokoto, the line to be determined by Commissioners to be appointed.' In accordance with the Anglo-German agreements of July and August, 1886, and November 15, 1893, the limit between the British and German spheres of influence is a line drawn from the point on the Cross River, "about 9° 8' of longitude east of Greenwich, marked 'Rapids' on the English admiralty chart," to a point on the river Benue three miles below the centre of the main mouth of the river Faro—or about 30 miles east of Yola—and thence to a point on the southern shore of Lake Chad, "situated 35 minutes east of the meridian of the centre of the town of Kuka," the capital of Bornu. This Anglo-German agreement and the Anglo-French agreement of 1890 thus secure to British influence the large Western portion of the important kingdom of Bornu. Total area of Niger Territories and the regions secured to the Company's influence by the above international agreements is estimated at 500,000 square miles; population variously estimated from 20,000,000 to 35,000,000.

The Fulah empire of Sokoto is the most populous and extensive in the whole of the Sudan. The king of Gando, in the middle Niger Valley, as well as all the other Fulah chiefs, recognise the suzerainty of the Sultan, who has conferred on the Royal Niger Company sovereign power throughout a large part of his dominions, and jurisdiction, civil, criminal, and fiscal, over non-natives throughout the remainder. Sokoto and Gando together cover an area of 219,500 square miles, with a population of 15,000,000. The empire, which is conterminous on the east with Bornu, on the west with the Borgu and Mossi countries, and stretches from the Sahara southwards to the unexplored regions beyond Adamawa, is rich in agricultural resources. Cotton is largely grown and manufactured, and leather ware is exported in exchange for salt from the Sahara and European goods.

The Sultan of Sokoto exercises direct jurisdiction over only a comparatively small portion of his dominions, most of which are ruled by tributary vassal

kings and chiefs. The Niger Company has forestalled any questions as to title or sovereignty by making alternative treaties with these vassal kings. Wurno is the present capital of the empire, on the river Gandi, population 15,000. There are a great many other large centres of population and busy market towns, such as Gando, capital of the Kingdom of Gando; Yola, capital of Adamawa, population 12,000; Kano, 35,000; Bida, 90,000; Gerki, 15,000; Kebbi, 22,000; Yakoba, 50,000; Tessawa, 12,000; Katsena, 7,500; Gurin, 12,000; Duku, 15,000; Illorin, 50,000. Islam is the religion of the dominant class, but paganism still prevails largely throughout the empire.

BORGU, which is attached to the Company by treaty similar to that with Sokoto, occupies a considerable portion of the right bank of the middle Niger to the south of Gandu and north of Illorin, two of the provinces of the Sokoto empire. Borgu, which is also known under the name of Bussang, extends westward to the meridian of Greenwich, and thus forms the northern boundary of Dahomey. Its military power must be considerable, as it has throughout this century successfully resisted the attacks of the Fulah empire. No trustworthy statistics of this country are available. Both its government and people are Pagan. The Company maintains two military posts in Borgu—one being at Leaba, about 30 miles south of Boussa, the other at Fort Goldie, 30 miles south of Leaba.

The present capital of the Niger Territories is at Asaba, where the chief justice of the supreme court resides, and where are also the central prison, civil and military hospitals, and other public buildings. The headquarters of the company's military force are at Lokoja. The other principal settlements are at Akassa (port of entry), Abo, Abutshi, Atani, Bakundi, Donga, Egga, Ganagana (port of entry), Ibi, Idah, Leaba, Loko, Odeni, and Yola, the last being only about 200 miles from Lake Chad. The trade in these inland territories is as yet in its infancy, as the Company has been almost entirely absorbed in the preliminary work of establishing order and putting down slave-raiding. For this purpose it maintains a force of about 1,000 black troops—chiefly Hausas—commanded by British officers lent by the War Office, and provided with ample artillery. The principal exports are gums, hides, indiarubber, ivory, kernels, palm oil, and vegetable butter, but a great variety of minor products are also exported. Considerable plantations of coffee and cocoa have been started, and a botanic garden created. The chief imports are cottons, silks, woollens, earthenware, hardware, beads, tobacco, and salt. Heavy duties have been imposed by the Company on spirits and gunpowder. The importation of spirits into regions north of latitude 7° N. (stated to form nineteen-twentieths of the Territories) is now prohibited. Tobacco and salt are also taxed. All other imports are free. The revenue is principally raised by export duties.

The government is conducted by the Council in London, of which the president is Sir George Taubman Goldie, K.C.M.G., the vice-president, the Earl of Scarborough.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE ON NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE AND NIGER TERRITORIES.

- Annual Reports of the Royal Niger Company.
 Papers Relating to the Massacre of British Officials near Benin. London, 1897.
 Travels of Clapperton, R. Lander, Richardson, Barth, Rohlf.
 Bacon (R. H.), The City of Blood. [Benin]. London, 1897.
 Botaragon (Captain), The Massacre in Benin. London, 1897.
 Goldie (Hugh), Old Calabar and its Mission, 1890.
 Harford-Battersby (C. F.), Niger and Yoruba Routes. 2 vols. London, 1895-96.
 Hutchinson, Narrative of the Niger, Tshadda, and Binué Exploration.
 Hodges (F. E.), Consular Jurisdiction in the Niger Coast. London, 1895.
 Keltie (J. Scott), The Partition of Africa. 2nd. ed. London, 1895.

Lucas (C. P.), *Historical Geography of the British Colonies*. Vol. III. Oxford, 1894.

MacDonald (Sir C. M.), Paper in Proceedings R. G. S., 1891.

Robinson (C. H.), *Hausaland: Fifteen Hundred Miles through the Central Soudan*. 8. London, 1896.

Mookler-Ferryman (A. F.), *Up the Niger*. London, 1892.

Thomson (J.), 'Mungo Park,' and Proc. R. Geographical Soc. (1886).

Trotter (Colonel J. K.), *The Niger Sources*. London, 1897.

Vandelour (S.), Nupe and Illorin. In *Geographical Journal* for October, 1897. London.

Nyasaland. See CENTRAL AFRICA (BRITISH).

Pondoland. See CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

SOUTH AFRICA (BRITISH).

UNDER the title of "Rhodesia" is included the whole of the region lying between the north and west of the South African Republic and the 22nd degree of south latitude and the southern boundaries of the Congo Free State, and having as its eastern and western boundaries the Portuguese and German spheres. The River Zambezi divides it into two portions, which may be described as Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia (see Central Africa, British) respectively.

Of Southern Rhodesia the precise western boundary is thus defined in the Anglo-German Agreement of 1890:—

"In South-West Africa, the sphere in which the exercise of influence is reserved to Germany is bounded—(1) To the south by a line commencing at the mouth of the Orange River, and ascending the north bank of that river to the point of its intersection by the 20th degree of east longitude. (2) To the east by a line commencing at the above-named point, and following the 20th degree of east longitude to the point of its intersection by the 22nd parallel of south latitude. It runs eastward along that parallel to the point of its intersection by the 21st degree of east longitude; thence it follows that degree northward to the point of its intersection by the 18th parallel of south latitude; it runs eastward along that parallel till it reaches the River Chobe, and descends the centre of the main channel of that river to its junction with the Zambezi, where it terminates."

Its eastern boundary is defined in the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement of the 11th of June, 1891, as follows:—

"By a line which, starting from a point opposite the mouth of the River Aroangwa or Loangwa, runs directly southwards as far as the 16th parallel of south latitude, follows that parallel to its intersection with the 31st degree of longitude east of Greenwich, thence running eastward direct to the point where the River Mazoe is intersected by the 33rd degree of longitude east of Greenwich; it follows that degree southward to its intersection by the 18° 30' parallel of south latitude; thence it follows the upper part of the eastern slope of the Manica plateau southwards to the centre of the main channel of the Sabi, follows that channel to its confluence with the Lunte, whence it strikes direct to the north-eastern point of the frontier of the South African Republic, and follows the eastern frontier of the Republic, and the frontier of Swaziland, to the River Maputo.

"It is understood that, in tracing the frontier along the slope of the plateau, no territory west of longitude 32° 30' east of Greenwich shall be comprised in the Portuguese sphere, and no territory east of longitude 33° east of Greenwich shall be comprised in the British sphere. The line shall, however, if necessary, be deflected so as to leave Mutassa in the British sphere, and Maasi-kessi in the Portuguese sphere."

In 1888 the portion of the Southern region included in Matabeleland and

Mashonaland was declared to be within the British sphere of influence, and on the 29th of October, 1889, a Royal Charter was granted to the British South Africa Company, conferring upon it large powers of administration to carry out the objects for which it was formed, the principal being to extend northwards the railway and telegraph systems of the Cape Colony and Bechuanaland, to encourage emigration and colonization, to promote trade and commerce, and to develop and work mineral and other concessions.

The most important parts of this territory are Matabeleland with an area of 61,000 square miles, and a population estimated at 240,000, and Mashonaland, with an area of 80,000 square miles and estimated population of 210,000, both tracts of country being rich in gold reefs and other minerals, the Mashona plateaus being well adapted for culture and European settlement. The Company has also undertaken the administration and development of the territories north of the Zambezi and west of the Nyasaland Protectorate. The entire area of its operations covers about 600,000 square miles.

In 1890 a force of pioneers, after constructing roads, &c., for a distance of 400 miles to Mount Hampden, was disbanded, and allowed to peg off auriferous claims. Forts were erected at Tuli, Victoria, Charter, and Salisbury. In 1893 the power of the Matabele Chief, Lo Bengula, was broken, and on November 4 the Company's forces entered Bulawayo without opposition. The year 1896, however, was marked by risings of tribes in Matabeleland and Mashonaland, which have now been suppressed.

The British South Africa Company has extended the Cape Government railway system from Kimberley to Vryburg, a distance of 126 miles, and this section has been taken over by the Cape Government. The line has been continued northwards by the Bechuanaland Railway Company and the section completing the extension to Bulawayo is open for traffic. The Beira Railway Company has been formed to construct the railway between Beira and Mashonaland, and a total length of 118 miles to Chimoio is now open. The further extension of this line to the Portuguese frontier (55 miles) is in hand, and was expected to reach Umtali before the end of 1897; thence the Mashonaland Railway Company will carry the line to Salisbury. The Company has extended the telegraph system from Mafeking to Salisbury in Mashonaland, over 800 miles, from Palachwe to Bulawayo and Salisbury, and from Salisbury *via* Umtali to Chimoio. In the Bulawayo district the telegraph system has been very considerably developed; the telephone is in operation, and telephonic communication was, in the autumn of 1897, being completed between Gwelo, Ingwenia, and the Selukwe.

The extension of the telegraph system from Salisbury to Zomba, in Nyasaland, and thence to Uganda, is in progress.

In Rhodesia distinct gold-fields have been discovered, their united area being estimated at 5,250 square miles. Other minerals have been discovered, silver, copper, blende, tin, antimony, arsenic, lead, and coal.

There are townships at Salisbury (the capital of Rhodesia), Victoria, Umtali, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Enkeldoorn, and Melsetter, and the demand for building sites is increasing. In Mashonaland by March, 1895, about 5,000 square miles had been surveyed: and in Matabeleland 1,070 farms, aggregating 6,400,000 acres, had been pegged out and registered.

At Salisbury, Bulawayo, and Umtali, there are Government offices, banks, churches, hotels, schools, public libraries, and hospitals; there is also an hospital at Gwelo. Sanitary boards have been established, and good government throughout the country provided for. Several newspapers are published at Salisbury and Bulawayo. By the new postal route *via* Bulawayo, London and Salisbury are brought within 24 days of each other.

The capital of the Company was originally 1,000,000*l.*; in 1893 it was increased to 2,000,000*l.*; in 1895, to 2,500,000*l.*; and on November 6, 1896, it was resolved that it should be increased to 3,500,000*l.* Revenue now accrues from mining, trading, and professional licenses, stand holdings, and postal and telegraph services.

Important administrative changes, introducing several local officials to be appointed and paid by the British Government, are in contemplation.

REFERENCES.

- Reports of the Select Committee on the Incursion into the South African Republic, &c., with Evidence. London, 1897.—Report of Select Committee of the Care of Good Hope House of Assembly on the Jameson Raid. London, 1897.
- Annual Report of the British South Africa Company.
- Papers respecting the Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, signed June 11, 1891. [Manica Arbitration.] London, 1897.
- Alderson* (Col.), With the Mounted Infantry in Mashonaland, London, 1897.
- Beut* (J. Th.), The Ruined Cities of Mashonaland. 8. London, 1893.
- Brown* (A. S. and G. G.), Guide to South Africa. London, 1897.
- Bryce* (J.), Impressions of South Africa. London, 1897.
- Deele* (L.), Three Years in Savage Africa. London, 1897.
- Foa* (E.), Du Cap au Lac Nyasse. Paris, 1897.
- Greenwell* (W. P.), Geography of Africa South of the Zambesi. 8. London, 1893.
- Hervet* (Sir E.), The Map of Africa by Treaty, 2 Ed. London, 1897.
- Keane* (A. H.), Africa. Vol. II., South Africa. London, 1895.
- Keltie* (J. Scott), The Partition of Africa. 2 Ed. [Contains Bibliographical Appendix of works on Africa.] London, 1895.
- Knight* (E. F.), Rhodesia of To-day. London, 1893.
- Laing* (D. T.), The Matabele Rebellion, 1896. London, 1897.
- Leonard* (A. G.), How we made Rhodesia. London, 1896.
- Lucas* (C. K.), Historical Geography of the British Colonies. Vol. IV. Oxford, 1897.
- Mathers* (E. F.), Zambesia. London, 1891.
- Plumer* (H.), An Irregular Corps in Matabeleland. London, 1897.
- Powell* (R. S. S. Baden), The Matabele Campaign, 1896. London, 1897.
- Purvis* (W. F.), and *Biggs* (L. V.), South Africa, its People, Progress, and Problems. London, 1896.
- Schulz* (Aurel) and *Hammar* (August), The New Africa. London, 1897.
- Selous* (F. C.), Travel and Adventure in South-East Africa. London, 1893. Sunshine and Storm in Rhodesia. London, 1896.
- Statham* (F. B.), South Africa as it is. London, 1897.
- Sykes* (F. W.), With Plumer in Matabeleland. London, 1897.
- Tangye* (H. L.), In New South Africa. London, 1896.
- Theal* (G. MacCall), South Africa. 4 Ed. London, 1897.
- Toit* (S. J. du), Rhodesia Past and Present. London, 1897.
- Willoughby* (Sir J. C.), A Narrative of Further Excavations at Zimbabwe (Mashonaland). London, 1894.
- Whitmot* (Hon. A.), Monomotapa: its Monuments and History. London, 1896.—Story of the Expansion of South Africa. London, 1894.
- Worsfold* (W. B.), South Africa: a Study in Colonial Administration. 2 Ed. London, 1897.
- Youngusband* (F. E.), South Africa of To-day. London, 1897.

ST. HELENA.

Governor.—R. A. Sterndale (500*l.*), assisted by a council of five.

St. Helena, of volcanic origin, is about 800 miles from Ascension Island, the nearest land, and 1,200 from the west coast of Africa. Its importance as a port of call was greatly lessened by the opening of the overland route to India, and also by the Suez Canal. Area, 47 square miles. Population in 1891, 4,116, inclusive of 179 garrison and 60 shipping. Births, 1894, 102; deaths, 73; marriages, 21. Emigrants about 200 annually to the Cape and United States. Four Episcopal, 3 Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic chapels. Education, 12 schools, with 750 pupils; 4 of the schools receiving a Government grant of 428*l.* in 1896.

The following tables give statistics for St. Helena :—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	7,691	8,457	11,066	9,762	9,161
Expenditure .	7,445	7,637	9,778	8,063	8,872
Exports ¹ .	7,863	4,976	5,052	4,314	4,739
Imports .	30,386	39,193	31,777	33,744	30,950

¹ Including specie: 6,721*l.* in 1892; 4,056*l.* in 1893; 3,875*l.* in 1894; 3,980*l.* in 1895; 3,998*l.* in 1896.

Savings-bank deposits 16,410*l.* in 1896. Total estimated value of island wealth, 200,000*l.* Public debt, Nil. The exports to Great Britain in 1896 were 4,021*l.*; imports from Great Britain, 21,233*l.* The total and British tonnage entered and cleared :—

Tonnage	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Total . .	74,161	81,161	87,346	73,888	89,137
British . .	68,972	73,418	86,262	71,549	87,023

The Post Office traffic from St. Helena in 1896: 20,052 letters, 2,526 books, papers, parcels, and 480 post cards. There are 13 miles of telegraph wire.

St. Helena is largely used as a recruiting station for the West African Squadron. Battery of Royal Artillery, 1 company of infantry; 4 heavy guns on height over port.

Colonial Report. Annual London.

Brooke's History of St. Helena.

FKM (A. B.), West African Islands. 8. London, 1885.

Morris (D.), Agricultural Resources of St. Helena.

Melliss's Physical and Topographical Description of St. Helena.

Sierra Leone. See WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

Sokotra. Somali Coast. See ADEN.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA.

A small group of islands in the Atlantic, half-way between the Cape and S. America, in 37° 6' S. lat. 12° 1' W. lon. Until the death of Napoleon I. they were occupied by a garrison. Besides Tristan da Cunha and Gough's Island, there are Inaccessible and Nightingale Islands, the former two and the latter one mile long, and a number of rocks. The population consists mainly of the families of shipwrecked sailors and wives from St. Helena, and numbered about 64 in December, 1896. There are 450 head of cattle and about 500 sheep on the island, and both beef and mutton are excellent. Pigs and geese are plentiful. Beans, potatoes, and apples are grown. The only dwellings are a few cottages on one side of the mountain.

WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

These are four in number, all Crown colonies: GOLD COAST, LAGOS, GAMBIA, and SIERRA LEONE.

The **Gold Coast** stretches for 350 miles along the Gulf of Guinea, between 5° W. long., and 2° E. long. *Governor*, (4,000l.). There are an Executive and Legislative Council, both nominated, with two unofficial members in latter. Area estimated at 15,000 square miles, including protectorate, 46,600. Estimated population, 1,473,882; of whom about 150 are Europeans. Chief towns: Accra, 16,267; Elmina, 10,530; Cape Coast Castle, 11,614; Kwitta, Saltpond, and Winneba. Government elementary schools at Accra and Cape Coast, but education mainly in the hands of the various religious bodies, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, and German Missions; 11,296 scholars; Government contributed 3,400l. in 1895-96. Staple products and exports, palm oil, palm kernels, and india-rubber; the export of valuable native woods is increasing. Gold found in many parts and now being worked. Telegraphs 512 miles, including three miles of cable. In 1895-6 a military expedition proceeded from the Gold Coast to Kumasi, the capital of Ashanti, the king of which made his submission to her Majesty's representative. The country has been definitely placed under British protection and there is a British Resident at Kumasi.

Lagos, an island on the Slave Coast to the east of the Gold Coast, the protectorate extending along the coast between 2° and 6° E. long., and for some distance inland. *Governor*, Major H. E. McCullum, R.E., C.M.G. (3,500l.). Executive and Legislative Councils, nominated. Area, including protectorate, 1,500 square miles; estimated population, 100,000, including about 200 whites. Including Yoruba, area 20,070 square miles; population, 3,000,000; Christians, 6,000; Mohammedans, 12,000; the rest Pagans. 31 schools; 3,371 pupils; exclusive of Mohammedan schools. Principal products and exports: palm oil and kernels, ivory, gum copal, cotton, rubber, cocoa, and coffee. Cattle in 1896, 784; horses, 45; sheep, 1,986; pigs, 2,729. Chief imports: spirits, tobacco, cotton goods, hardware. Trade mainly with Great Britain, Brazil, and Germany.

Gambia, at the mouth of the river Gambia, formerly formed part of the West African Settlements, but in December 1888 was erected into an independent colony. *Administrator*, R. B. Llewelyn, C.M.G. (1,500l.). Executive and Legislative Council nominated. 2,700 square miles, population, 50,000. Area of settlement proper, 69 square miles; population (1894), 14,978, including 62 whites, 5,300 Mohammedans, 2,385 Christians (Protestants and Roman Catholics); 5 schools, with 861 pupils enrolled; Government grant, proportionate to results (1895, 329l.). In 1895, 219 prisoners were tried, and 171 convicted. Chief town, Bathurst, on the island of St. Mary, 6,000 inhabitants. Chief products and exports: ground nuts, hides, bees-wax, rice, cotton, corn, india-rubber.

Sierra Leone includes the island of Sherbro, and much adjoining territory. *Governor*, Colonel Frederic Cardew, C.M.G. (2,500l.); assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils, nominated. It extends from the Scarcies River to the north, to the border of Liberia in the south, 180 miles. Area, 15,000 square miles; population, 180,000. Sierra Leone proper 4,000 square miles; population (census, 1891), 74,835, of whom 224 are whites. Protestants, 40,790; Catholics, 571; Mohammedans, 7,396; the rest Pagans. In 1896, 85 elementary and 6 high schools, with 10,500 pupils; Government grant in aid, 872l. Fourah Bay College is affiliated to the University of Durham. Chief town, Freetown, 30,033 inhabitants—headquarters of H.M.'s forces in West Africa, 800 men of the West India Regiment, besides engineers and artillery. Armed

constabulary force of 570 men chiefly for frontier defence. Freetown, the greatest seaport in West Africa, is a second-class Imperial coaling station, with an excellent harbour fortified with several batteries of heavy guns. There is a supreme court, and police and petty debt courts in each district; offences in 1896, 2,139. Chief products and exports: palm oil and kernels, benni seed, ground nuts, kola nuts, india-rubber, copal, hides. Many skilled workers in gold and silver. Trade considerably diminished owing to activity of the French in their neighbouring colonies. Government savings banks with 37,322*l.* deposited in 1896. There are good roads, and much traffic on the many lagoons and canals. The following are the statistics of the four colonies:—

Revenue	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Lagos	68,421	115,317	137,017	142,049	179,745
Gold Coast	183,074	201,783	218,261	230,076	237,460
Sierra Leone	86,866	92,769	98,838	97,851	104,998
Gambia	30,977	31,899	23,798	20,561	26,172
Total	369,338	441,768	477,914	491,537	548,370

Leading item of revenue (1896): Customs, Lagos, 162,515*l.*; Gold Coast, 204,975*l.*; Sierra Leone, 79,328*l.*; Gambia, 20,029*l.*

Expenditure	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Lagos	86,513	101,251	124,829	144,484	168,445
Gold Coast	158,104	178,934	226,932	265,289	282,278
Sierra Leone	83,852	84,691	93,100	96,690	116,183
Gambia	28,740	38,143	31,640	28,867	25,301
Total	357,209	403,019	476,501	535,330	592,207

The public debt of Sierra Leone (1896), consists of a loan originally of 50,000*l.*, of which 25,000*l.* is outstanding. The others have no public debt.

Exports	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Lagos	577,083	836,295	821,682	985,595	975,263
Gold Coast	665,064	722,107	850,343	877,804	792,111
Sierra Leone	420,451	398,664	426,499	452,604	449,038
Gambia	172,197	204,721	149,143	93,537	116,981
Total	1,834,795	2,161,787	2,247,667	2,409,540	2,333,388

Chief exports (1896) from Lagos: palm kernels, 343,206*l.*; palm-oil, 159,150*l.*; rubber, 347,721*l.* Gold Coast: rubber, 313,817*l.*; palm-oil, 126,857*l.*; palm kernels, 85,349*l.*; gold dust, 86,186*l.* Sierra Leone: palm kernels, 151,846*l.*; rubber, 79,196*l.*; and kola nuts, 38,352*l.* Gambia (1895): ground nuts, 55,827*l.*; rubber, 18,879*l.*

202 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

Imports	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Lagos	522,041	749,027	744,561	815,815	901,475
Gold Coast	597,095	718,353	812,830	931,537	910,211
Sierra Leone	413,117	417,466	478,025	427,337	494,688
Gambia	169,973	166,509	130,349	97,399	110,324
Total	1,702,226	2,051,355	2,165,765	2,272,088	2,416,698

The recorded values and quantities are, in general, those disclosed by invoices and declarations, but spirits are gauged and measured. At Gambia the cost of freight, insurance, and packages is added to the invoice value of imports, and the cost of packages is added to the declared value of exports. The countries of origin and destination are those shown by the shipping documents.

The chief imports (1896) of Lagos were : cotton goods, 350,000*l.*; spirits, 54,059*l.*; tobacco, 16,922*l.* Gold Coast : cottons, 218,696*l.*; spirits, 81,719*l.*; tobacco, 21,753*l.* Sierra Leone : cottons, 175,063*l.*; spirits, 16,408*l.*; tobacco, 20,242*l.* Gambia (1895) : cotton goods, 15,843*l.*; spirits, 2,659*l.*; tobacco, hardware. According to the Board of Trade returns, the total imports into the United Kingdom in 1896 from the West African colonies amounted to 1,909,709*l.*; and the exports of British produce and manufactures to these colonies amounted to 1,321,902*l.*

Tonnage of all the vessels entered and cleared at the West African Colonies, and of British vessels entered and cleared, for five years :—

—		1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Total Tonnage	Lagos	679,354	694,840	685,573	795,052	721,508
	Gold Coast	826,910	830,766	1,006,053	1,053,366	1,103,836
	Sierra Leone	800,695	746,512	962,046	1,021,870	1,076,260
	Gambia	217,424	228,706	229,702	188,196	231,625
	Total	2,524,382	2,500,824	2,983,374	3,058,484	3,133,229
British Tonnage	Lagos	506,392	526,032	500,196	570,033	569,272
	Gold Coast	525,842	564,652	695,309	744,615	729,096
	Sierra Leone	589,671	574,581	828,712	780,697	805,684
	Gambia	151,672	162,401	183,317	150,871	151,987
	Total	1,773,577	1,827,666	2,207,534	2,246,266	2,256,039

The currency, weights, and measures are the same as those used in Great Britain.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The Annual Blue Books of the various Colonies, and Reports thereon.
 The Colonial Office List. Annual.
 Statistical Abstract for the Colonies. Annual.
 Sierra Leone. Report and General Statistics of Census of 1891.
Bansbury (G. A. L.), Sierra Leone; or, The White Man's Grave. 8. London, 1888.
Blyden (E. W.), Christianity, Islam, and the Negro Race. 8. London, 1889.
Boyle (F.), Through Fantee-land and Coomassie. 8. London, 1874.

Ellis (A. B.), *West African Sketches*. 8. London, 1881. *History of the Gold Coast of West Africa*. 8. London, 1898. *The Yoruba-speaking Peoples of the Slave Coast*. 8. London, 1894. *The Ewe-speaking Peoples of the Slave Coast*. 8. London, 1890. *The Tshi-speaking Peoples of the Gold Coast*. 8. London, 1887. *West African Islands*. 8. London, 1886.

Englem (Bishop E. G.), *Sierra Leone after a Hundred Years*. 8. London, 1894.

Kingsley (Miss M.), *West African Sketches*. London, 1897.

Lucas (C. P.), *Historical Geography of the British Colonies*. Vol. III. 8. London, 1896.

Musgrave (G. C.), *To Kumassi with Scott*. London, 1896.

Pearson (A. T.), *Seven Years in Sierra Leone*. London, 1897.

Poole (T. E.), *Life, Scenery and Customs in Sierra Leone and the Gambia*. 2 vols. 12. London, 1850.

Powell (R. S. Baden), *The Downfall of Prempeh*. London, 1896.

Reindorf (C. C.), *History of the Gold Coast and Ashante*. Basel, 1895.

Sibthorpe (A. B. C.), *History of Sierra Leone*. 12. London, 1881.

Sibthorpe (A. B. C.), *Geography of Sierra Leone*. 12. London, 1881.

Zululand. See NATAL.

AMERICA.

Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados. See WEST INDIES.

BERMUDAS.

Governor.—Lieut.-Gen. G. Digby Barker, C.B. (2,9461.), assisted by an Executive Council of 6 members appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council of 9 members, also appointed by the Crown, and a representative House of Assembly of 36 members; 1,123 electors.

A Colony, with representative government, consisting of a group of 360 small islands (18 to 20 inhabited), 580 miles east of North Carolina, and 677 miles from New York, noted for their climate and scenery; favourite winter resort for Americans.

Area, 20 square miles (12,000 acres, 4,000 under cultivation). Population in 1896, 15,952 (including 6,117 whites); 10,627 belong to Church of England. In 1896 528 births (83 illegitimate), 100 marriages, 375 deaths. Education: 53 schools, with 1,365 pupils, 23 of the schools receiving Government grants, 1,1051. annually. In 1896 211 persons summarily convicted, and 12 sentenced by superior court. Chief town Hamilton, 1,296 population. Average strength of Imperial forces, 1,447.

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Revenue .	£ 33,955	£ 34,893	£ 32,475	£ 37,830	£ 34,256
Expenditure .	£ 31,648	£ 33,718	£ 34,216	£ 33,006	£ 34,717

For 1897-98 the estimated revenue is 38,0661., and expenditure 38,0891. Chief source of revenue: customs, 26,7171. in 1896-97. Chief items of expenditure: salaries, public works, ecclesiastical, education. Contribution by Home Government, 2,2001. Public debt (1896), 46,6001.

Savings bank deposits, 19,1641.

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports . .	115,455	129,069	98,377	115,913	108,613
Imports . .	329,283	327,580	286,047	305,514	304,970

Imports subject to duty, 298,992*l.*; duty free, 5,978*l.* Imports from Great Britain, according to the Colonial Blue Book, in 1896, 90,025*l.*, and exports to the same, 2,853*l.*

Food supplies are mostly imported from the United States and Canada, and nearly all the export produce of Bermuda goes to those two countries. In 1896 onions exported, 54,843*l.*; lily bulbs, 12,431*l.*; potatoes, 18,817*l.*

The registered shipping consisted (1897) of 2 steam vessels of 651 tons net, and 23 sailing vessels of 5,469 tons net; total net tonnage, 6,120.

In 1896 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared was 391,475, of which 338,312 were British. There are 36 miles of telegraph wire, and 15 of cable. There is also a private telephone company, which has about 240 subscribers and upwards of 700 miles of wire in line. A telegraph cable connecting the islands with Halifax, Nova Scotia, was successfully laid in July 1890.

The currency, weights, and measures are British.

REFERENCES: Bermuda in Colonial Reports. Annual. London.

Helprin (A.), Bermuda Islands. 8. Philadelphia, 1889.

Newton (Margaret), Glimpses of Life in Bermuda and the Tropics. London, 1897.

CANADA.

(DOMINION OF CANADA.)

Constitution and Government.

As originally constituted the Dominion of Canada was composed of the Provinces of Canada—Upper and Lower—Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. They were united under the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in March 1867, known as 'The British North America Act 1867,' which came into operation on the 1st July, 1867, by royal proclamation. The Act provides that the Constitution of the Dominion shall be 'similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom;' that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in her name by a Governor-General and Privy Council; and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the 'Senate' and the 'House of Commons.' Provision was made in the Act for the admission of British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, the North-West Territories, and Newfoundland into the Dominion; Newfoundland alone has not availed itself of such provision. In 1869 the extensive region known as the North-West Territories was added to the Dominion by purchase from the Hudson's Bay Company; the province of Manitoba was set apart out of a portion of it, and admitted into the confederation of 15th July, 1870. On 20th July, 1871, the pro-

vince of British Columbia, and on the 1st July, 1873, the province of Prince Edward Island, respectively entered the confederation.

The members of the Senate of the Parliament of the Dominion are nominated for life, by summons of the Governor-General under the Great Seal of Canada. By the terms of the Constitution, there are now 81 senators—namely, 24 from the Province of Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 4 from Manitoba, 3 from British Columbia, 4 from Prince Edward Island, and 2 from the Territories. Each senator must be 30 years of age, a born or naturalised subject, and reside in, and be possessed of property, real or personal, of the value of 4,000 dollars, within the province for which he is appointed. The House of Commons of the Dominion is elected by the people, for five years, unless sooner dissolved, at the rate at present of one representative for every 22,688, the arrangement being that the province of Quebec shall always have 65 members, and the other provinces proportionally, according to their populations at each decennial census. On the basis of the census of the Dominion taken in April 1891, and in accordance with a redistribution bill passed in 1892, the House of Commons consists of 213 members—92 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 20 for Nova Scotia, 14 for New Brunswick, 7 for Manitoba, 6 for British Columbia, 5 for Prince Edward Island, and 4 for the North-West Territories.

The members of the House of Commons are elected by constituencies, with a uniform franchise for the whole Dominion except in the North-West Territories, where every male resident, for 12 months, 21 years of age, and not an alien or Indian, is entitled to vote. In the rest of the Dominion, a vote is given to every male subject of the full age of 21 years, being the owner, tenant, or occupier of real property of the actual value in cities of 300 dollars, in towns of 200 dollars, and elsewhere of 150 dollars; or of the yearly value, wherever situate, of not less than 2 dollars per month, 6 dollars per quarter, 12 dollars half-yearly, or 20 dollars per annum; or is resident in any electoral district with an income from earnings or investments of not less than 300 dollars per annum; or is the son of a farmer or any other owner of real property which is of sufficient value to qualify both father and such son; or is a fisherman, and owner of real property, which, with boats, nets, and fishing tackle, amounts to 150 dollars actual value. The qualifications for voting at provincial elections vary in the several provinces. Voting is by ballot.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has a salary of 4,000

dollars per annum, and each member an allowance of 10 dollars per diem, up to the end of 30 days, and for a session lasting longer than this period the sum of 1,000 dollars, with, in every case, 10 cents per mile for travelling expenses. The sum of 8 dollars per diem is deducted for every day's absence of a member, unless the same is caused by illness. There is the same allowance for the members of the Senate of the Dominion.

Governor-General.—The Right Honourable the *Earl of Aberdeen*, G.C.M.G., born 1847; succeeded to the title 1870; H.M. High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 1881–86; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, February to August, 1886. Appointed Governor-General of Canada, 1893; assumed office, September, 1893.

The Governor-General has a salary of 10,000*l.* per annum. He is assisted in his functions, under the provisions of the Act of 1867, by a Council, composed of 13 heads of departments.

Queen's Privy Council.—The present Council consists of the following members:—

1. Premier and President of the Council.—Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid *Laurier*, G.C.M.G., Q.C., born in L'Assomption County, Province of Quebec, 1841; entered Parliament 1874; Minister of Inland Revenue 1877; Premier July 13, 1896.

2. Secretary of State.—Hon. R. W. *Scott*, Senator.

3. Minister of Trade and Commerce.—Hon. Sir R. J. *Cartwright*, G.C.M.G.

4. Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.—Hon. David *Mills*.

5. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.—Hon. Sir L. H. *Davies*, K.C.M.G.

6. Minister of Railways and Canals.—Hon. A. G. *Blair*.

7. Minister of Militia and Defence.—Hon. F. W. *Borden*.

8. Minister of Finance.—Hon. W. S. *Fielding*.

9. Postmaster-General.—Hon. W. *Mulock*.

10. Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. Sydney A. *Fisher*.

11. Minister of Public Works.—Hon. Joseph I. *Tarte*.

12. Minister of Interior.—Hon. Clifford *Sifton*.

13. Minister of Customs.—Hon. Wm. *Paterson*.

14. Minister of Inland Revenue.—Hon. Sir Henri Joly de *Lotbinière*, K.C.M.G.

15.—Without Portfolio.—Hon. R. R. *Dobell*; Hon. C. A. *Geoffrion*.

Each of the ministers has a salary, fixed by statute, of 7,000 dollars, or 1,400*l.* a year, with the exception of the recognised Prime Minister, who has 8,000 dollars, or 1,600*l.* and the Ministers of Customs and Inland Revenue, who have each 5,000 dollars a year. The body of ministers is officially known as the 'Queen's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada.'

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The seven provinces forming the Dominion have each a separate parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor at the head of the executive. They have full powers to regulate their own local affairs and dispose of their revenues, provided only they do not interfere with the action and policy of the central administration. The Lieutenant-Governors are appointed by the Governor-General. Quebec and Nova Scotia have each two Chambers (a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly) and a responsible Ministry. In New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, and

Prince Edward Island there is only one Chamber (the Legislative Assembly) and a responsible Ministry. The members of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia number 21, and Quebec 24. The membership of the Legislative Assemblies are—Prince Edward Island 30, Nova Scotia 38, New Brunswick 41, Quebec 73, Ontario 94, Manitoba 40, British Columbia, 33; and the North-West Territories, 26. The North-West Territories are presided over by a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly. The Executive Council consists (since October 1, 1897) of the Lieutenant-Governor and 4 members elected, as such, by the people.

Area and Population.

The population of Canada in the year 1800 was estimated at 240,000; it has increased as follows:—

Year	Population	Year	Population
1825	581,920	1871	3,635,024
1851	1,842,265	1881	4,324,810
1861	3,090,561	1891	4,833,239

In 1896 the estimated population was 5,125,436. The following are the areas of the provinces in 1896 with the population at the censuses of 1881 and 1891:—

Province	Square Miles	Total Population, 1881	Total Population, 1891	Density per sq. mile 1891	Increase per cent. 1871-81	Increase per cent. 1881-91
Prince Edward Island . . .	2,000	108,891	109,078	54.5	15.8	0.17
Nova Scotia	20,550	440,572	450,596	21.9	13.6	2.23
New Brunswick	28,100	321,233	321,263	11.1	12.4	0.00
Quebec	844,050	1,359,027	1,488,535	4.3	14.0	9.53
Ontario	219,650	1,926,922	2,114,821	9.6	18.6	9.73
Manitoba	64,066	62,260	152,506	2.4	247.2	144.95
British Columbia	382,300	49,459	98,173	0.3	36.4	98.49
Territories and Arctic Islands	2,254,931	56,446	98,967	0.04	—	75.33
Total	3,315,647	4,324,810	4,833,239	1.5	18.97	11.76

To the above area should be added 140,736 square miles for lakes, rivers &c., giving a total area of 3,456,383 square miles.

In 1891 there were 2,460,471 males and 2,372,768 females.

A portion of the North-Western Territories was in 1832 divided into four districts—Assiniboia, 89,535 square miles; Saskatchewan, 107,092 sq. m.; Alberta, 106,100 sq. m.; and Athabasca, 104,500 sq. m. By the census of the first three districts taken in 1891, there was found to be a total population of 66,799. The district of Keewatin, stretching along the west shore of Hudson Bay, was created in 1876 out of the Territories, and erected into a separate government under the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; a portion of Manitoba was added in October 1883, and it has now an area of about 282,000 square miles. By Order in Council of October 2, 1895, the remaining portions of the N.W. Territories were divided into the districts of Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie, and Yukon.

Eighty-six per cent. of the population of the Dominion consisted, at the census of 1891, of natives of British North America. These numbered 4,185,877, of whom 1,708,702 were natives of Ontario; 1,406,514 of Quebec; 423,890 of Nova Scotia; 299,154 of New Brunswick; 108,017 of Manitoba; 56,851

of British Columbia; 102,652 natives of Prince Edward Island; and 80,097 of the Territories. Of those born out of the country, the most numerous, at the census of 1891, were 475,456 natives of the United Kingdom; 13,776 were born in other parts of the Empire, making 490,232 British born—80,915 were born in the United States, 27,752 in Germany, 9,222 in Russia, 7,827 in Scandinavia, 5,381 in France, 2,964 in Italy, Spain, and Portugal, 9,129 in China, and 13,940 in other countries. English-speaking persons numbered 3,428,265, and French-speaking, 1,404,974. According to an official report for 1895, there were 102,275 Indians in Canada at that date.

The census population of the principal cities of the Dominion was as follows in 1891:—

Ontario	.	.	{	Toronto	181,220	|	Quebec	.	.	{	Montreal	216,650
				Hamilton	48,980		Quebec	63,090				
				Ottawa	44,154		Nova Scotia	Halifax	38,556			
				London	31,977		New Brunswick	St. John	39,179			
							Manitoba	.		Winnipeg	25,642	
British Columbia			.	{	Victoria	16,841						
			.	{	Vancouver	13,685						

There are no vital statistics collected for the Dominion; it is therefore impossible to say what is the rate of natural increase of the population. The death rate per 1,000 was as follows in 1891 in the towns named:—Montreal, 28·11; Toronto, 15·61; Quebec, 41·11; Hamilton, 16·23; Halifax, 20·51; Ottawa, 21·35; St. John, N.B., 19·75; Winnipeg, 14·66; Victoria, B.C., 19·35.

As it has been found impossible to collect trustworthy figures, no returns concerning emigration and immigration are now published. A tax of 50 dollars a head is levied on all Chinamen landing at Vancouver, but the number of Chinese immigrants is largely on the increase.

Religion.

There is no State Church in the whole of British North America. The Church of England is governed by twenty bishops, with about 1,000 clergy; the Roman Catholic Church by one cardinal, seven archbishops, twenty-three bishops, and about 1,500 clergy; and the Presbyterian Church in Canada, with about 1,000 ministers—formed in 1875 by the union of two formerly distinct bodies—by presbyteries, synods, and an annual assembly as in the Scotch Church, with 2,358 churches and stations. The Methodists have 1,700 and the Baptists about 500 ministers. All these bodies have one or more divinity schools. The number of members of each religious creed in the Dominion was as follows at the census of April 6, 1891:—

Roman Catholics	.	.	1,992,017	Congregationalists	.	.	28,157
Presbyterians	.	.	755,326	Miscellaneous creeds.	.	.	106,739
Anglicans	.	.	646,059	No creed stated	.	.	189,355
Methodists	.	.	847,765				
Baptists	.	.	303,839	Total	.		4,833,239
Lutherans	.	.	63,982				

1 Including Pagans.

The following shows the numbers of the leading denominations in the several provinces according to the census of 1891:—

Province	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Baptist
Ontario	358,300	385,999	453,147	654,033	106,047
Quebec	1,291,709	75,472	52,673	39,544	7,991
Nova Scotia	122,452	64,410	108,952	54,195	83,122
New Brunswick	115,961	43,095	40,639	35,504	79,649
Manitoba	20,571	30,352	39,001	28,437	16,112
British Columbia	20,843	23,619	15,284	14,298	3,098
Prince Edward Island	47,837	6,646	33,072	13,596	6,265
The Territories	14,344	15,966	12,558	3,158	1,555

Instruction.

All the provinces of the Dominion have one or more universities, and several colleges which prepare for university degrees. There are in all about 16 degree-granting bodies in the Dominion, with about 24 colleges, including denominational, medical, and other special institutions. From special official statistics of these institutions it may be estimated that they are attended by about 13,000 students, and their total annual expenditure is upwards of 700,000 dollars, while the estimated value of their endowments, buildings, land, &c., is over 16,000,000 dollars.

The following table gives some information respecting the public, high, and superior schools in the Dominion, the pupils attending them and the amount expended for education:—

Provinces	Year Ended	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Expenditure
					Dollars
Ontario	Dec. 31, 1896	6,309	9,697	518,714	4,197,192
Quebec	June 30, 1896	5,908	9,980	308,619	1,668,217
Nova Scotia	Oct. 31, 1896	2,305	2,494	108,162	813,335
New Brunswick	Dec. 31, 1896	1,785	1,802	62,848	461,733
Manitoba	Dec. 31, 1896	1,032	1,155	37,967	810,912
British Columbia	June 30, 1896	220	343	14,460	234,335
P. E. Island	June 30, 1896	570	509	32,138	158,898
The Territories	June 30, 1896	366	433	12,796	274,648
Total	—	18,440	26,41	1,075,724	8,609,265

The number of public schools included in the table was 17,272, with 20,832 teachers and 1,017,088 pupils, their average attendance being 633,000. If the number of those attending the universities and private schools were added to the above figures, the total number of pupils would be considerably over one million. The expenditure for the year on public and high schools, including Government grants, was over 10,000,000 dollars. The supervision of education is under the control of the Governments of the several provinces, and the systems in use vary somewhat, but are all based on the principle of free education, the funds being supplied by Government grants and local taxation in the proportion of 30 per cent. Government grant and 70 per cent. local taxation. In British Columbia and the North-West Territories the schools are supported wholly by Government. Education is

more or less compulsory in all the provinces, but the law is not very strictly enforced. In Ontario, Quebec, and the North-West Territories there are separate schools for Roman Catholics; in the other provinces the schools are unsectarian. Separate schools in Manitoba were abolished by a Provincial Act passed in 1890.

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court in Ottawa, having appellate, civil, and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada. There is also an exchequer court, which is also a colonial court of admiralty, with powers as provided in the Imperial "Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890." There is a Superior Court in each province; county courts, with limited jurisdiction, in most of the provinces; all the judges in these courts being appointed by the Governor-General. Police magistrates and justices of the peace are appointed by the Provincial Governments.

In 1896, 7,395 persons were charged with indictable offences; of these 5,204 were convicted, 6 being sentenced to death, 534 sent to the penitentiary, and the rest sentenced to various terms of imprisonment; and 32,074 were summarily convicted, 27,334 of these with the option of a fine.

Finance.

The financial accounts of the Dominion of Canada are made up under three different headings—namely, first, 'Consolidated Fund,' comprising the general sources of revenue and branches of expenditure; secondly, 'Loans' in revenue, and 'Redemption' with 'Premiums and Discounts' in expenditure; and thirdly, 'Open Accounts.' The headings 'Loans' and 'Redemption' include the deposits in and withdrawals from the Post Office and Government Savings Banks, the amount on deposit forming part of the floating or unfunded debt of the country. Under the head of 'Open Accounts' are included investments, trust funds, Province accounts, and expenditure on capital account on public works.

The revenue and expenditure, Consolidated Fund, for five years have been:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars
1893	38,168,609	36,814,053
1894	36,374,693	37,585,026
1895	33,978,129	38,132,005
1896	36,618,591	36,949,142
1897	37,829,778	38,349,760

The total actual receipts and expenditure, under these three divisions, were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1897:—

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Dollars		Dollars
Consolidated Fund	37,829,778	Consolidated Fund	38,349,760
Loans	5,220,977	Redemption	692,594
Open Accounts	63,460,347	Open Accounts	67,468,748
Total	106,511,102	Total	106,511,102

The actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure comprised

under the division called Consolidated Fund were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1897 :—

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs	19,478,247	Interest on Public Debt	10,645,668
Excise	9,170,379	Charges for debt	196,220
Lands	172,514	Sinking Fund	2,101,814
Public Works	3,587,166	Subsidies to Provinces	4,238,059
Post Office	3,202,938	Legislation and Civil Government	2,553,620
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures (including Seizures)	144,860	Public Works	1,463,719
Militia	23,840	Penitentiaries	409,598
Weights and Measures	36,773	Administration of Justice	774,761
Premium, Discount, and Exchange	84,854	Geological Survey, &c.	67,000
Interest on Investments	1,443,004	Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics	224,390
Fisheries	98,884	Ocean and River Steam Service & Mail Subsidies	737,070
Penitentiaries	83,808	Militia and Defence	1,667,588
Superannuation	59,218	Mounted Police N. W. T.	526,162
Dominion Steamers and Lighthouse and Coast Service	12,757	Pensions, &c.	90,882
Mariners' Fund	54,294	Lighthouses, &c.	445,743
Steamboat Inspection	25,034	Fisheries	443,587
Various	201,208	Indians (Leg. Grants)	908,064
		Immigration, &c.	127,438
		Charges on Revenue	10,196,732
		Gov. of N. W. Ter.	320,536
		Miscellaneous	210,114
Total	37,829,778	Total	38,349,760

The public debt of the Dominion, incurred chiefly on account of public works, and the interest of which forms the largest branch of the expenditure, was as follows on July 1, 1897 :—

	Dollars
Without Interest	23,082,648
At 2½ per cent. ,,	4,866,667
„ 3 „ „	52,525,499
„ 3½ „ „	79,674,046
„ 4 „ „	144,208,596
„ 5 „ „	26,914,412
„ 6 „ „	1,258,263
Total Debt	332,530,131

There are assets which make the net debt 261,538,596 dollars. The following shows the gross and net debts in five years :—

	Gross	Net
	Dollars	Dollars
1893	300,054,525	241,681,040
1894	308,348,024	246,183,029
1895	318,048,755	253,074,927
1896	325,717,537	258,497,433
1897	332,530,131	261,538,596

The total burden of the debt, after deducting assets, is 10*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* per head, and of the annual charge for interest and management 8*s.* 3*d.* The expenditure on canals and railways alone by the Government amounted to over 34 millions sterling up to 1895. At the census of 1891 it was found that the value of the capital invested in manufacturing industries of various kinds was 72 millions sterling, and the annual value of the products 97 millions.

PROVINCIAL REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND DEBTS, 1896.

Province	Revenue	Expenditure	Net Debt
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Ontario	3,490,672	3,703,380	—
Quebec	4,327,910	4,099,707	18,357,041
Nova Scotia	841,160	853,193	2,109,713
New Brunswick	698,437	701,452	2,374,070
Manitoba	665,353	763,158	—
British Columbia	989,765	1,614,723	4,088,291
Prince Edward Island	273,496	310,177	—
Total	11,286,793	12,046,490	26,929,115

Defence.

The Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence form a barrier between Central Canada and the United States, but the eastern provinces and Western Canada have neither natural barriers nor fortifications. With the exceptions of Halifax, a small fort at St. John, New Brunswick, and the fortifications now approaching completion at Esquimalt on the Pacific coast, there are practically no fortifications in Canada.

In addition to the troops maintained by the Imperial Government—the strength of which was reduced, in the year 1871, to 2,000 men, forming the garrison of the fortress of Halifax, considered an 'Imperial Station'—Canada has a large militia force. By the terms of the Act passed in March 1868 the militia consists of all male British subjects between 18 and 60, who may be called out to serve in four classes, according to age and condition, married or single. The militia is divided into an active and a reserve force. The active includes the land and marine militia, and consists of those who voluntarily enlist, or of men balloted, or in part of both. The active militia serve for three years. The reserve militia consists of the whole of the men between the ages of 18 and 60 not serving in the active militia of the time being, with certain exemptions. The number of men to be drilled annually is limited to 45,000 and the period of drill to 16 days every year. The establishment of the active militia, June 30, 1896, amounted to 34,814 officers and men, comprising 9 regiments, 1 squadron, 3 troops of cavalry; 1 brigade, 15 batteries of field artillery; 5 battalions, 9 companies of garrison artillery; 2 companies of engineers; and 92 battalions, 6 companies of infantry. The permanent corps, combined with which are schools of instruction, consist of the Royal Canadian Dragoons (2 troops), Royal Canadian Artillery (3 batteries), and the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry (4 companies). The establishment is 802 of all ranks. There is also a Royal

Military College at Kingston, founded in 1875. The Dominion is divided into twelve military districts, each district being commanded by a Deputy Adjutant-General, whose appointment is permanent. A small-arms ammunition factory is in operation in Quebec. There is at present no active marine militia, the naval defences of the country being the care of the Imperial authorities. According to the Navy List twelve ships are on the North America and West India Stations, besides eight others on the Pacific Station.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—Of the total area of Canada in 1891, there were 28,537,242 acres of improved land out of 60,287,730 acres of occupied land. Of the improved lands, 19,904,826 acres were under crop, being 4,792,542 acres more than were under crop in 1881. The acreage under pasture in 1891 was 15,284,788 acres, an increase of 8,899,226 acres since 1881. The acreage under wheat in 1891 was 2,723,861 acres, an increase of 381,506 acres in ten years. The average yield of 1891 per acre was 15.4 bushels, an increase of 1.6 bushels per acre over the yield of 1881. There is a central experimental farm near Ottawa, and others in several of the provinces. In 1895 there were 195 ranches in the N.-W. Territories covering an area of 904,187 acres.

Forestry.—The timber wealth of Canada is very large, and timbering one of its most important industries. The forest area is estimated at 1,248,798 square miles. The forest products of 1891 were valued at 80,071,415 dollars, of which 27,207,547 dollars were exported. The census returns show an aggregate of 2,045,073,072 cubic feet as the total cut of the year. The forest products exported to the United Kingdom in 1896 amounted in value to 12,186,806 dollars out of a total of 27,175,686 dollars. The recently introduced wood pulp industry is increasing rapidly, the yearly output having already reached more than 150,000 tons, mostly used for the manufacture of paper for home consumption. The Crown forests belong to the Provincial Governments, except in Manitoba, the N.W. Territories, and the Railway Belt (forty miles wide), in British Columbia, where they belong to the Dominion. The receipts of the Governments amounted in 1896 to 2,495,552 dollars from an area of 79,387 square miles.

Fisheries.—The total value of the produce of the fisheries of Canada in 1894 was 20,719,573 dollars; in 1895, 20,199,338 dollars. The values of the principal catches in 1895 were: cod, 3,638,518 dollars; salmon, 3,732,718 dollars; herring, 2,636,515 dollars; lobsters, 2,267,221 dollars, and mackerel, 745,946 dollars. In 1895, according to provinces, the values were: Nova Scotia, 6,213,131 dollars; British Columbia, 4,423,905; New Brunswick, 4,403,158; Quebec, 1,867,920; Ontario, 1,570,424; Prince Edward Island, 976,837; Manitoba and N.W. Territories, 728,466.

Mining.—Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Quebec, N. and W. Ontario, and part of the N.-W. Territories, are the chief mining districts of Canada. The total value of the mineral produce of Canada was in 1895, 22,000,000 dollars; in 1896, 22,609,825 dollars. The principal product is coal, of which in 1895, 3,478,344 tons were raised, valued at 8,739,153 dollars; in 1896, 3,743,234 tons, valued at 7,226,462 dollars. Among the other minerals produced in 1896 were gold, 2,780,086 dollars; nickel, 1,188,990 dollars; asbestos, 429,856 dollars; petroleum, 1,155,647 dollars; copper, 1,021,960 dollars; silver, 2,149,503 dollars; lead, 721,159 dollars; iron ore, 191,557 dollars. It is estimated that the coal-bearing area of the N.-W. Territories extends over 65,000 square miles.

Commerce.

The following statement gives the total value¹ of exports and of imports, and the total value of imports entered for home consumption in the Dominion, in each of the years named:—

Year ended June 30	Total Exports	Total Imports	Imports for Home Consumption
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1879	71,491,225	81,964,427	80,341,608
1889	89,189,167	115,224,931	109,673,447
1893	118,564,352	129,074,268	121,705,080
1894	117,524,949	123,474,940	118,093,983
1895	113,638,803	110,781,682	105,252,511
1896	121,013,852	118,011,508	110,587,480

The following table shows the share of the leading countries in the commerce of Canada in the last two years in thousands of dollars:—

Exports to	1895	1896	Imports entered for Consumption	1896	1896
	1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.		1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.
Great Britain . . .	61,857	66,690	United States . . .	54,635	58,574
United States . . .	41,298	36,421	Great Britain . . .	31,132	32,980
West Indies . . .	3,725	2,880	Germany . . .	4,794	5,931
Newfoundland . . .	2,325	1,782	France . . .	2,535	2,811
South America . . .	1,803	1,694	China . . .	2,528	} 2,671
Germany . . .	—	—	Japan . . .	—	
No other country over a million			West Indies . . .	4,952	1,896
			Spain and Poss. (Not in W.I.)	—	1,226
			Other countries each under a million		

¹ The returns of values of imports and exports are those supplied in entries at the Customs, where imports must be entered for duty at their fair market value as for home consumption in the country of purchase. Quantities are ascertained from invoices and by examination, wines are gauged and spirits tested. The country of origin of imports is the country of purchase or whence shipment was made to Canada; the country of destination is that to which shipment is made. Thus, Canadian wheat, purchased by New York dealers, shipped to and entered in bond at New York, and thence exported to Great Britain, would appear only as exported from Canada to the United States. The only Canadian port where transit trade is recorded is Montreal, such trade comprising chiefly goods received from the United States and transhipped to other countries by the St. Lawrence route. Transit trade is not included in the general trade, which comprises all other imports into and exports from Canada. The term "special trade," in Canada, is applied to imports from Newfoundland which are exempt from duties leviable on similar goods from other countries.

The accuracy of the statistical results may at times be affected by fraudulent misdescription or undervaluation by importers, and by the adoption of "sight entries" which, under the Customs Act, may be passed when importers declare on oath that, for want of full information, they cannot make a perfect entry. In such circumstances the goods may be landed, examined, and (a sum being deposited sufficient, in the collector's opinion, to pay the duty) delivered to the importer. A time is fixed within which a perfect entry should be made, but when this time has elapsed the deposit is held as payment of the duty, and the provisional valuation, which may be only approximate, is not corrected. Statistics of exports may be affected in two ways: large quantities of goods are shipped at remote points where no officer is stationed, and the prescribed entry outwards is not unfrequently neglected, while, on the other hand, it may happen, by the mistake of officers or of carriers' agents, that exports already entered outwards at the inland port of shipment are recorded also at the point of exit from Canada.

The following table shows the value of the leading imports and exports in 1896 :—

Imports, 1896, for Home Consumption	Dollars	Exports of Canadian produce, 1896	Dollars
Wool, manufactures of	7,921,141	Cheese	13,956,571
Iron, steel, and manufactures of	10,520,718	Horned cattle	7,079,654
Coal and Coke	9,223,689	Horses	2,104,361
Bread-stuffs	1,974,971	Sheep	2,151,283
Cotton manufactures	4,904,697	Eggs	807,086
Tea and coffee	3,931,404	Other animal products	10,408,686
Sugar of all kinds	6,052,477	Wood, and manufactures of	27,175,686
Cotton wool and waste	3,137,443	Wheat and wheat flour	6,489,954
Silk, and manufactures of	2,557,318	Peas	1,181,187
Provisions	663,263	Apples	1,464,445
Wool, raw	1,215,926	Hay	1,976,431
Wood, and manufactures of	889,867	Other agricultural products	3,021,344
Animals, living	363,989	Codfish	3,082,419
Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of	1,586,324	Fish of other kinds ¹	7,995,346
Spirits and wines	1,289,129	Coal	3,249,069
Coin and bullion	5,226,319	Gold-bearing quartz and nuggets, &c.	1,099,053
All other articles		Other minerals	8,711,528
		Iron, steel, and manufactures of	506,946
		Leather, and manufactures of	1,995,075
		Coin and Bullion	207,532
		All other articles	
		Foreign produce	11,098,515
Total	110,587,480	Total	121,013,852

More than half the revenue of Canada is derived from Customs duties. The following statement shows, for 1896, the amount of imports dutiable and duty-free, and the average rate per cent. of duty on dutiable imports :—

Nature of Imports	Dutiable	Free	Duties collected	Av. rate of duty
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
Food and Animals	11,946,412	5,383,983	2,852,202	23·87
Raw materials for domestic industry	4,161,473	18,693,352	1,043,716	25·08
Wholly or partially manufactured materials for manufactures and mechanical arts	11,012,319	8,307,487	2,706,179	24·57
Manufactured articles ready for consumption	31,490,836	5,314,574	9,014,008	28·62
Luxuries, &c.	8,628,719	422,006	4,538,624	52·00
Totals	67,239,759	38,121,402	20,219,037	30·07

¹ Including fish-oils, furs and skins of fish, and other products of the fisheries.

The following table shows the progress of the leading classes of domestic exports, in thousands of dollars:—

—	1880	1890	1893	1894	1895	1896
Produce of the Mines .	2,877	4,855	5,329	5,800	6,982	8,060
„ „ Fisheries	6,579	8,462	8,743	11,100	10,692	11,078
„ „ Forest .	3,945	6,380	5,593	6,834	5,517	
Animals & their produce	17,607	25,107	31,736	31,882	34,388	36,508
Agricultural produce .	22,294	11,908	22,050	17,678	15,719	14,084
Manufactures .	16,197	25,541	28,462	27,216	26,144	
Miscellaneous . .	640	82	93	75	86	109

The share of the leading ports in the trade of 1896 was as follows in dollars:—

—	Montreal	Toronto	Halifax	Quebec	St. John, N.B.	Ottawa	Victoria B.C.
Imports .	42,601,496	20,275,400	6,256,992	3,006,629	3,550,261	1,881,730	2,735,351
Exports .	48,069,556	4,178,332	5,997,334	5,423,960	4,380,371	3,258,545	2,490,391

The following figures give the value of exports of Canadian produce to Great Britain, according to Canadian returns, in 1879 and in the last five years ended 30th June. (Conversions made at 4·86½.)

1879 .	£6,039,744	1894 .	12,510,440
1892 .	11,290,900	1895 .	11,897,993
1893 .	12,003,620	1896 .	

Canadian returns of imports from Great Britain do not distinguish between British and foreign produce. The chief exports of domestic produce from Canada to Great Britain in the last four years were:—

Articles	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£
Wheat	1,369,900	1,245,490	1,097,072	1,166,750
Wheat Flour	174,880	166,930	86,503	71,450
Pease	369,000	337,250	243,469	165,160
Wood, and Manufactures of	2,327,600	2,358,250	1,825,371	2,675,260
Cheese	2,745,500	3,172,750	2,922,022	2,861,520
Cattle	1,521,100	1,298,010	1,396,770	1,400,350
Sheep	27,370	38,510	257,548	353,720
Fish	482,320	942,570	851,505	916,940
Apples, green or ripe .	461,857	116,960	340,981	269,180
Bacon and Hams	402,900	598,980	780,481	898,110
Skins and Furs	224,900	258,478	239,666	287,040
Leather, and manufac- tures of	162,290	296,149	228,783	350,980

The chief imports into Canada from Great Britain were:—

Articles	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of . . .	1,618,300	1,405,320	951,354	877,960
Woollens	1,982,240	1,651,830	1,355,108	1,424,158
Cottons	713,390	607,790	635,770	689,870
Silk, and manufactures of	460,020	407,559	355,471	389,751
Wearing apparel, all kinds	—	—	—	—
Fancy goods	220,070	219,860	193,704	186,890
Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of . . .	314,685	273,680	253,004	269,378

The following table exhibits the commercial intercourse of the Dominion of Canada with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, in 1879, and in each of the last five years.

—	1879	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Canada	9,884,236	14,052,010	12,945,605	12,506,642	12,798,469	16,047,263
Exports of British produce to Canada	5,926,908	6,869,913	6,653,492	5,531,513	5,285,271	5,352,029

The chief imports into Great Britain from Canada were:—

Articles	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat	1,443,938	1,023,905	773,952	556,920	1,092,372
„ flour	701,585	508,130	481,005	1,003,779	816,487
Maize	206,280	786,614	166,682	263,651	539,205
Pease	351,795	280,513	199,076	134,763	304,049
Wood & timber	3,756,981	3,185,626	3,492,032	3,179,678	4,206,094
Cheese	2,493,625	2,575,893	2,688,946	2,335,548	2,589,301
Cattle	1,576,949	1,465,005	1,346,360	1,593,304	1,607,899
Fish	396,255	349,390	632,684	566,203	650,409
Apples	371,117	153,604	317,154	278,158	646,262
Bacon & Hams	734,330	667,314	652,709	686,016	1,061,065
Skins & Furs	366,203	403,262	412,509	407,168	373,291

The chief exports of British produce and manufactures to Canada were:—

Articles	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Iron, wrought & unwrought	1,161,706	1,234,305	759,365	674,485	626,976
Woollens	1,418,153	1,413,965	1,040,063	1,104,444	1,171,298
Cottons	715,092	753,517	642,449	700,977	710,256
Apparel, &c.	660,576	512,635	381,424	452,066	411,718

Shipping and Navigation.

On December 31, 1896, the registered shipping of Canada, including vessels for inland navigation, comprised (according to Board of Trade statistics) 1,744 steamers of 144,824 tons net, and 5,424 sailing vessels of 620,520 tons net; total, 7,169 vessels of 765,344 tons net. The tonnage that entered and cleared during the year 1896 at Canadian ports was as follows:—

Vessels.	Entered.	Cleared.
Sea-going:	Tons.	Tons.
Canadian	1,007,864	1,078,818
British	2,350,338	2,034,717
Foreign	2,477,068	2,455,429
Total	5,835,260	5,568,964
Inland Lake:		
Canadian	3,102,669	2,865,248
United States	2,220,591	2,223,141
Total	5,323,260	5,088,389
Coasting:		
British and Canadian	18,919,992	18,290,548
Foreign	129,924	91,289
Total	14,049,916	18,381,837
Grand Total	25,268,536	24,033,690

Internal Communications.

Canada has a system of canal, river, and lake navigation over 2,700 miles in length, and vessels from the lake ports reach the Atlantic without breaking bulk. Up to 1894, 66,900,000 dollars had been spent on canals for construction alone. In 1894 25,842 vessels, of 4,060,931 tons, passed through the Canadian canals, carrying 142,124 passengers and 2,942,715 tons of freight, chiefly grain, timber, and coal.

The Dominion of Canada had a network of railways of a total length of 16,387 miles completed at the end of June 1896, being an increase of 296 miles over that of 1895. The number of miles in operation was 16,270. A considerable extent of railway is in course of construction. The Canadian Pacific Railway main line from Montreal to Vancouver is 2,906 miles in length. By means of this railway and a line of Pacific steamers subsidised by the Imperial and Dominion Governments, Montreal and Yokohama have been brought within 14 days of one another, and the journey from Liverpool to Yokohama is accomplished in less than 21 days. Since 1893 a monthly steam service has also been established between Australia and British Columbia, for which the Dominion Government gives 25,000*l.* a year and the Australian 12,000*l.* a year.

The traffic on Canadian railways in the last two years was:—

Yrs.	Miles	Passengers No.	Freight Tons	Receipts Dollars	Expenses Dollars	Net profits Dollars	Capital paid up Dollars
1895	15,977	13,987,580	21,524,421	46,785,487	32,749,669	14,035,818	894,640,559
1896	16,387	14,810,407	24,266,825	50,545,569	35,042,655		899,817,900

In 1896, of the capital paid up, 154,109,975 dollars represented Federal Government aid, and 49,891,460 dollars aid from Provincial Governments and Municipalities.

On June 30, 1896, there were 9,103 post-offices in the Dominion. During the year ended on the foregoing date the number of letters sent through the post-office was 116,028,000, of postcards 24,794,800, of newspapers, books, &c., 25,583,000 and of parcels 824,330. Newspapers sent from the office of publication are carried free. Their number in 1896 was estimated at upwards of 70,235,000. The letters and postcards posted amounted to 25.89 per head, and the other articles to 18.91 per head. Revenue, 4,005,891 dollars; expenditure, 4,706,886 dollars. A uniform rate of postage of three cents has been established over the whole Dominion. The number of money order offices in Canada in 1896 was 1,310, and of orders issued 1,131,152, their value having been 13,081,860 dollars. Since confederation in 1867 the number of offices has more than doubled and the number of orders sent is more than twelve times as many.

There were 31,735 miles (2,786 being Government) of telegraph lines in Canada in 1896, and 68,923 miles of wire, with 2,556 offices, and the number of messages sent, as nearly as could be ascertained, 3,945,744. There were in 1894, 44,000 miles of telephone wire, and 83,500 sets of instruments; 72,500,000 messages were sent. The returns for 1896 do not vary greatly from those of 1894.

Money and Credit.

The Bank Acts of Canada impose stringent conditions as to capital, notes in circulation, limit of dividend, returns to the Dominion Government, and other points in all chartered and incorporated banks. In making payments every bank is compelled if required to pay a certain proportion in Dominion Government notes, and must hold not less than 40 per cent. of its cash reserve in Dominion Government notes. In 1896 there were 37 incorporated banks making returns to the Government, with numerous branches all over the Dominion. The following are some particulars of the banks:—

Year ended June 30	Capital Paid up	Notes in Circulation	Total on Deposit	Liabilities	Assets	Percentage of Liabilities to Assets
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
1888	60,168,010	30,444,643	128,725,529	166,844,852	244,975,223	67.90
1892	61,512,630	32,614,699	171,157,053	209,362,011	292,054,017	71.68
1893	61,964,314	33,483,418	174,320,991	219,666,666	304,363,580	72.17
1894	62,063,371	31,166,003	181,743,890	221,066,724	307,520,020	71.87
1895	61,800,700	30,807,041	190,916,939	229,794,322	316,536,527	72.50
1896	62,713,743	32,866,074	193,616,049	247,766,150	335,203,890	72.39

Post-office savings-banks under charge of the Government have been in operation in Canada since 1868; there are also Government savings-banks, under the management of the Finance Department, in the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, and British Columbia. In 1896 there were 755 offices of the former and 33 of the latter. In 1896 the post-office savings-banks had 126,442 depositors and 28,932,930 dollars on deposit. The following is a statement of the transactions of the post-office and Government savings-banks for two years in dollars:—

Year	Balances, July 1	Cash Deposited (Incl. Interest)	Withdrawals	Balances, June 30
1894-1895	43,036,012	12,694,527	11,280,041	44,450,499
1895-1896	44,450,499	13,425,276	11,076,457	46,799,318

The deposits in special savings-banks amounted in 1895 to 13,128,483 dollars, and in 1896 to 14,459,833 dollars.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Dollar* of 100 cents. The value of the money of the United Kingdom is fixed by law as follows:—The sovereign, 4·86 dollars; the crown piece, 1·2 dollars; and the half-crown, the florin, the shilling, and the sixpence at proportionate values. Canada has no gold coinage of its own, but the English sovereign and the United States gold eagle of 10 dollars, with its multiples and halves, are legal. Notes are issued exclusively by the Government for 4, 2, and 1 dollar, and 25 cents; no bank being allowed to issue notes for a less sum than 5 dollars.

The legal weights and measures are the Imperial yard, Imperial pound avoirdupois, Imperial gallon, and the Imperial bushel. By Act 42 Vict. cap. 16, the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, as in the United States.

High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada in Great Britain.—
Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.
Secretary.—Joseph G. Colmer, C.M.G.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Canada and British North America.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Annual Reports of the various Government Departments, Ottawa.
Census of Canada, 1891. Census Bulletins, 1891. Ottawa.
Estimates of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30. Annual. Ottawa.
Fisheries Statements. Annual. Ottawa.
General Report of the Minister of Public Works from June 30, 1867, to July 1, 1885. With Maps. Ottawa, 1887.
Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended June 30. Annual. Ottawa.
Railway Statistics of Canada. Annual. Ottawa.
Reports on Canadian Archives, by Douglas Brynner, LL.D., F.R.S.C.
Report of the Auditor-General on Appropriation Accounts for the year ending June 30. Annual. Ottawa.
Report on the State of the Militia. Annual. Ottawa.
Reports (Annual) of the Geological Survey of Canada.
Report on the Forest Wealth of Canada, by George Johnson, F.S.S. (hon.) Ottawa, 1895.
Report, Returns, and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ending June 30. Annual. Ottawa.
Statistical Year Book of Canada, prepared by George Johnson, F.S.S. (hon.), Government Statistician. Ottawa, 1897.
Sessional Papers relating to the Canadian Pacific Railway, 1885-87. Ottawa, 1888.
Statistical Abstract for the several Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom. Annual. London.
Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ending June 30. Annual. Ottawa.
Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. London.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Adam* (G. M.) *The Canadian North-West: its History and its Troubles, with the Narrative of Three Insurrections.* Toronto, 1885.
Baedeker's Handbook for Canada. 8. Leipzig, 1894.
Bourinot (J. G.), *Manual of the Constitutional History of Canada.* 8. Montreal, 1888.
How Canada is governed. 8. London, 1895. *Historical and Descriptive Account of Cape Breton.* 4. Montreal, 1892. Canada. [In 'Story of the Nations' Series]. 8. London, 1896.
Bryce (G.), *Manitoba: its Infancy, Growth, and Present Position.* London, 1882.
Canadian Almanack for 1898. 8. Toronto, 1897.
Chalmers (R.), *A History of Currency in the British Colonies.* London, 1893.
Chapais (J. C.), *Guide Illustré du Sylviculture Canadien.* Montreal, 1883.
Chapleau (Hon. J. A.), *Report on the Constitution of the Dominion of Canada.* Ottawa, 1891.—*Constitution and Government of Canada.* 16. Montreal, 1894.
Colmer (J. G.), *Recent Developments in Canada.* London, 1887.
Cumberland (Stuart), *The Queen's Highway.* 2nd ed., London, 1888.
Dawson (S. E.), *North America.* Vol. I. [In *Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel.*] London, 1897.
Dilke (Sir Charles), *Problems of Greater Britain.* London, 1890.
Faillon (Abbé), *Histoire de la Colonie française en Canada.* 2 vols. (Fol.) Montreal, 1865.

- Gagnon (P.)*, Essai de Bibliographie canadienne. Quebec, 1896.
- Garland (N. B.)*, Banks, Bankers, and Banking, and Financial Directory of Canada. 2d ed., Ottawa, 1895.
- Garnier (F. X.)*, Histoire du Canada depuis sa découverte jusqu'à nos jours. Montreal, 1882.
- Glossop (Lady Howard of)*, Journal of a Tour in Canada, the United States and Mexico. London, 1897.
- Grant (Very Rev. Principal)*, Picturesque Canada. 2 vols. Toronto, 1884.
- Grasswell (W. P.)*, History of the Dominion of Canada. London.—Geography of the Dominion of Canada. London, 1891.
- Johnson (G.)*, Alphabet of First Things: a Ready Reference Book of Canadian Events. Ottawa, 1897.
- Kingsford (W.)*, History of Canada. 9 vols. London, 1887-98.
- Langley (J.)*, History of the Church of England in Eastern Canada. London, 1892.
- Leggs (A. O.)*, Sunny Manitoba, its Peoples and its Industries. London, 1893.
- Leonard (J. W.)*, The Gold Fields of Klondyke. London, 1897.
- Lovell (John)*, Gazetteer of British North America. Montreal, 1881.
- Maclean (W.)*, Montreal and some of the Makers thereof. Montreal, 1893.
- Macpherson (Lieut.-Col. J. P.)*, Life of Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B. Toronto, 1892.
- Mockridge (Canon)*, The Bishops of the Church of England in Canada and Newfoundland. Toronto, 1897.
- Morgan (Henry J.)*, The Canadian Parliamentary Companion for 1897.—Dominion Annual Register and Review, 1878-97. Ottawa.
- Musro (J. E. C.)*, The Constitution of Canada. 8. Cambridge, 1889.
- Newton (W.)*, Twenty Years on the Saskatchewan, North-west Canada. London, 1897.
- Parkin (G. R.)*, The Great Dominion. London, 1895.
- Parkman (F.)*, Pioneers of France in the New World, 1512-1635. 23rd ed. London, 1885.—The Old Régime in Canada, 1653-1763. 14th ed. London, 1885.—Montcalm and Wolf, 1710-1763. 6th ed. 2 vols. London, 1885.—The Jesuits in North America in the 17th Century. 20th ed. London, 1885.—Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV. London, 1885.
- Pike (Warburton)*, The Barren Grounds of Northern Canada. 8. London, 1896.—Through the Sub-Arctic Forest. [British Columbia and Alaska.] London, 1896.
- Pope (J.)*, Memoirs of the Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald. 2 vols. London, 1894.
- Rae (W. Fraser)*, Columbia and Canada. 8. London, 1878. Newfoundland to Manitoba. London, 1881.
- Roberts (C. D. G.)*, The Canadian Guide-Book. 2 vols. 8. London, 1892.—History of Canada. Boston, 1897.
- Ryerson (Rev. E., D.D., LL.D.)*, The Loyalists of America and their Times. 2 vols. Toronto, 1890.
- Schuya (A. R. C.) and Dawson (G. M.)*, Descriptive Sketch of the Physical Geography and Geology of the Dominion of Canada. Montreal, 1884.
- Silver and Co.'s Handbook to Canada.* London.
- Sowerest (H. B.)*, The Land of the Muskeg. [British Columbia]. London, 1895.
- Todd (Dr. Alpheus, C.M.G.)*, Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies. Boston, 1880.
- Tuttle (C. R.)*, Our North Land: being a full account of the Canadian North-West and Hudson's Bay Route. Toronto, 1886.
- Wheeler (G. J.)*, Confederation Law of Canada. London, 1896.
- Willmott (A. B.)*, Mineral Wealth of Canada. London, 1897.
- Winsor (J.)*, The Struggle in America between England and France, 1697-1763. London, 1896.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Governor.—Wm. Grey Wilson, C.M.G. Salary 1,200*l.* per annum.

Crown colony situated in South Atlantic, 300 miles E. of Magellan Straits East Falkland, 3,000 square miles; West Falkland, 2,300 square miles; about 100 small islands, 1,200 square miles: total, 6,500 square miles; beside South Georgia, 1,000 square miles. Population: (census 1891) 1,789; male 1,086, females 703, foreigners 123. Total in 1896, 1992. No religious census taken. Chief town, Stanley, 694 inhabitants.

Education: 2 Government schools, with 159 on the roll, in 1896; 1 Roman Catholic school, with 37 on the roll; 1 Baptist school with 32 on the roll;

the Darwin school has 25 and travelling schoolmaster has 28 pupils. There are, besides, 2 travelling schoolmasters in the West Falklands.

The government is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council.

No naval or military forces, except a volunteer corps with 45 efficient, 48 non-efficient; total, 93 in 1896.

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	11,485	11,450	11,958	12,518	12,358
Expenditure . . .	10,948	11,388	12,395	13,159	13,569
Imports . . .	70,138	71,126	62,270	71,826	69,985
Exports . . .	126,312	134,872	131,801	122,988	132,194

Chief sources of revenue (1896): Customs, 2,804*l.*, and rents of crown lands 4,916*l.* Chief branches of expenditure: Official salaries, 5,693*l.*; mails, 3,000*l.*; public works, 2,151*l.*

Leading exports: Wool, frozen mutton, hides and skins, and tallow. Chief imports: Provisions, wearing apparel, timber and building materials, machinery and ironmongery.

Imports from United Kingdom (1896) 62,641*l.*; from other countries 7,344*l.* Exports to United Kingdom 131,186*l.*; to other countries 1,008*l.*

Chief industry, sheep-farming; 2,325,154 acres pasturage. Horses 3,031, cattle 6,500, sheep 761,768, pigs about 50. In 1896 43 vessels of 56,298 tons arrived in the colony. Up to September 30, 1896, 36,718*l.* had been deposited in the Savings Bank by 308 depositors. About 1,500 letters and postcards pass through Post Office yearly; 1,000 lbs. of newspapers monthly.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—Same as in Great Britain.

REFERENCES: Annual Report for the Colony.

Darwin (C. R.), *Journal of Researches, &c.*, during a Voyage Round the World. 8. London, 1845.

Falkner (Thomas), *Description of Patagonia and adjoining parts of South America.* 4. Hereford, 1774.

Murdoch (W. G. B.), *From Edinburgh to the Antarctic (1892-93).* 8. London, 1894.

GUIANA, BRITISH.

Governor.—Sir Walter J. Sendall, K.C.M.G. (5,000*l.*).

Includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, named from the three rivers. Extends from 8° 40' N. latitude to 6° 45' N. latitude, and from 56° 15' to 61° 50' W. longitude. For legislative purposes the Governor is assisted by a Court of Policy of seven official and eight elective members (the latter elected by the registered voters) and a Combined Court, containing, in addition to the above, six financial representatives elected by the registered voters. The functions of the Combined Court are to consider the Estimate of Expenditure, and to raise the Ways and Means to meet it, and this Court alone can levy taxes. Executive and administrative functions are exercised by the Governor and an Executive Council. There are 2,416 registered electors. The Roman-Dutch Law is in force in civil cases, modified by orders in Council; the criminal law is based on that of Great Britain.

Area, 109,000 square miles. This includes the area claimed by Venezuela up to the Schomburgk line. Population (1896-7), 285,315. At the census of 1891 the population was 278,828, of whom were 2,533 born in Europe; 99,615icans; 105,465 East Indians, mainly coolies; 3,714 Chinese. Births (1896)

9,276; deaths 7,518. Capital, Georgetown, 53,176 (1891). Living on sugar estates 90,492; in villages and settlements 125,757. Of the total in 1891, 125,757 were agricultural labourers. Immigrants from India (1896-97), 2,880; return emigrants, 2,059. 209 schools received Government grant (£20,883 6s. 5½d. in 1896-97), with about 28,268 pupils.

Paupers (1896-97) receiving out-door relief, 3,051. In 1895-6 there were 11,686 summary convictions; 214 before the superior courts for serious offences.

	1891-2	1892-3	1893-4	1894-5	1895-96	1896-7
Revenue . . .	£ 563,768	£ 566,422	£ 593,285	£ 588,245	£ 567,749	£ 555,774
Expenditure . . .	£ 543,186	£ 542,470	£ 566,838	£ 586,482	£ 596,493	£ 590,616

Chief items of revenue (1896-97): customs, 294,671*l.*; licences, 108,859*l.*; rum duty, 49,780*l.*; royalty on gold, 23,902*l.* Expenditure on civil establishment, 156,718*l.*; ecclesiastical, 22,586*l.*; judicial, 37,854*l.*; education, 31,481*l.*; public works, 23,800*l.* Public debt (1896-97) 865,235*l.* Two banks, with note circulation of 109,232*l.* on 31st March 1897. Savings banks, 20,805 depositors (Dec. 31, 1896), credited with 264,873*l.*

Under cultivation (1891), 79,278 acres; sugar, 69,814 acres; 74 sugar estates. British Guiana is rich in gold. Mining commenced in 1886, and in the 10 years 1886-1896 the returns amounted to 2,796,300*l.*; the returns for 1895 were 122,936 oz.; 1896, 123,759 oz.

	1892-3	1893-4	1894-5	1895-6	1896-7
Exports . . .	£ 2,433,213	£ 2,358,918	£ 2,039,901	£ 1,769,500	£ 1,899,457
Imports . . .	£ 1,780,319	£ 1,920,710	£ 1,668,750	£ 1,443,553	£ 1,341,710

Value of imports subject to duty (1896-7), 1,067,220*l.*; duty free, 274,490*l.*

Chief exports in 1896-7: Sugar, 1,098,398*l.*; rum, 136,927*l.*; molasses, 90,926*l.*; gold, 466,143*l.* for 126,507 oz. The chief imports (1896-7): Flour, 103,956*l.*; rice, 131,458*l.*; pork, 26,739*l.*; butter, 19,908*l.*; lumber, 22,172*l.*; oils, 29,478*l.*; and dried fish, 53,652*l.*

The value of imports and exports are in general determined by declarations subject to scrutiny, but for exports of sugar, rum, and molasses the average prices for the year are taken as obtained from the secretary of the Planters' Association in the Colony. The values are accurate so far as they relate to imports subject to *ad valorem* duty; in other cases they are not so reliable. Quantities are ascertained by the Customs officers. The countries recorded as those of origin or destination are those disclosed by declarations or shipping documents, and may not be the prime origin of imports or ultimate destination of exports.

Exports to Great Britain in 1896-97, 964,248*l.* British colonies, 55,670*l.*; foreign countries, 879,538*l.* Imports from Great Britain, 783,697*l.*; British colonies, 196,601*l.*; foreign countries, 361,412*l.*

In 1896-97 the total tonnage entered and cleared was 694,229; registered tonnage (1897): Steam, 15 vessels of 1,171 tons; sailing, 121 vessels of 5,541 tons; total, 136 vessels of 6,712 tons.

Railways, 38½ miles; 450 miles river navigation; good roads. There are 70 post-offices, of which 42 are telegraph offices, 36 money order offices, and 22 savings banks. There are about 546 miles of post-office telegraphs and cables, and a telephone exchange in George Town and New Amsterdam of 610 miles, with 514 subscribers.

Currency: British gold and silver coin with a small circulation of 'guilders,' 'half-guilders,' and 'bits,' local coins.

REFERENCES: Blue Book of the Colony, and Colonial Report. Annual. British Guiana and its Resources. [Author not named.] 8. London, 1895.
Bronckhorst (H. V. P.), Descriptive and Historical Geography of British Guiana and West India Islands. 8. Demerara, 1890.
Im Thurn (E. F.), Among the Indians of Guiana. 8. London, 1883.
Rodway (J.), History of British Guiana. 4. Georgetown, 1893.—Handbook of British Guiana. Georgetown, 1893.—In the Guiana Forest. London, 1894.
 See also under Venezuela.

HONDURAS, BRITISH.

Governor.—Colonel Sir David Wilson, K.C.M.G. (8,748 dollars), assisted by an Executive Council of four official and three unofficial members, and a Legislative Council consisting of three official and five unofficial members.

A Crown colony on the Caribbean Sea, south of Yucatan, and 660 miles west from Jamaica, noted for its production of mahogany and logwood. Area, 7,562 square miles. Population in 1891 31,471; estimated in 1896 at 33,811 (white 453, coloured 33,358). Births (1896) 1,435; deaths, 977; marriages, 288. Schools (1896), 46; children enrolled, 3,561; Government grant, 13,868 dollars.

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	338,659	301,922	185,719 ¹	238,483	302,686
Expenditure	373,719	365,519	218,989 ¹	274,767	269,877
Exports.	1,741,235	2,135,117	2,549,583	1,284,000	1,378,601
Imports	1,757,038	1,460,941	1,558,457	1,453,640	1,462,637

¹ Gold.

Chief sources of revenue: Customs duties (156,215 dollars in 1896); excise, licenses, land-tax, &c.; also sale and letting of Crown lands. Expenditure mainly administrative and the various services. Debt 168,815 dollars in 1896.

Value of imports subject to duty (1896), 754,520 dollars; duty free, 699,120 dollars. Chief exports, mahogany (2,769,676 superficial feet in 1896), logwood, fruit (chiefly to New Orleans), sugar. The transit trade somewhat increases the traffic of the ports, especially in india-rubber, sarsaparilla, coffee, &c. Besides the staple products, mahogany and logwood, there are coffee, bananas, plantains, coco-nuts, &c. The higher parts afford good pasturage for cattle. Exports to United Kingdom in 1896, 760,522 dollars; imports from the United Kingdom, 523,208 dollars.

In 1896 576 vessels of 178,199 tons entered, and 562 of 170,867 tons cleared. British vessels, 223 of 57,651 tons entered, and 208 of 56,984 tons cleared. The registered shipping of the colony in 1897 consisted of 214 sailing vessels of 4,570 tons and 5 steamers of 748 tons; total tonnage, 5,454.

Savings banks at Belize with five branches—deposits, 20,480 dollars, December 31, 1895. United States gold was adopted as the standard of currency on October 15, 1894. There is (1896) a paper currency of 114,903 dollars in Government notes and a subsidiary silver coinage of 100,000 dollars in circulation.

REFERENCES: Colonial Reports. Annual. London.

Bristowe (L. W.) and *Wright* (P. B.), Handbook of British Honduras. 8. Annual. Edinburgh.

Bellamy (J.), Expedition to the Cockscorb Mountains, British Honduras. In Proc. R. G. Soc. (N.S.) XI. 542. 8. London, 1889.

Gibbs (A. R.), History of British Honduras. London, 1883.

Morris (D.), The Colony of British Honduras. 16. London, 1883.

Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Montserrat, Nevis. See WEST INDIES.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

Governor.—Sir Herbert H. Murray, K.C.B., appointed 1895; salary 7,000 dollars.

Newfoundland is an island at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46° 37' and 51° 39' N., 52° 35' and 59° 25' W.; and Labrador, its dependency, is the most easterly part of the continent of North America.

The coast of Newfoundland is rugged, especially on the south-west, where the coast range reaches an elevation of nearly 2,000 feet. The hills attain their summit within a few miles of the salt water, and then spread out into an undulating country, consisting largely of barrens and marshes, and intersected by numerous rivers and lakes. On the borders of the lakes and water-courses good land is generally found, and in some cases, as about the Exploits, the Gander and the Humber, it is heavily timbered. Area, 42,200 square miles. Population in 1891: island, including Labrador, 202,040, of whom 195,472 were natives of Newfoundland and 143 Indians. Of the total population 54,755 were engaged in the fisheries, 1,547 were farmers, 2,682 mechanics, 1,258 miners. Capital, St. John's, with suburbs, 29,007 inhabitants; other towns being Harbour Grace, 6,466; Carbonear, 4,127; Twillingate, 3,585; Bonavista, 3,551. The birth rate in 1891 was 33, and the death rate 22 per 1,000.

The government is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council (not exceeding 7 members), a Legislative Council (not exceeding 15 members), and a House of Assembly consisting of 36 representatives. Members of the Legislative Council receive 120 dollars per session; members of the Legislative Assembly receive 200 or 300 dollars per session, according as they are resident or not in St. John's. For electoral purposes the whole colony is divided into 18 districts or constituencies, 7 of which elect 3 members, 4 return 2 members, and 7 return 1 each. Of the population, 69,824 belong to the Church of England, 72,696 are Roman Catholics, 53,276 Methodists, 1,449 Presbyterians, 4,795 other denominations. The total number of aided schools in 1894 was 605, with 35,501 pupils; total expenditure, including Government grant, fees, &c., 147,544 dollars.

The revenue and expenditure in five years (1 dollar = 4s. 1½d.) have been:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Revenue	£ 392,456	£ 365,394	£ 341,882	£ 325,721	£ 330,689
Expenditure	342,475	376,479	402,126	281,809	283,459

Of the Revenue for 1896, no less than 291,380*l.* is from Customs. Public debt (1896) 2,691,153*l.*

The total imports and exports of Newfoundland for five years¹ are as follows:—

—	1891	1893	1894	1895	1896
Imports	£ 1,431,437	£ 1,577,619	£ 1,492,654	£ 1,233,233	£ 1,250,725
Exports	1,549,408	1,308,523	1,210,660	1,278,080	1,864,011

¹ Statistics of exports and imports for 1892 are not available, the consolidating books of the Custom House Statistical Department having been destroyed in the fire of July that year

The chief imports and exports in 1896 were:—

Imports.	£	Exports.	£
Flour	261,006	Dried cod	883,089
Textiles, apparel.	191,253	Cod oil	64,098
Salt pork	89,840	Seal skins	76,598
Molasses	68,757	Seal oil	47,274
Hardware	43,893	Lobsters (tinned)	77,406
Tea	28,134	Herring (pickled)	20,274
Butter	22,586	Copper and ore	99,114
Leather	32,313		

Of the imports the value of 405,977*l.* came from Great Britain; 458,556*l.* from Canada; 302,819*l.* from the United States. Of the exports the value of 355,038*l.* went to Great Britain; 131,248*l.* to Canada; 255,893*l.* to Portugal; 222,373*l.* to Brazil. Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1896, 791,896, of which 748,832 was British. The total number of vessels registered in the colony on December 31, 1896, was 2,308 sailing vessels of 98,528 tons, and 32 steam vessels of 5,661 tons; total 2,340 vessels of 104,189 tons. Fishing is the principal occupation of the population, the value of the fish caught being over one million sterling annually.

In 1891 there were 64,494 acres of cultivated land. The chief products are potatoes, turnips, and other root crops, hay, barley, oats. In 1891 there were in Newfoundland 6,138 horses, 23,822 cattle, 60,840 sheep, and 32,011 swine. Some fine pine forests exist to the north, and large saw mills have been established. The mineral resources of Newfoundland are considerable. Large beds of iron ore have been found and are being worked on Bell Island in Conception Bay, on the east coast, and other rich deposits have been discovered on the west coast. Coal of excellent quality is found near St. George's Bay on the west coast, and in the Great Lake district. In the eastern part of the island gold-bearing quartz rock, and extensive deposits of silver and lead ore have been found.

Railways open in 1896: 566 miles, of which 482 miles are Government line. About 300 miles of line is under construction. Telegraph line open (1896) 1,314 miles. It is announced (February 21, 1898) that a contractor has agreed with the Government to take over and work the railways, telegraphs, steam communication, coal mines, and other undertakings.

REFERENCES.

- Bedecker's Canada and Newfoundland.* 8. Leipzig, 1894.
Curtwright (George), Journal of Sixteen Years' Residence on the Coast of Labrador. 3 vols. 4. Newark, 1792.
Chalmers (R.), A History of Currency in the British Colonies. London, 1893.
 Colonial Reports. Annual Series, No. 7, (1896) of Miscellaneous Series, on the Mineral Resources of the Colony. London, 1896.
Grenfell (W. T.), Vikings of To-day. [Labrador.] 8. London, 1895.
Harvey (M.), Newfoundland, England's Oldest Colony. London, 1897. Newfoundland in 1897. London, 1897.
Hatton (J.) and Harvey (M.), Newfoundland: Its History and Present Condition, &c. London, 1888.
Hind, Explorations on the Coast of Labrador. 2 vols. 8. London, 1868.
Pedley (Charles), History of Newfoundland. 3. London, 1863.
Prowse (D. W.), A History of Newfoundland. 2d. ed. London, 1897.
Roberts (C. G. D.), The Canadian Guide Book. Pt. I. Eastern Canada and Newfoundland. 8. London, 1892.
Willson (W. B.), The Tenth Island. London, 1897.

St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sombrero, Tobago, Trinidad, Virgin Islands. See WEST INDIES.

WEST INDIES.

The British West Indian possessions fall into six groups, which are noticed separately, while the statistical results are exhibited in general tables for convenience of comparison. The groups are—(1) Bahamas, (2) Barbados, (3) Jamaica with Turks Islands, (4) Leeward Islands, (5) Trinidad with Tobago, (6) Windward Islands.

BAHAMAS.

Governor.—Sir Gilbert T. Carter, K.C.M.G. (2,000*l.*), assisted by an Executive Council of 9, a Legislative Council of 9, and a representative Assembly of 29 members, electors requiring to have a small property qualification.

A group of twenty inhabited and many uninhabited islands and rocks off the S.E. coast of Florida.

Area, 5,450 square miles. Principal islands—New Providence (containing capital Nassau), Abaco, Harbour Island, Great Bahama, St. Salvador, Long Island, Mayaguana, Eleuthera, Exuma, Watling's Island, Acklin's Island, Crooked Island, Great Inagua, Andros Island. Total population (1881), 43,521 (11,000 whites); in 1891, 47,565. Births (1896, 1,964; deaths, 1,280. Population of New Providence, 11,000. There are (1896) 42 Government schools with 5,575 pupils on the rolls, and average attendance of 3,689.3, and 10 aided schools with attendance of 929 pupils; Government grant, 4,312*l.* 10*s.*; 31 Church of England schools with 1,705 enrolled pupils; 32 private schools with 859 enrolled pupils. In 1896, 1,959 persons were convicted summarily, and 38 in superior courts. Sponge-fishing produced 81,091*l.* in 1896; shells, pearls, and ambergris were also obtained. Fruit culture is on the increase; in 1895 pineapples were exported, valued at 22,730*l.*, including preserved pineapples. The orange crop (1896) was valued at 2,785*l.* Fibre cultivation is rapidly spreading. In January 1893, over 20,000 acres had been planted out with sisal plants. In 1896, 80,583 lbs. of cotton were exported, valued at 423*l.* The total land granted in the colony amounts to 346,663½ acres.

A joint stock bank came into operation on June 1, 1889. The Post Office Savings Bank receipts in 1896 amounted to 4,210*l.* 15*s.*; and in that year, 173,555 letters, 2,759 post-cards, and 118,042 papers passed through the Post Office.

BARBADOS.

Lies on the E. of the Windward Islands.

Governor.—Sir James Shaw Hay, K.C.M.G. (3,000*l.* and 600*l.* table allowance), with Executive Council, Executive Committee, Legislative Council of 9 Members, and House of Assembly of 24 members, elected annually by the people; in 1896, there were 2,341 registered electors.

Area, 166 square miles; population (1891), 182,306; (1896), about 189,000. Capital, Bridgetown, the principal town; population, 21,000; Speightstown, 1,500. Births (1896), 6,986; deaths (1896), 4,937. Church of England, 156,539; Wesleyans, 14,485; Moravians, 6,801; Roman Catholics, 816; Jews, 21, according to the census of 1891. The legislature grants to the Church of England, 10,825*l.*; Wesleyan, 700*l.*; Moravians, 400*l.*; Roman Catholic 50*l.*—per annum, 11,775*l.* Education is under the care of the Government. In 1896, there were 185 primary schools, and 15,052 pupils in average attendance; Government grant 10,269*l.*; 5 second-grade schools, 238 pupils; 2 first-grade schools for boys, with an attendance of 136 and 42 respectively, and 1 first-grade school for girls with 126 pupils; Codrington College, affiliated to Durham University, 13 students. Two monthly, one fortnightly, two bi-weekly, and three daily newspapers.

There is a Supreme Court; Grand Sessions once in every 4 months;

police magistrates. In 1896, 8,529 summary convictions, 99 in superior courts; 344 (daily average) prisoners in gaol. In 1896, 29,240 $\frac{1}{2}$ was spent in poor-relief, &c. Police, 315 officers and men. Harbour Police, 40 officers and men.

Barbados is the headquarters for European troops in the West Indies. The garrison consists of 32 officers and 815 non-commissioned officers and men.

The area of the colony in acres is about 106,470, of which about 100,000 are under cultivation. The staple produce of the island is sugar. About 30,000 acres are annually planted with the sugar-cane, which yielded in 1891, 50,547 hhds; in 1892, 59,249 hhds; in 1893, 67,157 hhds; 1894, 66,262 hhds; 1895, 86,451 hhds; 1896, 49,399 hhds. There are 441 sugar works, and 12 rum distilleries. Of "manjak" or "glance pitch," a bituminous petroleum for fuel, 878 tons (1,756 $\frac{1}{2}$.) were exported in 1896. In the fishing industry, 370 boats are employed, and about 900 persons. Value of fish caught annually, about 17,000 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Colonial Bank has a paid-up capital of 600,000 $\frac{1}{2}$. On January 1, 1896, its liabilities were: Circulation, 2,108,547 dollars; various, 16,564,536 dollars; total, 18,673,083 dollars. Its assets were: Specie, 1,804,489 dollars; various, 20,638,901 dollars; total, 22,443,390 dollars. Government Savings Bank (September 30, 1896), 11,653 depositors, and deposits 182,286 $\frac{1}{2}$.

In 1896 the registered shipping consisted of 51 sailing vessels and 2 steamers of a total tonnage of 7,814 tons net. There are 470 miles of roads in the island; railway 24 miles. The colony pays an annual subsidy to the Railway company of 6,000 $\frac{1}{2}$; telegraph line, 24 miles. Revenue (1896), 7,131 $\frac{1}{2}$. (exclusive of Government subsidy); expenditure, 12,051 $\frac{1}{2}$. There are 85 miles of line for telephonic communication in the island to the several police stations. Private Telephone Co. 448 services 600 miles of line.

Grenada. See WINDWARD ISLANDS.

JAMAICA.

Largest of the British West India Islands, 100 miles west of Hayti and 90 miles south of Cuba.

Governor.—Sir Augustus Hemming, K.C.M.G. (6,000 $\frac{1}{2}$), assisted by a Privy Council and a Legislative Assembly, partly elected and partly nominated. There are boards elected in each parish (14) for administration of local affairs.

Attached to it are Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands, Morant Cays, and Pedro Cays. Area of Jamaica, 4,200 square miles; Turks and Caicos Islands, &c., 224 square miles. Total, 4,424 square miles. Population (Census, 1891): Jamaica, 639,491 (males, 305,948; females, 333,543); white, 14,692; coloured or half-breed, 121,955; black, 488,624; East Indian, 10,116; Chinese, 481; not stated, 3,628. Capital, Kingston, 46,542. Other towns—Spanish Town, 5,019; Montego Bay, 4,808; Savanna-la-Mar, 2,952; Falmouth, 2,517. The estimated population of Jamaica on March 31, 1896, is 694,865. Births (1895-96), 26,842; deaths, 15,716; marriages, 3,242. Total East India immigrants in colony in 1895, 14,128, of whom 3,762 were under indentures. Immigration suspended in 1886 and resumed in 1891.

There is no Established Church. Belonging to Church of England (1896), 41,872; Church of Scotland, 1,600 members; Roman Catholics, 9,300 members; Methodists, 24,000 members; Baptists, 36,308 members; Presbyterian Church, 11,317 members; members of other Christian Churches, 15,000, besides their families and adherents.

In 1896-7 there were 924 Government schools, 98,359 children enrolled; the average attendance was 58,411. Government grant, including building grants, 47,827 $\frac{1}{2}$. There is a Government training college for female teachers in which there are 30 females; and 60 male students are also being trained at a local Educational Institution in Kingston at Government expense. High

school near to Kingston with 43 pupils in 1896. There are besides a number of free schools, denominational high schools and industrial schools.

There is a high court of justice, circuit courts, and a resident magistrate in each parish. Total summary convictions (1896-97), 11,399; before superior courts, 4,489. Prisoners in gaol, March 31, 1897, 1,149. There are 849 police officers and men, including water policemen, and 937 members of rural police.

Total number of acres under cultivation and care in 1896, 893,674, of which 182,489 under tillage, and 511,185 under pasture. Under sugar-cane, 30,036 acres; coffee, 25,559; bananas, 19,227; coconuts, 10,940; corn, 328; cacao, 1,632; ground provisions, 94,332; Guinea grass, 127,437; common pasture, 320,555; common pasture and pimento, 61,584; pimento, 1,609.

The holdings are classified as follows:—Not exceeding 5 acres 70,740; 10, 9,168; 20, 4,911; 50, 2,808; 100, 926; 200, 599; 500, 597; 800, 299; 1,000, 144; 1,500, 224; exceeding 1,500, 251.

On December 31, 1896, the Colonial Bank had a circulation of \$2,026,989; other liabilities, \$14,949,575. Total liabilities, \$16,976,514; assets, \$20,713,655.

On March 31, 1896, there were 29,719 depositors in the Government Savings Bank, the deposits amounting to 469,226*l*. The legal coinage is that of Great Britain; but various American coins are also current. Notes of the Colonial Bank are current; its average total circulation in 1894 was 182,673*l*.

The strength of the West India Regiments in Jamaica on June 30, 1897, was 1,774 officers and men; there is besides a Volunteer Militia, numbering 378 on March 31, 1897. There are fortifications and batteries at Port Royal, Rocky Point, Apostles' Battery, Fort Clarence, Fort Augusta, Rock Fort, Salt Pond's Hill. There are 12 ships of the Royal Navy on the North American and West India stations.

In 1895-96 the registered shipping of Jamaica consisted of 125 sailing vessels of 6,089 tons and 2 steamers of 879 tons; total, 127 vessels of 6,968 tons.

Jamaica has 185 miles, 14 chains of railway open (receipts, in year ended March 31, 1896, 96,124*l*; expenses, 67,482*l*; passengers carried, 366,936); 927 miles of telegraph and 791½ of telephone; telegraph messages (to March 31, 1897), 96,292; receipts, 5,908*l*; expenses, 7,072*l*. Letters and post-cards passed through the Post Office in the year 1896-97, 4,352,890.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, under the government of Jamaica, are geographically a portion of the Bahamas, of which they form the two south-eastern groups. The government is administered by a Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Board of five members appointed by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government. There are upwards of thirty small cays; area 169 miles. Only six inhabited; the largest, Grand Caicos, 20 miles long by 6 broad. Seat of government at Grand Turk, 7 miles long by 2 broad, the town having 1,883 inhabitants. Population, 1891, 4,745 (males, 2,211; females, 2,534).

Education free; Government grant 563*l*; 7 elementary schools, average attendance, 364. Public library and reading-room at Grand Turk; a weekly newspaper.

Only important industry, salt raking. About two million bushels are raked annually and exported to the United States, Canada, and to Newfoundland. There is also a small sponge fishery. 46 vessels registered, of 6,080 tons.

Commissioner.—E. J. Cameron (salary 600*l*.); residence, Grand Turk.

CAYMAN ISLANDS, attached to Jamaica, consist of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brae. Grand Cayman, 17 miles long, 4 to 7 broad; total population 4,322 (males, 1,904; females, 2,418). Good pasturage. Coco-nuts and turtle exported. Affairs managed by a body styled the 'Justices and Vestry,' comprised of magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica, and elected vestrymen.

The **MORANT CAYS** and **PEDRO CAYS** are also attached to Jamaica.

LEeward ISLANDS

Comprise Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda), St. Kitts-Nevis (with Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands, and lie to the north of the Windward group, and south-east of Porto Rico.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G. (2,600*l.*). *Colonial Secretary.*—George Melville, C.M.G. (800*l.*)

The group is divided into 5 Presidencies, viz., Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda) St. Kitts (with Nevis and Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands. There is one Federal Executive Council nominated by the Crown, and one Federal Legislative Council, 10 nominated and 10 elective members. Of latter, 4 chosen by the elective members of the Local Legislative Council of Antigua, 2 by those of Dominica, and 4 by the non-official members of the Local Legislative Council of St. Kitts-Nevis. The Federal Legislative Council meets once a year.

The following table shows the area and population of the Leeward Islands:—

	Area : Square miles	Population 1881	Population 1891
Antigua	108	} 34,964	86,819
Barbuda and Redonda	62		
Virgin Islands	58	5,287	4,639
Dominica	291	28,211	26,841
St. Kitts	65	} 29,137	} 30,876
Nevis	50		
Anguilla	35		
Montserrat	32	8,219	3,699
		10,083	11,762
Total	701	122,765	127,723

In 1891, 5,070 white, 23,320 coloured, and 99,333 black. In 1881 33,000 were Anglicans, 29,000 Roman Catholics, 30,000 Wesleyans, and 17,000 Moravians, Education is denominational. In 1892, 181 aided schools, with 21,500 pupils; Government grant, 6,020*l.* Also private schools. Grants of 200*l.* per annum are made to two schools in Antigua, and grammar schools in St. Kitts and in Dominica have recently been established. Technical schools have been opened in Antigua and St. Kitts. Sugar and molasses are the staple products in most of the islands. Fruit-growing is increasing in some of the islands.

ANTIGUA. Islands of Barbuda and Redonda are dependencies, with an area of 62 square miles, situated 61° 45' W. long., 17° 6' N. lat., 54 miles in circumference, with an area of 108 square miles. Antigua is the seat of government of the Colony. Chief town, St. John, 9,738. Chief products sugar and pineapples. In Government savings banks 1,838 depositors, 41,952*l.* deposits. There is steam communication direct with the United Kingdom, New York, and Canada, and the island is connected with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company's cable.

MONTSERRAT. Nominated Legislative Council. Chief town, Plymouth, 1,400. Chief products sugar, and lime juice from fruit of lime trees; 1,000 acres under lime trees.

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS have one Executive Council nominated, and a Legislative Council of 10 official and 10 nominated unofficial members. Capital of St. Kitts, Basseterre, 9,097; of Nevis, Charlestown, 838. Chief produce sugar and rum. Produce of Anguilla, garden stock, and salt.

VIRGIN ISLANDS consist of all the group not occupied by Denmark, except Crab Island, which is Spanish. Nominated Executive and Legislative Councils. Chief town, Roadtown in Tortola Island, 400. Mostly peasant proprietors; sugar and cotton cultivated in small patches.

DOMINICA. Nominated Executive Council, and Legislative Council of 7 nominated and 7 elected members. Chief products, coffee (Liberian), fruit, cocoa, limes, and some sugar.

SOMBRERO is a small island in the Virgin group, but unattached administratively to any group. Phosphate of lime is shipped, and there is a Board of Trade Lighthouse.

TRINIDAD

Immediately north of the mouth of the Orinoco, includes Tobago administratively.

Governor.—Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G. (5,000*l.*), with Executive Council of 7 official members and a Legislative Council of 9 official and 11 unofficial members, all nominated. Tobago has a subordinate commissioner, with a Financial Board of not less than 3 nominated members.

Area: Trinidad, 1,754 square miles; Tobago 114. Population: Trinidad (estimated 1896) 248,404; Tobago (1896) 20,463. Capital, Trinidad, Port of Spain, 34,087. Births (1896), 8,175, deaths, 6,433, marriages, 1,072. Education: 189 schools, 22,480 pupils, Government grant, 32,756*l.* There are many private schools, and a Queen's Royal College, with 89 students, and an attached Roman Catholic College with 180 students. Of the total area 1,120,000 acres, about 438,234 acres have been alienated. Under sugar-cane, 58,500 acres; cacao and coffee, 98,000; ground provisions, 13,500; coco-nuts, 14,000; pasture, 10,000. There is a large pitch lake in the island, which is leased to an American Company, and from which 96,385 tons of asphalt were exported in 1896. Railway 54½ miles. About 30 additional miles of railway will soon be open to traffic. 690 miles of telegraph. There is a Colonial Bank with note circulation of 150,000*l.* Government savings-bank, depositors (1896), 10,768; deposits (Dec. 31), 229,752*l.* Volunteer corps, 755. Police force, 483.

TOBAGO was annexed to Trinidad, Jan. 1, 1889. The culture of cotton and tobacco has been introduced. The cocoa industry is receiving increasing attention.

Virgin Islands. See LEEWARD ISLANDS.

WINDWARD ISLANDS

Consist of Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines (half under St. Vincent, half under Grenada), and St. Lucia, and form the eastern barrier to the Caribbean Sea between Martinique and Trinidad.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir Cornelius Alfred Moloney, K.C.M.G. (2,500*l.*—resident at St. George's, Grenada). Each island has its own institutions; there is no common legislature, laws, revenue, or tariff; there is a Common Court of Appeal, and the colonies unite for other common purposes. Legal currency, British sterling, doubloons, and United States gold coins. The Colonial Bank issues 5-dollar notes to the extent of 9,800*l.* in St. Lucia, 11,700*l.* in Grenada, 8,000*l.* in St. Vincent.

GRENADE. There is a Legislative Council of the Governor, 6 official members nominated by the Governor, and 7 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. Each town has a Board for local affairs, semi-elective for the chief town and wholly elective for the others, and each parish a nominated Board for roads and sanitation. Area 133 square miles; population (1896) 60,367; births, 2,450; deaths, 1,184; marriages, 351. There are (1896) 87

Government and Government aided elementary schools, with 7,128 pupils; Government grant (1896) 5,793*l.*; and a grammar school with 48 pupils; Government grant, 420*l.* In 1896 there were 1,188 summary convictions, and 33 in superior courts. There were (1892) 20,418 acres returned as being under cultivation: sugar-cane, 911 acres; cocoa, 11,115 acres; cotton, 1,812 acres; spices, 1,343 acres; coffee, 58 acres; but the accuracy of these figures is not guaranteed. Culture of sugar-cane is decreasing, of cocoa and spices increasing. In 1896, 895 depositors in savings-banks; balance (Dec. 31) 6,392*l.*

The largest of the *Grenadines* attached to Grenada is Carriacou; area, 6,913 acres; population, 6,000.

ST. VINCENT. *Administrator and Colonial Secretary*, Sir Harry L. Thompson, K.C.M.G., with Legislative Council of 4 official and 4 nominated unofficial members. Area, 132 square miles; population (1891), 41,054; white, 2,445; coloured, 554; black, 31,005. Capital, Kingstown, 4,547 population. Education: 45 schools; Government grant, 1,869*l.* Sugar, rum, cocoa, spices, and arrowroot are produced; good timber from the forests. Most of the cultivated land belongs to three firms. About 13,000 acres (one-sixth of area) under cultivation.

ST. LUCIA. *Administrator and Colonial Secretary*, C. A. King-Harman, C.M.G., with a nominated Executive and Legislative Council. Area, 233 square miles; population (1896), 46,671. Chief town, Castries, 7,000. Births (1896), 1,937; deaths, 1,172. Education (1896): 37 schools (13 Protestant, 24 Roman Catholic), 4,182 pupils; Government grant, 2,695*l.* In 1896 there were 1,096 summary convictions, and 7 at superior courts. Sugar, cocoa, rum, and logwood are chief products. Savings banks (end of 1896), 1,277 depositors, 7,396*l.* deposits. Letters and postcards despatched, 100,688; books and papers, 6,427; parcels, 462.

Statistics of West Indies.

	Revenue			Expenditure		
	1894	1895	1896	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bahamas	47,904	55,643	65,126	57,300	55,758	60,134
Barbados	160,524	146,215	177,032	161,279	152,039	184,020
Jamaica ¹	785,949	818,687	775,208	767,691	733,231	826,892
Turks Island	8,840	7,312	9,707	7,459	7,547	7,383
Windward Islands:—						
St. Lucia	56,590	48,558	55,331	54,400	57,578	56,060
St. Vincent	29,162	26,037	23,487	30,670	27,901	27,591
Grenada	63,022	58,695	66,275	59,594	65,843	60,523
Leeward Islands:—						
Virgin Islands	2,577	1,534	1,468	1,588	1,954	1,670
{ St. Christopher	55,443	43,215	49,560	57,317	55,395	56,500
{ Nevis						
{ Anguilla						
Antigua	57,078	44,848	54,950	59,675	70,221	57,344
Montserrat	8,677	7,126	7,774	7,782	10,703	8,782
Dominica	22,982	22,860	24,964	27,493	27,102	26,188
Trinidad	540,374	552,275	576,809	486,110	549,771	558,699
Tobago	8,843	8,591	9,321	8,135	8,218	9,269
Total	1,848,565	1,841,096	1,890,012	1,786,493	1,872,761	1,940,005

¹ For years ended March 31.

Customs revenue (1896):—Bahamas, 55,576*l.*; Barbados, 94,944*l.*; Jamaica, 317,841*l.*; St. Lucia, 20,779*l.*; St. Vincent, 12,606*l.*; Grenada, 24,583*l.*; Virgin Islands, 410*l.*; St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla, 26,778*l.*; Antigua, 29,460*l.*; Montserrat, 3,480*l.*; Dominica, 9,465*l.*; Trinidad, 277,384*l.*; Tobago, 2,945*l.*

The chief branches of expenditure (1896) were:—Jamaica: charges of debt, 82,417*l.*; police, 57,122*l.*; Bahamas: public works, 6,958*l.*; debt charges, 7,094*l.*; salaries, 17,992*l.*; police, 5,820*l.*; Barbados: salaries, 77,125*l.*; debt charges, 18,079*l.*; St. Vincent: salaries, 12,660*l.*; public works, 1,515*l.*; St. Lucia: public works, 6,744*l.*; salaries, 18,141*l.*; Grenada: public works, 10,290*l.*; Trinidad: public works, 101,412*l.*; police, 44,066*l.*; debt charges, 33,623*l.*

In 1896 the Public Debt of Jamaica was (including guarantees) 2,220,089*l.*; of Bahamas, 119,626*l.*; of Barbados, 405,100*l.*; of Trinidad, 556,667*l.*; of St. Vincent, 19,160*l.*; of Grenada, 127,770*l.*; of Tobago, 9,500*l.*; of Montserrat, 18,000*l.*; of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla, 74,450*l.*; St. Lucia, 202,280*l.*; Antigua, 137,871*l.*; Dominica, 70,900*l.*

	Exports ¹			Imports ¹		
	1894	1895	1896	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bahamas	119,378	124,011	188,972	174,969	172,581	194,774
Barbados	984,512	587,298	758,228	1,279,335	956,921	1,048,887
Jamaica ²	1,921,422	1,873,105	1,470,241	2,191,745	2,288,946	1,856,378
Turks Islands	32,774	21,688	81,498	28,526	26,735	30,245
Windward Islands:—						
St. Lucia	145,894	187,869	93,720	187,542	154,945	190,534
St. Vincent	87,374	68,690	67,392	91,009	64,842	71,490
Grenada	189,614	174,497	188,883	196,998	175,712	154,405
Leeward Islands:—						
Virgin Islands	4,015	3,818	3,710	4,895	4,576	4,478
{ St. Christopher	225,524	140,542	119,861	192,701	172,281	185,214
{ Nevis						
Antigua	170,233	87,125	131,113	157,633	144,864	135,621
Montserrat	22,502	17,189	25,912	32,981	24,480	26,497
Dominica	42,665	39,471	51,438	62,642	69,789	64,477
Trinidad	2,000,748	2,065,104	2,165,820	2,152,883	2,276,864	2,463,525
Tobago	15,872	10,517	10,765	15,403	13,643	13,932
Total value	6,062,517	5,351,124	5,252,053	6,769,263	6,545,426	6,440,463

Including bullion and specie.

² For year ended March 31.

Trinidad alone, in 1896, exported sugar valued at 700,347*l.*; cocoa, 452,141*l.*; molasses, 36,488*l.* Jamaica exported sugar, 148,679*l.*; rum, 123,211*l.*; coffee, 210,946*l.* Barbados: sugar, 436,551*l.*; molasses, 122,023*l.* St. Vincent: sugar, 21,909 cwt.; arrowroot, 22,006 lbs. Grenada: cocoa, 159,519*l.*; spice, 12,424*l.* St. Lucia: sugar, 61,965*l.*; cocoa, 15,403*l.* Leeward Islands: sugar, 220,315*l.*

In 1896, Jamaica imported cotton goods worth 248,160*l.*; fish, 163,506*l.*; flour, 155,326*l.*; rice, 28,997*l.* Trinidad imported flour, 129,123*l.*; Bahamas: textiles, 44,923*l.*; flour, 28,283*l.* Barbados: cottons, 115,838*l.*; flour, 56,510*l.*; rice, 63,618*l.* St. Lucia: cottons, 17,672*l.*; flour, 14,269*l.* St. Vincent: flour, 8,959*l.*; Leeward Islands: textiles, 49,642*l.*; flour, 50,933*l.*

Total imports into Great Britain from the British West Indies in 1896

according to Board of Trade returns, 1,790,451*l.* (sugar, 492,369*l.* in 1896 ; 560,288*l.* in 1896 ; rum, 153,061*l.* ; cocoa, 484,049*l.* ; and dye-woods, 140,780*l.*).

Exports from Great Britain to West Indies in 1896, 2,122,189*l.* (cottons, 502,705*l.* ; apparel, 268,000*l.* ; leather and saddlery, 144,372*l.* ; iron, 158,216*l.* ; manure, 69,284*l.* ; machinery, 77,267*l.*).

The total tonnage entered and cleared (foreign trade) in 1896 was as follows:—

Bahamas	436,578	Grenada	445,728	Dominica	401,051
Barbados	1,264,016	Virgin Islands	11,924	Trinidad	1,211,847
Jamaica	1,488,905	St. Kitts and Nevis	473,407	Tobago	30,431
Turks Islands	261,678	Antigua	468,612	Total	8,234,484
St. Lucia	1,190,790	Montserrat	270,272		
St. Vincent	273,245				

Of the total tonnage returned (1896) 6,517,418 was British.

Currency, weights and measures throughout the islands are those of Great Britain, though in several of them various American coins are current.

The Royal Commission appointed in January to inquire into the condition of the West Indian sugar-growing colonies, presented its report in August, 1897. The general conclusions are that the sugar industry in the West Indies is in danger of great reduction, in some cases of extinction, not on account of mismanagement, but from the competition of sugar-growing countries assisted by bounties ; that in several of the islands there is no other industry which could profitably take its place, and that the total or partial extinction of this industry would seriously affect the condition of the labouring classes, and so reduce the revenues of the colonies, that in many cases they would be insufficient to meet the cost of administration. Measures of relief are now under consideration.

The following figures show (in thousands of pounds) the value of the total exports, and of the exports of sugar products from the West Indian Islands and British Guiana at intervals from 1882 to 1896:—

—	1882	1886	1891	1896
Total exports	8,224	5,406	6,872	6,102
Sugar exports	6,884	3,698	4,326	3,251

Books of Reference on the West Indies.

- The *Jamaica Gazette*. Weekly. Kingston, Jamaica.
 The *Official Gazette*. Twice a week. Bridgeton, Barbados.
 Report of the West India Royal Commission, 1897, with Appendices. 4 vols. London, 1897. Correspondence relating to the Sugar Industry in the West Indies. London, 1897.
 Statistical Abstract for the Colonies, &c. Annual. London.
Colonial Office List. Annual. London.
 Blue Books of the respective Colonies.
Bates (H. W.), Central America, the West Indies, and South America. 2nd ed. 8. London, 1882.
Bulkeley (O. T.), The Lesser Antilles. 8. London, 1889.
Drayton (E.), The Grenada Handbook. London, 1896.
Eves (C. W.), The West Indies. 4th ed. 8. London, 1897.
Froude (J. A.), The English in the West Indies. 8. London, 1888.
 Jamaica in 1896. A Handbook of Information. Institute of Jamaica. Kingston, 1896.
Kingsley (Charles), At Last: A Christmas in the West Indies. 2 vols. 8. London, 1871.
Mason (S. P.) and *Rosburgh* (T. L.), The Handbook of Jamaica. 8. London, 1896.
Oliver (V. L.), History of Antigua—Fol. London, 1894.
Powles (L. D.), The Land of the Pink Pearl. 8. London, 1888.
Racine (E.), Nouvelle Géographie Universelle. Vol. XVII. 8. London, 1888.
Rodway (J.), The West Indies and The Spanish Main. 8. London, 1896.
Schomburgk (Sir R. H.), History of Barbados. 8. London, 1848.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

FIJI.

Constitution and Government.

FIJI was ceded to the Queen by the chiefs and people of Fiji, and the British flag hoisted by Sir Hercules Robinson, on October 10, 1874. The government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Receiver-General, and the Native Commissioner. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council, of which the Governor is president. It comprises six official members, and six unofficial members nominated by the Crown. The official members are the Chief Justice, the Attorney-General, the Receiver-General, the Commissioner of Lands, and the chief medical officer.

Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.—Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.

The Governor also exercises the functions of Her Majesty's High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific. He has a salary of 2,200*l.* per annum, paid from colonial funds, and 800*l.* from Imperial funds.

There is no military establishment in the colony, but there is a force of armed native constabulary numbering 100.

For the purposes of native government the colony is divided into 16 provinces, in 12 of which a superior native chief exercises, under the title of Roko Tui of his province, a form of rule which recognises to a large degree the customs and the system of administration by which the people governed themselves prior to the establishment amongst them of a European form of government. In three of the provinces there are resident European officers as commissioners. About 160 native chiefs of inferior degree are employed by the Crown in subordinate administrative capacities, and receive salaries from the Government. There are also 83 native stipendiary magistrates associated with 13 European magistrates in the administration of justice. A European commissioner resides in Rotumah.

Area and Population.

Fiji comprises a group of islands lying between 15° and 20° south latitude, and 177° east and 178° west longitude. The islands exceed 200 in number, about 80 of which are inhabited. The largest is Viti Levu, with an area of about 4,250 square miles (about the same size as Jamaica); the next largest is Vanua Levu, with an area of about 2,600 square miles. The island of Rotumah, lying between 12° and 15° of south latitude, and 175° and 177° of east longitude, was added to the colony of Fiji by authority of Letters Patent in December 1880. Including Rotumah, the total area of the group is 8,045 square miles.

At the census of April 5, 1891, the population of the colony numbered 121,180.

The estimated population on December 31, 1896, was as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
Europeans	2,065	1,227	3,292
Half-castes	596	605	1,201
Indians	7,076	8,357	10,433
Polynesians	1,955	355	2,310
Rotumans	1,009	1,147	2,156
Fijians	53,537	46,784	100,321
Others	833	454	1,287
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	66,571	53,929	120,500

Among Europeans in 1896 the births were 65 and deaths 31; Fijians in 1896, births 3,531, deaths 4,526; indentured Indians in 1896, births 373, deaths 274 (registered). Suva, the capital, is on the south coast of Viti Levu; European population, 850.

Religion.

The number of persons attending worship in the native churches of the Wesleyan Mission in 1896 was 96,421; attending the churches of the Roman Catholic Mission, 9,427. The Wesleyan Mission establishment comprises 11 European missionaries, 67 native ministers, 60 catechists, 1,099 teachers, and 2,051 local preachers, 4,521 class leaders, with 902 churches, and 391 other preaching places. The Roman Catholic Mission has 31 European ministers and 187 native teachers, 25 European sisters, 85 churches and chapels, and 1 European and 3 native training institutions.

Instruction.

Two public schools receive State aid to the extent of about 650*l.* a year, one in Suva and one in Levuka. The number of scholars attending these two schools in 1896 was 183. The education of the native Fijians is almost entirely conducted by the Wesleyan Mission, in whose 2,064 schools 35,141 children were taught in 1896. 141 schools are also conducted by the Roman Catholic Mission, the number of day-scholars being 2,009 in 1896. The Roman Catholic Mission also maintain 3 schools for Europeans, at which 150 children received instruction during 1896. These mission schools receive no State aid, but an industrial and technical school is carried on by the Government, in which 78 native youths are being trained in elementary branches of reading, writing, and arithmetic, in boat-building, house-building, and cattle-tending.

Finance.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure (exclusive of that on account of Polynesian and Indian immigration) since annexation:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1875	16,433	41,522	1892	71,553	67,652
1880	80,678	91,102	1893	76,774	85,981 ¹
1885	76,669	92,299	1894	80,054	72,204
1890	66,817	60,826	1895	78,240	76,204
1891	71,250	67,820	1896	78,869	73,099

The principal sources of revenue in 1896 were:—Customs, 34,220*l.*; wharfage and shipping dues, 4,134*l.*; general licenses and internal revenue, 7,582*l.*; native taxes (this is paid in native produce prepared by the natives, and sold by the Government on their behalf by annual contract), 17,986*l.*; fees of court, &c., 6,038*l.*; postal dues and stamps, 2,559*l.* The expenditure on personal emoluments was 38,648*l.*; on other charges, 34,451*l.*; total, 72,204*l.*

The public debt of the colony consists of a loan amounting to 119,300*l.*; and advances from the Imperial Government making a total indebtedness of 217,896*l.*

Production and Industry.

There are 6 sugar mills in the Colony, with an aggregate nominal daily output of 116 tons of dried sugar, 1 tea factory, with an aggregate nominal daily output of 400 pounds of dried tea, 16 boat-building yards, and 1 tobacco factory. The rainfall at Suva for the year 1896 was 79.7 inches. The mean minimum temperature for the year was 66° Fahr.; the mean maximum 89°

¹ Including 11, 438*l.* expended 1888-86, and now brought to account.

Fahr. The absolute minimum temperature was 60° Fahr. in July; the absolute maximum 94° Fahr. in April.

In 1896 there was under cultivation by European settlers:—Bananas, 1,230 acres; coconuts, 17,704 acres; maize, 379 acres; sugar-cane, 18,432 acres; yams, &c., 116 acres; tobacco, 50 acres; peanuts, 284 acres; tea, 220 acres; rice, 280 acres; pine-apples, 322 acres.

There were in the colony, at the end of 1896, 1,631 horses and mules; 12,558 cattle; 4,760 sheep; and 3,115 Angora goats.

Commerce.

The value of the total foreign trade during five years was as follows:—

Year	Total Foreign Trade	Imports	Exports
£	£	£	£
1892	688,876	253,586	434,791
1893	632,030	276,398	355,632
1894	867,633	285,981	581,652
1895	573,968	241,759	332,209
1896	677,834	242,492	435,342

In 1896 the imports subject to duty amounted to 129,234*l.*, and imports duty-free to 113,258*l.*

The total amount of imports from and exports to British possessions and other countries respectively, for each year, has been:—

Year	From British Possessions	From other Countries	To British Possessions	To other Countries
£	£	£	£	£
1892	247,735	5,851	388,176	46,615
1893	270,957	5,441	327,821	27,810
1894	274,575	11,406	528,336	53,316
1895	222,503	19,256	259,280	72,929
1896	233,805	8,487	401,505	38,837

Quantities and the values of imports are ascertained by invoice and declaration, or by examination by Customs officers. In the case of exports, the values are determined according to the average price of each article in the local market. The countries recorded as the origin and destination of goods are those disclosed by the shipping documents. Copra is usually exported in vessels which sail to Lisbon, Marseilles, Hamburg, &c., 'for orders,' and the ultimate destination is unknown. Almost all English goods imported into Fiji appear as imports from Australia.

The principal imports during 1896 were—hardware, 10,716*l.*; drapery, 47,978*l.*; meats, 11,635*l.*; rice, 9,661*l.*; breadstuffs and biscuits, 21,564*l.*; bags and sugar mats, 5,499*l.*; coal, 13,527*l.*; timber, 6,400*l.*; galvanised iron goods, 4,886*l.*; live stock, 6,439*l.*; machinery, 1,560*l.*; oils, 6,239*l.*; produce, 8,642*l.* Of these items, meats, breadstuffs, coal, manure, live stock and machinery are free of import duties.

The principal exports in 1896 were—sugar, 27,334 tons, valued at 336,929*l.*; copra, 5,487 tons, valued at 48,950*l.*; green fruit (consisting principally of bananas), 18,490*l.*; Colonial distilled spirit, 78,890 gallons, valued at 10,163*l.*; pea-nuts, 191 tons, valued at 3,649*l.*; and cotton, 35 tons, valued at 1,632*l.*

The direct trade between Great Britain and Fiji is small. According to the Board of Trade returns the imports into the United Kingdom from Fiji in 1896 amounted to 119*l.* (24,960*l.* in 1895); and the exports of home produce to Fiji to 27,263*l.* (34,334*l.* in 1895). In 1896, the exports thereto included cotton manufactures, 12,471*l.*; apparel, 3,844*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

During the year 1896 the total number of merchant vessels entered at the ports of entry as arriving in the colony was 98 steamers of 103,168 tons, and 34 sailing vessels of 12,302 tons. Of these vessels 121 were British, 4 American, 6 Norwegian, 1 Tongan, and 1 German. Total tonnage entered and cleared in 1896, 231,056 tons.

There is regular steam communication between Fiji and New Zealand once a month, and also once a month *via* Tonga and Samoa, and between Fiji and New South Wales twice a month.

Since November, 1898, the steamers of the Canadian-Australian Line sailing between Sydney and Vancouver B.C. have made Suva a port of call on the outward and homeward monthly trips. This line is now subsidised by the Colonial Government. It brings Fiji within thirty days of London.

The registered shipping in 1897 consisted of 8 sailing vessels and 2 steamers of, in all, 492 tons. At the end of 1896 there were 191 local vessels holding sea-going certificates from the Marine Board, with a total tonnage of 1,834; 66 of these vessels were owned by Europeans (tonnage 793) and 125 by natives (tonnage 1,834). There is also a subsidised inter-island steamer trading regularly in the Group.

In 1896 there passed through the post-office in local correspondence 251,763 letters, 154,678 papers, and 23,587 book-packets; and in foreign correspondence 140,203 letters, 155,792 papers, 20,338 book-packets, and 899 parcels. A Money Order system has been established with Canada and the United Kingdom.

Moneys, weights, and measures are the same as in the United Kingdom.

Books of Reference.

Annual Blue Book and Colonial Office Report.

Allen (W.), Rotuma. [In Report of Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, January, 1895]. Sydney.

Calvert and Williams, Fiji and the Fijians.

Colonial Government Handbook to Fiji. Suva, 1892.

Cooper (H. Stonehewer), Coral Islands of the Pacific. 2 vols. London, 1880.

Cumsting (Miss Gordon), At Home in Fiji. London, 1882.

Erskine (Capt. J. E.), The Western Pacific. London, 1853.

Gordon and Goteh, Australian Handbook for 1897. Melbourne, 1897.

Horne (John), A Year in Fiji: Botanical, Agricultural, and Economical Resources of the Colony. 8. London, 1881.

Pritchard (W. T.), Polynesian Reminiscences. London, 1866.

Reed (W.), Recent Wanderings in Fiji. London, 1888.

Seaman (Berthold), Government Mission to the Fijian Islands. London, 1862.

Thomson (Basill), Fiji for Tourists. [Canadian-Australian Steamship Line]. London, 1897.

Waterhouse, Fiji: its King and People.

NEW GUINEA, BRITISH.

This possession is the south-eastern part of the island of New Guinea with the islands of the D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups, and all islands between 8° and 12° S. latitude, and 141° and 155° E. longitude. It is bounded on the west by the Dutch and on the north by the German possessions. The total area is 88,460 square miles, and the population about 350,000, of whom 250 are Europeans.

The government of British New Guinea is founded on the British New Guinea Act of November, 1887, and on Letters Patent issued June 8, 1888. The cost of the administration, estimated at 15,000*l.* a year, is guaranteed, primarily by the Government of Queensland, for ten years, but this sum is contributed in equal proportions by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, and these Colonies have a voice in the general administration of the affairs of the country. On September 4, 1888, the sovereignty of the Queen was proclaimed over British New Guinea by the first administrator, now Lieutenant-Governor, Sir William Macgregor, K. C. M. G. (salary 1,500*l.*).

Many large districts have been reduced to order and the tribes have in large areas settled down to peaceful habits. Four missionary bodies are at

work—the London Missionary Society on the South Coast, the Sacred Heart Society in the Mekeo district, the Wesleyans in the Islands, the Anglican Mission on the North-East Coast—and many thousands of natives are being taught. At the same time trading relations with Europeans are being established, and the groves of cocoa-nut trees are being extended. Land is offered to settlers at 2s. 6d. an acre. Considerable areas, comprising varieties of soil and climate are available for systematic planting by Europeans. There is an amount of local labour obtainable. The climate is very fairly good for its latitude. There is little disease save fever, and it is rarely of a malignant type. The country seems to offer very favourable conditions for the planting of tobacco, rice, sugar, tea, coffee, and other tropical products.

The Territory is divided into 4 magisterial districts. There is a Central Court at Port Moresby, but it holds sittings wherever necessary. For native government some simple laws have been passed in the form of regulations, a commencement has been made in the training of native magistrates and village policemen, and a force of constabulary of about 124 men, almost exclusively natives, now exists. Revenue from the colony in 1895-96 6,547*l.*, mostly from customs dues. The possession is believed to contain valuable timbers, the coco and sago palm are plentiful, sandal-wood, ebony, gums, rattans, and other products are found. Gold is found in the Louisiade Islands, on the mainland, and on Woodlark Island. There are about three score diggers engaged in it, and many natives. The trade of the possession is confined to Queensland and New South Wales. Imports for 1895-96, 34,521*l.*; exports, 19,401*l.*, exclusive of pearls and gold. The chief imports are food stuffs, tobacco, drapery and hardware; exports, trepang, copra, pearl shell, gold, pearls, and sandal-wood.

In 1895-96, 259 vessels of 15,026 tons entered, and 224 of 13,678 tons cleared. There is good water communication to some parts of the interior. British New Guinea is treated as a postal district of Queensland, its mails passing through that colony. In 1895-96 the postal movement was: letters, 13,117; newspapers, 8,025; packets, 527.

Books of Reference.

- Annual Report of Administrator.
 British New Guinea (Queensland) Act of 1887. Brisbane, 1888.
 New Guinea, Further Correspondence respecting. London, 1883 and 1890.
 Alberts (L. M. d'), New Guinea. Tr. from the Italian. 2 vols. London, 1880. Journal of the Expedition on the Fly River. 8. Sydney, 1887.
 Bevan (Th. F.), Toll, Travel, and Discovery in British New Guinea. 8. London, 1890.
 Chalmers (J.), Pioneer Life and Work in New Guinea, 1877-1894. London, 1895.
 Macgregor (Sir W.), Report of Journey across New Guinea. London, 1896.—British New Guinea. London, 1897.
 Moresby (Capt. J.), New Guinea and Polynesia. 8. London, 1876.
 Nisbet (H.), A Colonial Tramp: Travels in Australia and New Guinea. New edition, London, 1896.
 Romilly (H. H.), The Western Pacific and New Guinea. London, 1886.
 Romilly (H. H.), From my Verandah in New Guinea. London, 1889.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of New South Wales, the oldest of the Australasian colonies, is embodied in the Act 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 54, proclaimed in 1855, which established a 'responsible government.' The constitution vests the legislative power in a Parliament of two Houses, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Court consists of not less than twenty-one members (65 in Au 1897), appointed by the Crown for life, and the Assem

present has 125 members. An Act, assented to June 13, 1893, provides for the division of the colony into 125 electorates, each with only one member, and abolishes the property qualification and plural voting. Every male subject 21 years of age, having resided one year in the colony and three months in his electoral district, is qualified as an elector. The elections must all take place on one and the same day. The first general election under this act took place on July 17, 1894; and the second on July 24, 1895. The duration of a parliament is not more than three years. Members of the Legislative Assembly are paid 300*l.* per annum, in addition to which they are allowed to travel free on government railways and tramways.

In July 1895 there were 267,458 electors enrolled, or 21·1 per cent. of the population. At the general election of 1895, 153,034 electors out of 252,267 of enrolled in contested districts, or 60·7 per cent. of the electors on the roll voted. The executive is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Imperial Government.

Governor.—The Right Hon. Henry Robert Viscount Hampden.

The Governor, by the terms of his commission, is commander-in-chief of all the troops in the colony. He has a salary of 7,000*l.*; private secretary and orderlies paid for by the State. In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a Cabinet of ten ministers, consisting of the following members:—

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Railways.—Rt. Hon. George Houstoun Reid.

Chief Secretary.—Hon. James Nixon Brunker.

Attorney-General.—Hon. John Henry Want, Q.C., M.L.C.

Secretary for Lands.—Hon. Joseph Hector Carruthers.

Secretary for Public Works.—Hon. James Henry Young.

Minister of Public Instruction & Industry and Labour.—Hon. Jacob Garrard.

Minister of Justice.—Hon. Albert John Gould.

Postmaster-General.—Hon. Joseph Cook.

Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.—Hon. Sydney Smith.

Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council (without portfolio).—Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.

The Colonial Secretary and Attorney-General have salaries of 1,820*l.*, and the other ministers, except the Vice-President of the Executive Council, of 1,370*l.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Under the 'Municipalities Act of 1867' local government is extended to 182 districts, 75 being designated 'boroughs' and 107 'municipal districts,' in addition to the City of Sydney. A borough must contain a minimum population of 1,000, within an area not larger than 9 square miles; a municipal district a population of 500, and an area not larger than 50 square miles. The portion of the colony incorporated is small, covering only 2,761 square miles, or the one hundred and thirteenth part of its area. The population residing within the municipal area is estimated at 749,110.

The State grants an endowment to every municipality for a period of 15 years after its incorporation as follows: For each of the first 5 years a sum

equal to the local revenue raised during the past year, in each of the next 5 years one moiety, and in each of the next 5 years a fourth of the amount raised by rates and subscriptions. All persons holding household, leasehold, or freehold estate in any municipality, and paying rates, are entitled to from 1 to 4 votes for the election of aldermen and auditors, according to annual value of property. There were 177,684 municipal voters in February, 1896.

Area and Population.

The area of the colony is estimated at 310,700 square miles. The colony is divided into various districts for departmental purposes, the most important division being that into 141 counties.

The estimated population on June 30, 1897, was 1,311,440 (702,395 males, and 609,045 females). The population at four successive census periods was:—

Year	Males	Females	Total	Pop. per square mile	Average increase per cent. per annum.
1861	198,488	152,372	350,860	1·18	—
1871	275,551	228,430	503,981	1·65	4·3
1881	411,149	340,319	751,468	2·42	4·9
1891	612,562	519,672	1,132,234	3·65	5·1

According to the race or origin, percentages were as follows at the census of 1891:—New South Wales, 64·08; other Australasian colonies, 7·50; Aborigines, 0·78; English, 13·18; Irish, 6·63; Scotch, 3·25; Welsh, 0·44; other British subjects, 0·44; total British subjects, 96·20. Chinese, 1·16; German, 0·85; other foreigners, 1·50; total foreigners, 3·51. Born at sea, 0·17; unspecified, 0·12.

At the census of 1891 there was in the colony a population of aborigines, comprising:—

—	Male	Female	Total
Full Blacks	2,896	2,201	5,097
Half-Castes	1,668	1,520	3,188
Total	4,564	3,721	8,285

included in total census population given above.

According to occupation the number of actual workers was distributed thus at the census of 1891:—

Professional	31,491
Domestic	55,867
Commerce and Trade	86,629
Industries	140,451
Agricultural, Pastoral, and Mineral	147,026
Indefinite	10,428
Total workers	471,887

The number of persons classed as 'dependents' was 649,203, of whom

12,551 were dependent on public or private charity. There were besides 2,864 persons whose occupations were not stated. The aborigines are not included in this tabulation.

The estimated population of Sydney (1896), including suburbs, is 410,000. Of the country towns Newcastle has 14,800; Bathurst, 9,200; Goulburn, 12,800; Parramatta, 12,500; Broken Hill, 18,530; Maitland, 10,600; Albury, 5,650; Tamworth, 5,400; and Wickham, 5,650.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years:—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Excess of Births
1892	8,022	40,041	2,289	14,410	25,631
1893	7,749	40,342	2,510	16,022	24,820
1894	7,666	38,951	2,437	15,170	23,781
1895	8,030	38,775	2,524	14,914	23,861
1896	8,495	36,506	2,445	15,839	20,667

The increase in population during the ten years ended 1896 was 277,310. Towards this the excess of births over deaths contributed over 85 per cent.

The following are the statistics of the arrivals and departures by sea as recorded for five years:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Immigrants . . .	62,197	66,909	75,588	76,051	62,633
Emigrants . . .	52,687	58,850	65,976	66,334	62,516
Excess of immigrants .	9,510	8,059	9,612	9,717	117

Assisted immigration, which became the policy of New South Wales in 1832, practically ceased in 1887. The total number of assisted immigrants from 1832 to the end of 1896 was 211,923. Of these, 209,391 persons were British-born, 96,372 being from England and Wales, 88,810 from Ireland, and 24,209 from Scotland. The number of assisted immigrants during 1896 was only 17. In 1881 a poll-tax of 10*l.* was imposed on Chinese immigrants other than British subjects or those who have been naturalised in New South Wales. The tax was increased to 100*l.* in 1888. The arrivals and departures of all Chinese have been as follow in six years:—

—	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Arrivals . . .	17	21	34	76	94	99
Departures . . .	581	755	558	627	413	450

Religion.

An Act abolishing State aid to religion was passed in 1862. The clergy who received State aid when the Act was passed, and now survive, still receive that aid.

The Church of England in the colony is governed by a Metropolitan who is also Primate of Australia and Tasmania. He is nominated by the Bishops in Australia and consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. There were in 1897 six dioceses (including the Bishop-Auxiliary of Sydney). The affairs

of the Church of Rome are administered by the Bishops of seven dioceses under the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney, who is also Primate of Australasia.

The following are statistics of different religions obtained at the census of 1891 :—

Denomination	Clergy	Adherents	Denomination	Clergy	Adherents
Church of England . . .	333	502,980	Lutherans	5	7,950
Roman Catholic	295	286,911	Unitarians	1	1,329
Presbyterian	156	109,390	Hebrew	3	5,484
Wesleyan	133	87,516	Others	33	62,574
Other Methodist	34	22,596			
Congregational	65	34,112			
Baptist	32	13,112			
			Total	1,090	1,123,954 ¹

¹ Aborigines not included.

Instruction.

Education is under State control, and instruction is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14 years ; the children of the poor are educated free.

There were in 1896, 2,574 State schools, divided into 2,785 departments, and classified as follows :—High schools 5 ; superior public schools 249 ; primary public schools 1,660 ; provisional schools 310 ; half-time schools 497 ; house-to-house schools 44 ; evening schools 20 ; total 2,785.

During 1896 there were 221,608 children enrolled, and an average attendance of 142,192, with 4,442 teachers.

In 1896 the expenditure on State schools was :—State expenditure 576,441*l.* ; school fees 74,866*l.* ; total expenditure 651,307*l.* Besides the State schools, the Sydney Grammar School (458 pupils), four Industrial and Reformatory Schools (561 pupils), and one school for the deaf and dumb, and the blind (106 pupils), receive subsidies from Government.

Of private schools there were 893, with 53,967 pupils and 3,087 teachers, of which 293 schools, 1,527 teachers, and 86,552 pupils were Roman Catholic.

The University of Sydney, opened in 1852, receives from Government a yearly subsidy, amounting, with special aid, to 11,400*l.* in 1896. The total revenue for 1896 was 31,494*l.* There were 454 students and 48 professors, lecturers, &c. There are 3 theological colleges and a college for women, unsectarian. The technical college, with branch schools, comprising classes in agriculture, physics, applied mechanics, &c., had a total enrolment of 7,119 in 1896.

The free public library at Sydney had 115,908 volumes in 1896. Most of the country towns have art schools and libraries. The Australian Museum, founded in 1836, is endowed by the State. There is a National Art Gallery at Sydney.

Justice and Crime.

There are Courts of Magistrates, of Quarter Sessions, and the Supreme Court, with a chief justice and six puisne judges. All prisoners charged with offences bearing sentences of more than six months' imprisonment are tried by a jury of twelve persons, either at Quarter Sessions, or before the Supreme Court. Prisoners charged with capital crimes must be tried before the Supreme Court.

Circuit courts are held at the principal towns in the colony twice a year.

In the metropolitan district police courts are presided over by stipendiary magistrates ; in the country districts, police magistrates and justices of

peace adjudicate. The licensing of houses for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors is transacted by magistrates specially appointed for that purpose.

In 1896 there were 45,493 convictions before magistrates; and 879 at Quarter Sessions and at Central Criminal and Circuit Courts; total convictions 46,372.

The police force of the colony is 1,874 strong.

There are in all 59 gaols. On December 31, 1896, there were 2,354 prisoners in confinement.

Finance.

The following are statistics of net revenue (gross revenue for 1896-97);—

Year	From Taxation	Land Revenue	From Services	From Miscellaneous Sources	Total Net Revenue
	£	£	£	£	£
1893	2,777,846	2,115,303	4,364,862	241,359	9,499,370
1894	2,688,693	2,078,719	4,246,610	286,689	9,300,711
1895 ¹	1,288,322	1,037,683	1,989,248	163,262	4,478,515
1895-96	2,494,522	1,976,240	4,209,610	305,692	8,986,064
1896-97 ²	2,458,069	1,953,348	4,599,706	298,146	9,309,269

¹ Six months January to June

² Year ended June 30. The figures for the financial year represent the gross receipts. The total refunds for the year amounted to 180,152*l.*, so that the total net revenue was 9,129,117*l.*; but the latter amount cannot be distributed under the different headings shown in the table.

Under the heading 'Services' is included revenue from railways, tramways, post, and telegraphs, &c.

The bulk of taxation is obtained indirectly through the Customs House— as may be seen from the accompanying summary for the year ending June 30, 1897:—

Customs, 1,280,715*l.*; Excise, 277,137*l.*; Stamp Duties, 332,344*l.*; Land Tax, 141,022*l.*; Income Tax, 305,316*l.*; Licenses, 121,535*l.*; total, 2,458,069*l.*

The following table shows the net expenditure (gross expenditure for 1896-97), exclusive of expenditure from loans:—

Year	Railways and Tramways	Post and Telegraphs	Interest on Public Debt (Funded and Unfunded)	Immigration	Instruction	Other Public Works and Services	Total Net Expenditure
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1892	2,120,177	732,829	1,715,096	2,338	858,543	4,502,433	9,981,411
1893	1,868,293	751,443	2,440,826	3,106	806,330	4,063,160	9,981,658
1894	1,712,515	733,042	2,255,255	2,109	738,410	3,787,375	9,178,706
1895 ¹	864,018	886,156	1,133,566	695	391,339	2,069,530	4,844,299
1895-96	1,848,749	726,557	2,282,997	547	758,199	4,105,170	9,702,219
1896-97 ²	1,832,418	707,073	2,285,100	—	788,546	3,767,422	9,330,559

¹ January to June.

² Year ended June 30. The expenditure shown for the year 1896-7 is the gross amount, but deducting the re-funds shown above, the net expenditure was 9,150,407*l.*; the latter amount, however, cannot be distributed under the headings shown in the table.

The amount of the Public Debt on June 30, 1896, was 62,411,373*l.*, with mean rate of interest 3·71 per cent. This includes the loan of 4,000,000*l.* floated in October, 1895. Of this amount fully 81 per cent. has been spent on the construction of railways, tramways, telegraphs and water supply, and sewerage controlled by Boards. The net return from these services was equal to 3·15 per cent. of the cost of construction; or 2·47 per cent. of the existing Public Debt, exclusive of treasury bills. In June, 1896, the amount still to be raised on which the authority had not been withdrawn was 10,711,148*l.*

The expenditure of loans, exclusive of redemptions, up to June 30, 1896, has been: Railways and tramways, 39,799,963*l.*; telegraphs and telephones, 866,640*l.*; harbours and river navigation, 1,922,898*l.*; wharfs, 1,487,849*l.*; docks, 318,406*l.*; roads and bridges, 929,523*l.*; immigration, 194,430*l.*; water supply and sewerage, 7,416,604*l.*; fortifications and war-like stores, 1,280,904*l.*; public buildings, 2,391,677*l.*; public school buildings, 389,820*l.*; works in Queensland prior to separation, 49,855*l.*; total, 56,998,569*l.*

The financial statistics of the incorporated boroughs and municipal districts are as follows for the municipal year 1896-97:—

—	Fair Average Annual Rental of all Property in Municipalities	Estimated Capital Value of all Property in Municipalities	Revenue exclusive of Loans	Expenditure	Loans Outstanding
	£	£	£	£	£
City of Sydney	2,237,040	44,740,700	189,345	256,637	1,260,000
Suburbs	2,904,950	46,686,400	264,346	243,604	728,235
Metropolis	5,141,990	91,427,100	453,691	500,241	1,988,235
Country	2,461,745	36,072,600	291,315	278,814	597,000
Total	7,603,735	127,499,700	745,006	779,055	2,585,235

The estimated wealth of the colony at the census of 1891, and at the close of the year 1892, when the latest estimate was made, was as follows:—

—	At census of 1891	At close of 1892
	£	£
Revenue-yielding railways, waterworks, &c.	44,958,000	46,752,900
Works and buildings not directly revenue yielding	20,813,000	23,493,400
Amount due to lands purchased from the State	13,224,000	13,671,200
Public lands leased but not sold	94,400,000	98,008,000
	173,895,000	181,925,500
Municipal property	6,400,000	7,213,000
Total public wealth	179,295,000	189,138,500
Land	173,352,000	179,043,000
Houses and improvements	129,600,000	126,396,000
Other forms of wealth	104,253,000	98,209,000
Total private wealth	407,405,000	404,148,000
Total wealth	586,700,000	593,286,500

Defence.

In 1896 the military force of the colony comprised 5,447 men, of whom 621 formed the regular force, and 4,826 volunteers, the great majority of whom are partially paid. There were also in the colony civilian rifle clubs, with a membership of 2,021 men, who were formed into a reserve corps. The naval force is composed of 580 men, making the total defence force 8,048. These forces were divided as follows:—

Headquarters and General, Permanent, Honorary, and Naval Defence Force Staff, 184; Lancers, 381; Mounted Rifles, 355; Artillery, 1,046; Field Engineers, 116; Submarine Miners, 101; Electricians, 77; Infantry, 5,038 (including Reserves); Medical Staff Corps, 110; Army Service Corps, 64; Naval Defence Force Staff, 4; Naval Brigade, 329; Naval Artillery, 242; torpedo boats, 5; total, 8,048. A naval establishment, the main works of which are at Garden Island, Sydney, has been completed, and, in addition to shore works, torpedo and other boats have been provided. The cost of the defence of the colony during the year 1896-97 was 224,116*l.*, inclusive of 11,102*l.* from loans.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

In 1896-7 there were 1,659,717 acres, or about 0·8 per cent. of the area of the colony, under crop. About one fourth of the total area of the colony is under forest. The cultivated land is principally to be found in small holdings of less than 500 acres. The colony is divided legally, in accordance with its natural apportionment, into three parts, viz., the Eastern, Central, and Western divisions, and land is obtainable under the following conditions:—

- 1st, as a "conditional purchase," by free selection before survey in the two first-mentioned divisions, at the rate of 1*l.* per acre, payable under a system of deferred payments. A "conditional lease" may be taken in conjunction with a "conditional purchase," and with it is carried the right of conversion into a "conditional purchase," at any time after confirmation of the application. In the Eastern division the minimum area to be conditionally purchased is 40 acres, and the maximum 640 acres; a similar maximum limiting the area which may be conditionally leased; in the Central the maximum is 2,560 acres, which may be taken up either as a conditional purchase, or as a partly-purchased and partly-leased area.
- 2nd, by additional purchases of the same areas and under like conditions after the completion of the condition of residence upon the original selection.
- 3rd, in the Central division the Land Act of 1895 provides for the acquisition of land on easy terms, but with stringent residential conditions attached, either as "homestead selections" or as "settlement leases," the maximum area of the former being 1,280 acres, and of the latter a similar extent of agricultural land, or 10,240 acres of grazing land. The obligations attached to a homestead selection are the payment of an annual rental based on the capital value and perpetual residence. The term of a settlement lease is twenty-eight years, with continuous residence during that period.
- 4th, by purchasing at 2*l.* per acre, without the condition of residence, the maximum area being 320 acres.
- 5th, Government land is also sold at auction, the upset prices being 8*l.* for town, 2*l.* 10*s.* for suburban, and 1*l.* 5*s.* per acre for country lots. The area sold is not to exceed 200,000 acres annually, and the maximum area for purchasers is 640 acres in one block. In the Western division the land is leased by the State to pastoral tenants under various forms. Land of more than ordinary value in each of the three divisions may be declared to be a "special area," the price per acre not being less than 30*s.*, and the maximum area that may be selected 320 acres in the Eastern division, and 640 in the Central and Western divisions.

The total land alienated or in process of alienation at the end of 1896 was 45,257,468 acres. The total land occupied under leases of various kinds was 126,307,790 acres. The following table gives the statistics of holdings of 1 acre and upwards for the past ten years ending March 31:—

Acreage	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
1 to 15 acres . . .	7,088	6,889	7,290	8,804	9,201	10,164	10,892	12,301	13,101	14,082
16 to 200 . . .	21,651	21,503	22,048	22,153	22,815	23,790	24,062	26,707	26,529	27,627
201 to 400 . . .	6,481	6,612	6,774	7,069	7,893	7,796	7,821	8,299	8,316	8,579
401 to 1,000 . . .	6,778	6,750	6,849	6,906	7,158	7,453	7,313	7,569	7,423	7,517
1,001 to 2,000 . . .	2,010	2,089	2,191	2,388	2,402	2,547	2,508	2,475	2,436	2,557
2,001 to 10,000 . . .	1,618	1,774	1,810	1,994	1,905	2,006	2,012	2,018	2,046	2,109
10,001 and upwards	666	580	668	656	677	672	643	656	679	673
Total	46,142	46,197	47,620	49,960	51,550	54,428	55,251	59,020	60,539	63,143

The area under cultivation in New South Wales during the last four years and the crops produced were as follow :—

Year ending 31 March	1894		1895		1896		1897		
Area under Cultivation	Acres 1,206,992		Acres 1,325,964		Acres 1,348,600		Acres 1,659,717		
Principal Crops	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	
Wheat	Grain . . .	593,810	6,502,716 Bush.	647,483	7,041,378 Bush.	596,684	5,195,812 Bush.	866,112	8,853,445 Bush.
	Hay . . .	101,876	100,482 Tons	125,797	136,837 Tons	172,614	99,679 Tons	161,136	118,537 Tons
Maize . . .	205,885	7,067,576 Bush.	208,308	5,625,533 Bush.	211,104	5,637,030 Bush.	211,382	5,754,217 Bush.	
Barley	Grain . . .	6,113	114,272 Tons	10,396	179,348 Tons	7,590	96,119 Tons	6,453	110,340 Tons
	Hay . . .	997	1,342 Bush.	963	1,285 Bush.	1,744	1,398 Bush.	1,615	2,231 Bush.
Oats	Grain . . .	34,148	701,803 Tons	30,636	562,725 Tons	23,750	374,196 Tons	39,530	834,633 Tons
	Hay . . .	82,750	94,128 Tons	96,356	95,517 Tons	120,357	79,635 Tons	133,946	142,957 Tons
Potatoes . . .	26,559	83,838 Cwts.	30,089	86,170 Cwts.	24,722	56,179 Cwts.	31,170	84,214 Cwts.	
Lucerne and sown grasses (Hay)	19,802	39,647 Cwts.	21,637	43,234 Cwts.	24,081	48,959 Cwts.	30,512	71,467 Cwts.	
Tobacco . . .	854	10,858	716	8,132	1,231	11,142	2,744	27,468	

Year ending 31 March	Sugar-cane		Vines			
	Total Area	Tons	Total Area	Wines	Brandy	Table Fruit
1894	28,112	252,606	7,375	748,929 Gallons	4,650 Gallons	3,216 Tons
1895	32,909	264,254	7,577	731,683	6,356	4,617
1896	32,927	207,771	7,519	885,673	7,149	4,017
1897	31,053	320,276	8,061	794,256	7,134	2,885

The principal fruit-culture of the colony is that of the orange. There were in March, 1897, 12,489 acres under oranges, with an estimated production of 487,158 cases, or 5,845,896 dozen.

On January 1, 1897, the colony had 48,318,790 sheep, 2,226,163 horned cattle, 510,686 horses, 214,581 pigs.

There were 121,137 persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits during the year 1896-97.

In 1887 a Forest Conservation Department was created and attached to one of the principal State departments. The timber reserves, in which State forests are included, number 1,084, and cover an area of 5,488,808 acres. The following are the general statistics for five years:—

Year	Timber cut in Reserves subject to Royalty	Revenue from Royalties, Licences, &c.	Quantity of Timber Sawn	Value of Timber Sawn
	Sup. ft.	£	Sup. ft., 1 in. thick	£
1892	15,818,000	15,462	229,696,000	937,920
1893	10,506,472	9,600	196,114,000	988,870
1894	5,158,759	6,557	173,088,000	750,580
1895	—	6,232	180,000,000	—
1896	—	7,788	169,700,000	—

II. MINES AND MINERALS.

Gold is found in all parts of the territory. The total value raised to the close of the year 1895 was 42,326,598*l.* The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold won in New South Wales since its discovery in 1851:—

Periods	Weight	Value
	Oz.	£
1851-90	10,247,098	38,075,182
1891	153,336	558,306
1892	156,870	569,178
1893	179,288	651,286
1894	324,787	1,156,717
1895	360,165	1,315,929
1896	296,072	1,073,360
Total . . .	11,717,616	43,399,958

Most of the gold won in the colony is received at the Mint for coinage. The value of silver and silver-lead and ore obtained to the end of 1896 was 22,410,046*l.* In 1896, 202,789 ounces of silver were raised, valued at 26,518*l.*, and 286,936 tons of silver-lead ore and metal, altogether valued at 1,758,933*l.* The value of copper raised in 1896 was 197,814*l.* The estimated value of copper raised from its discovery in 1858 until the end of 1896 amounted to 4,068,169*l.* The value of the tin produced in 1882 was 541,413*l.*, in 1885 308,760*l.*, in 1887 311,889*l.*, in 1893 126,114*l.* The total value of the output of tin since the mines were opened in 1872 has been 6,196,518*l.* In 1896 there were 99 coal mines, employing 9,460 men; the quantity of coal raised in 1896 was 3,909,517 tons, valued at 1,125,281*l.* The estimated value of coal raised to the close of 1896 amounted to 31,819,331*l.* There are 22 smelting furnaces giving employment to 2,076 hands, principally for the smelting of silver, tin, and copper ores. It is estimated that there were 42,014 persons employed in mining and smelting during 1896.

III. MANUFACTURES.

The following classification of manufactories, number of hands employed, and capital invested is compiled from the returns of 1896, as far as the number of establishments and hands employed is concerned, and from the Census returns of 1891 for the capital invested :—

Classification	No. of Works ¹	Hands	Capital Invested £
Treating raw pastoral products	236	3,552	729,908
Preparation of foods and drinks	745	9,538	4,899,007
Clothing and textile fabrics	373	8,876	1,550,415
Building materials	604	5,846	2,007,716
Metal works, machinery, &c.	279	8,704	2,893,429
Docks, slips, ship-building, &c.	24	1,182	262,475
Furniture, bedding, &c.	85	1,167	293,684
Paper, printing, binding, &c.	285	4,938	1,089,319
Vehicles, harness, saddlery	174	1,588	545,598
Light and heat	74	859	569,132
Other works	227	2,855	804,021
Total	8,106	49,055	15,649,704

¹ Exclusive of small establishments employing less than 4 hands, in which no steam or other power is used.

Commerce.

The following table gives the values of the total imports, the total exports, and the exports of home and of foreign produce for the last five years :—

Year	Total Imports	Home Produce Exported	Foreign Produce Exported	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1892	20,776,526	17,707,102	4,265,145	21,972,247
1893	18,107,035	17,094,213	5,827,010	22,921,223
1894	15,801,941	15,904,961	4,672,712	20,577,673
1895	15,992,415	16,436,210	5,498,575	21,934,785
1896	20,561,510	16,742,691	6,267,658	23,010,349

The total revenue from import duties in 1896 amounted to 1,406,969 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., or 6·84 per cent. of the total value of the imports.

Wool is the staple export of the colony. The following is a table of the total quantities and values of wool exported in the last ten years :—

Year	Weight	Value	Year	Weight	Value
	Lbs.	£		Lbs.	£
1887	224,295,209	9,200,071	1892	323,052,014	10,540,147
1888	243,256,258	9,358,515	1893	344,982,876	10,449,911
1889	266,229,029	10,785,070	1894	354,165,446	9,628,123
1890	243,738,266	9,232,672	1895	329,992,675	9,976,044
1891	340,691,382	11,312,980	1896	306,824,358	9,897,332

Values of imports are furnished by importers or their agents. In the case of articles subject to specific duties, the values given are understood to represent the values at the port of shipment, together with all charges, such as freight, insurance, packing and portage to the port of arrival in New South Wales. In the case of articles subject to ad valorem duties the values are supposed to represent the market values of the goods (less packing) at the time and place of exportation, with ten per cent. added thereto. In the case of goods free of duty, importers' valuations are taken, checked, and, if necessary, corrected by Customs officials. Values of exports are supposed to be values at port of shipment. Bills of entry have to be furnished by exporters, and are checked by Customs officials as far as possible. Quantities of both imports and exports are taken from merchants' invoices, checked by Customs officials. As all possible care is taken by the Customs officials to obtain correct values, it may be assumed that the values as published, are sufficiently accurate for statistical purposes. Properly so called there is very little transit trade through New South Wales, nevertheless Sydney is the distributing centre for large quantities of British and other European goods chiefly for Queensland, New Zealand, and the South Seas. Goods transhipped are not included with imports or exports.

Exports in 1896, besides wool, were :—Tallow, 509,666*l.*; coal, 900,264*l.*; hides and skins, 638,898*l.*; leather, 338,961*l.*; meat, preserved and frozen, 605,973*l.*; gold coin, 3,602,986*l.*

The following table shows the direction of the total trade of New South Wales in 1896 :—

—	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£
United Kingdom . . .	7,190,115	8,375,883
Australasian colonies . . .	9,559,860	8,374,826
Other British possessions . . .	625,164	520,328
United States	1,729,871	2,064,964
Other foreign countries . . .	1,456,500	3,674,348
Total	20,561,510	23,010,349

The overland trade was as follows for the last five years :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	£	£	£
1892	2,928,417	6,034,211	8,962,628
1893	2,698,011	6,706,936	9,404,947
1894	1,788,654	5,222,089	7,010,743
1895	1,783,368	4,748,129	6,531,497
1896	3,125,671	4,769,738	7,895,409

The direct commercial intercourse (exclusive of gold) of the colony with the United Kingdom is shown in the following tabular statement, according to the Board of Trade Returns, for six years :—

—	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from N. S. W.	10,187,746	9,932,716	9,248,659	10,769,868	11,310,785	9,678,532
Exports of British pro- duce to N. S. W.	8,999,969	6,568,540	4,834,512	5,016,080	5,466,099	6,363,976

The staple article of import from New South Wales into the United Kingdom is wool, the quantities and values of which were as follows in each of the last five years :—

Year	Quantity	Value
	Lbs.	£
1892	181,886,921	6,574,896
1893	150,096,824	5,367,474
1894	178,227,826	6,058,637
1895	186,086,926	6,068,850
1896	163,717,080	5,748,280

Other important articles of import into Great Britain from New South Wales are tallow (1896), 722,467*l.*; fresh beef, 58,991*l.*; fresh mutton, 936,035*l.*; preserved meat, 270,077*l.*; silver ore, 129,816*l.*; gold ore, 70,435*l.*; copper, 307,861*l.*; copper ore, 91,348*l.*; lead, 130,772*l.*; lead ore, 53,167*l.*; tin, 140,136*l.*; hides, 109,628*l.*; skins and furs, 120,029*l.*; leather, 337,143*l.*; butter, 37,691*l.*; oil nuts, 114,838*l.*. The chief exports from Great Britain to New South Wales in 1896 were apparel, 756,742*l.*; iron, 715,902*l.*; cottons, 902,375*l.*; woollens, 645,820*l.*; linens, 128,743*l.*; hats, 118,398*l.*; machinery, 274,608*l.*; cycles, 112,489*l.*; leather, 260,730*l.*; paper, 169,717*l.*; spirits, 181,909*l.*; beer and ale, 171,350*l.*.

Shipping and Navigation.

The shipping on the registers of the colony at the close of 1896 consisted of 472 sailing vessels of 51,493 tons, and 493 steamers of 61,175 tons; total 965 vessels of 112,668 tons, while the shipping registered during the year consisted of 24 sailing vessels of 2,661 tons, and 26 steamers of 5,541 tons; total 50 vessels of 8,202 tons.

The number and tonnage of British and foreign vessels entered and cleared, with cargoes and in ballast, during three years were :—

Year	British		Foreign		Total		
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	
1894	Entered .	3,081	2,588,761	191	271,207	3,272	2,859,968
	Cleared .	3,092	2,603,210	199	275,376	3,291	2,878,586
1895	Entered .	2,900	2,604,664	221	325,094	3,121	2,929,758
	Cleared .	2,881	2,610,510	209	319,770	3,090	2,930,280
1896	Entered .	2,960	2,701,247	264	379,504	3,224	3,080,751
	Cleared .	2,944	2,731,645	264	377,364	3,208	3,109,009

Of the total cleared in 1896, 1,404 of 1,806,438 tons were from Sydney, and 899 of 1,084,220 tons were from Newcastle.

Internal Communications.

In 1895 there were 9,078 miles of roads metalled, gravelled, ballasted, or corduroyed; 6,452 formed; 7,303 cleared and drained; 6,705 cleared only; 14,238 of bush roads; and 939 miles not described. The total mileage of roads was 44,715, including 7,476 miles of roads in municipalities.

The following are particulars of the Government railways in the colony on June 30, 1897 :—Lines open for traffic, 2,639½ miles. The total amount of

money expended on railway construction and equipment to June 30, 1897, was 37,369,205*l.* The gross earnings for 1896–97 amounted to 3,014,742*l.*, working expenses 1,601,218*l.*, and percentage of working expenses to the gross earnings, 53·11. There were also, at the close of 1896, 84 miles of private railways, which had a capital expenditure of 558,137*l.*

The tramways are the property of the Government. There were, on June 30, 1897, 62½ miles open for traffic, the capital cost being 1,452,670*l.* The gross earnings for 1896–97 were 306,695*l.*; the working expenses, 248,881*l.*; and the percentage of working expenses to revenue 81·15.

In 1896 there were 1,503 post-offices and 503 receiving-offices; number of letters carried, 69,238,395; post-cards, 1,013,480; newspapers, 45,558,340; packets and book-parcels, 15,603,639; parcels, 506,111; money orders issued, 402,677 for 1,313,595*l.*; postal notes paid, 324,646*l.*

At the end of December 1896 there were in operation 12,418 miles of telegraph posts, with 30,820 miles of wire; cost of construction, 889,476*l.*; stations, 856; number of telegrams, 2,796,776; receipts, 431,762*l.*; and the net revenue, 159,741*l.*

Money and Credit.

The value of gold, silver, and bronze coin issued at the Royal Branch Mint, Sydney, during five years, was :—

Year	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
	£	£	£	£
1892	2,837,000	13,925	2,065	2,852,990
1893	2,969,000	10,025	840	2,979,905
1894	3,067,000	6,300	505	3,073,805
1895	2,758,000	4,750	1,260	2,764,010
1896	2,544,000	10,800	2,880	2,557,680

The assets of the banks (13 in 1896) trading in New South Wales, according to returns relating to operations within the Colony for the last quarter of each of the last five years, were :—

Year	Coin	Bullion	Landed Property	Notes and Bills discounted, &c.	Notes and Bills of other Banks	Balances due from other Banks	Total Assets ¹
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1892	5,217,371	95,894	1,801,590	44,135,729	227,795	1,839,513	53,317,892
1893	5,877,891	95,386	1,918,196	40,024,354	578,087 ²	300,132	48,794,036
1894	7,330,005	100,535	1,933,321	37,378,947	214,503	232,913	47,195,214
1895	7,364,659	151,619	1,919,017	35,701,125	228,769 ²	257,150	45,622,329
1896	6,760,351	137,845	1,914,483	35,116,696	223,437 ²	324,466	44,527,828

¹ Prior to 1893 it was the practice with some banks to include balances due from branches operating outside New South Wales; the total assets and the balances due from other banks for 1892 must, therefore, be accepted with this qualification.

² Inclusive of Legal Tender and Treasury Notes.

The liabilities of the banks (exclusive of those to shareholders) were :—

Year	Notes in Circulation	Bills in Circulation	Deposits not bearing Interest	Deposits bearing Interest	Total Deposits	Balances due to other Banks	Total Liabilities
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1892	1,439,872	104,223	9,207,109	26,357,063	35,564,192	63,093	37,171,380
1893	1,804,531	75,066	8,557,840	23,584,119	32,141,959	80,596	34,102,172
1894	1,235,989	146,911	9,412,761	20,380,032	29,792,793	37,427	31,263,120
1895	1,223,364	117,327	10,322,437	20,406,822	30,629,259	66,602	32,037,052
1896	1,237,971	111,859	10,707,611	19,123,305	29,835,916	69,000	31,254,773

Of the Savings Bank of New South Wales, established in 1832, the Governor is president, and the management is vested in nine trustees. Besides the head office in Sydney there are 12 branches in the country districts. There are also post-office savings-banks. Statistics of both are given below :—

Year	Number of Depositors	Amount on Dec. 31	Average per Depositor		
		£	£	s.	d.
1892	167,726	5,706,081	34	0	5
1893	179,727	6,535,758	36	7	4
1894	190,307	7,217,000	37	18	5
1895	202,802	8,073,574	39	16	2
1896	213,608	8,522,623	39	17	11

There are also banks in connection with Land, Building, and Investment companies. The amount of deposits in these institutions in June, 1896, was 815,136*l.* (exclusive of deposits in Benefit, Building, and Investment Societies amounting to 473,880*l.*)

Agent-General in London (acting).—Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., G. C. M. G. ; *Secretary*, Samuel Yardley, C. M. G.

Under the supervision of the Governor of New South Wales are NORFOLK ISLAND, 29° S. latitude, 163° E. longitude, area 10 square miles, population about 750, administered since November 14, 1896, by a Resident Magistrate and an elective council of 12 members who, with a grand jury, deal with all criminal offences not capital; PITCAIRN ISLAND, 25° S., 130° W., area 3 square miles, population 120; LORD HOWE ISLAND, 31° 30' S., 159° E., population 55, is administered by the Government of New South Wales.

Books of Reference.

The Wealth and Progress of New South Wales. By T. A. Coghlan, Government Statistician. Published annually since 1887. Sydney.

A Statistical Account of the Seven Colonies of Australasia. By T. A. Coghlan, Government Statistician. Published annually. Sydney.

Historical Records of New South Wales. 4 vols. Sydney, 1896.

New South Wales Statistical Register. Published annually since 1858. Sydney.

Report on the Eleventh Census (1891). By T. A. Coghlan, Government Statistician, Sydney, 1894.

Railways of New South Wales. Report of Commissioners. Published annually. Sydney.

Report of Mining Department. Published annually. Sydney.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Annual. London.

Chalmers (R.), *A History of Currency in the British Colonies.* London, 1893.

Ferguson (D.), *Vicissitudes of Bush Life in Australia and New Zealand.* 8. London, 1891.

Griffin (G. W.), *New South Wales, Her Commerce and Resources.* 8. Sydney, 1888.

Hutchinson (F.), *New South Wales: the Mother Colony of the Australias.* Sydney, 1896.

Lang (John Dunmore, D. D.), *Historical and Statistical Account of New South Wales.* 4th edit. 2 vols. 8. London, 1874.

Liversidge (A., M. A., F. R. S.), *Minerals of New South Wales, &c.* London, 1883.

Lynn (C. E.), *Life of Sir H. Parkes.* London, 1897.

Parkes (Sir H.), *Fifty Years in the Making of Australian History.* 2 vols. 8. London, 1892.

—*An Emigrant's Home Letters (1833-44).* New ed. London, 1897.

Reidhouse (T. R.), *The Labour Party in New South Wales.* 8. London, 1892.

NEW ZEALAND.

Government and Constitution.

The present form of government for New Zealand was established by statute 15 & 16 Vict., cap. 72, passed in 1852. By this Act the colony was divided into six provinces, afterwards increased to nine, each governed by a Superintendent and Provincial Council, elected by the inhabitants according to a franchise practically amounting to household suffrage. By a subsequent Act of the Colonial Legislature, 39 Vict., No. xxi., passed in 1875, the provincial system of government was abolished, and the powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers were ordered to be exercised by the Governor or by local boards. By the terms of this and other amending statutes, the legislative power is vested in the Governor and a 'General Assembly' consisting of two Chambers—the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the House of Representatives. The Governor has the power of assenting to or withholding consent from bills, or he may reserve them for Her Majesty's pleasure. He summons, prorogues, and dissolves the Parliament. He can send drafts of bills to either House for consideration, but in case of appropriations of public money must first recommend the House of Representatives to make provision accordingly before any appropriations can become law. He can return bills for amendment to either House.

The Legislative Council consists at present of forty-six members, who are paid at the rate of 150*l.* per annum. Those appointed before September 17, 1891, are life members, but those appointed subsequently to that date hold their seats for seven years only, though they are eligible for reappointment. By an Act passed in 1887, the number of members of the House of Representatives was reduced to seventy-four, including four Maoris, elected by the people for three years. They are paid at the rate of 240*l.* per annum. Every man registered as an elector, and not coming within the meaning of section 8 of "The Electoral Act, 1893" (alien, felon, public defaulter, &c.), is qualified to be elected a member of the House of Representatives for any Electoral District. Women cannot be members of either branch of the Legislature. For European representation every adult person (of either sex), if resident one year in the colony and three months in one electoral district, can be registered an elector. The property qualification, except in case of existing registrations, was abolished by the Amendment Act (Electoral) of 1896. No person may be registered on more than one electoral roll.

For Maori representation every adult Maori resident in any

Maori electoral district—of which there are four only in the colony—can vote, provided he (or she) be not registered on any European roll. Registration is not required in Native districts.

At the general election in 1896 there were 339,230 (196,925 men and 142,305 women) electors on the rolls for the electoral districts, which returned 70 European members to the House of Representatives; and at the election of the four Maori members for the districts under the Maori Representation Act, 13,008 votes of natives were recorded.

The proportion of representation to population was in 1896 one European member in the House of Representatives to every 10,186 persons, and one Maori member to every 9,964 natives.

The proportion of electors to population in the year 1896 was one to every 2·1 persons.

Governor.—The Right Honourable the Earl of Ranfurly, K.C.M.G., appointed Governor of New Zealand, 10th August, 1897.

The Governor, who is by virtue of his office Commander-in-Chief of the forces, has a salary of 5,000*l.*, which is to cover all expenses of his establishment and for travelling.

The general administration rests with a responsible Ministry consisting of about seven members.

The following is the list of the present Ministry :—

Premier, Colonial Treasurer, Postmaster-General and Electric Telegraph Commissioner, Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Minister of Native Affairs, and Minister of Labour.—Right Hon. R. J. Seddon.

Acting Colonial Secretary, Commissioner of Stamp Duties and Member of Executive Council representing the Native Race.—Hon. J. Carroll.

Minister of Justice, Industries and Commerce, and Defence.—Hon. T. Thompson.

Minister of Lands, Minister of Agriculture, Commissioner of Forests, and Minister in Charge of Advances to Settlers Office.—Hon. J. Mackenzie.

Minister of Public Works, Minister of Marine, and Minister in Charge of Government Printing Office.—Hon. W. Hall-Jones.

Minister of Railways and of Mines.—Hon. A. J. Cadman.

Minister of Education and Immigration, and Minister in charge of Hospitals and Charitable Aid.—Hon. W. C. Walker.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.—Hon. Sir George Maurice O'Rorke, Kt.

The control of native affairs, and the entire responsibility of dealing with questions of native government, were transferred in 1863 from the Imperial to the Colonial Government. In 1864 the seat of the general Government was removed from Auckland to Wellington on account of the central position of the latter city.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government New Zealand is divided into counties and boroughs. The counties are subdivided into ridings. County councils are empowered to constitute road districts on petition being made. Besides the

road districts, which are very numerous, there are town districts and river and harbour boards.

The ratepayers in the road districts of a county are qualified as electors for the purposes of the county council, and the members of each road board are elected by the ratepayers of the district.

Area and Population.

There are two principal islands, known as the North and Middle Islands, besides the South or Stewart Island, and small outlying islands. The group is nearly 1,000 miles long, and 200 miles across at the broadest part. Its coast line extends over 3,000 miles. New Zealand is situated 1,200 miles to the east of the Australian continent. It was first visited by Tasman in 1642, afterwards by Captain Cook in 1769.

The area of New Zealand is estimated at 104,471 square miles. The North Island is estimated to embrace an area of 44,468 square miles, the Middle Island 58,525, while Stewart's Island has an area of 665 square miles. New Zealand was officially established as a colony in 1840. The total acreage of the colony is 66,710,320, and up to the end of March 1896, 21,365,182 acres had been alienated from the Crown. The following table gives the population of New Zealand, exclusive of aborigines, at various dates, according to census returns:—

Years	Males	Females	Total	Increase per cent. per annum
1864	106,580	65,578	172,158	19
1871	150,267	105,993	256,260	6·3
1878	230,998	183,414	414,412	8
1881	269,605	220,328	489,933	6
1886	312,221	266,261	578,482	3·6
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	1·7
1896	371,415	331,945	703,360	2·3

The population of each provincial district and its area, with the population per square mile, is shown in the succeeding table as at last census (1896):—

Provincial District	Square Miles	Population	Persons to a square mile
Auckland	25,746	153,564	5·96
Taranaki	3,308	31,175	9·42
Wellington	11,003	121,854	11·08
Hawke's Bay	4,410	34,088	7·72
Marlborough	4,753	12,488	2·63
Nelson	10,269	35,734	3·48
Westland	4,641	14,469	3·12
Canterbury	14,040	135,858	9·68
Otago	25,487	163,944	6·43

In April 1896 the population of the North Island was 340,631; of the Middle Island, 362,236; of Stewart Island, 252; of Chatham Islands 234, and of Kermadec Islands 7. In 1876, New Zealand, previously divided into ten provinces, was divided into counties and boroughs. The total population including Maoris was on April 12th, 1896, 748,214. This included 8,711 Chinese, of whom only 26 were females.

Of the Maoris, 21,678 were males, and 18,181 females. The total number includes 3,503 half-castes, living as members of Maori tribes, and 229 Maori wives of European husbands. In 1857 the number of Maoris was stated to be 56,049, but this estimate is not considered trustworthy.

Of the total population, excluding Maoris, in 1896, 690,003 persons, or 98.10 per cent., were British-born subjects. Of these, 441,661, or 62.85 per cent., were born in New Zealand, and 215,161, or 30.62 per cent., born in the United Kingdom (116,541 in England, 2,148 in Wales, 50,435 in Scotland, and 46,037 in Ireland).

The foreign subjects numbered 19,080, or 2.71 per cent. of the population.

Excluding the Chinese, 67.05 per cent. of the population were found to be unmarried; 29.46 per cent. married; and 8.49 widowers or widows.

Of the population, enumerated in April 1896, 391,735 lived in the rural districts; 307,294 or 43.68 per cent., lived in boroughs; 950 lived on adjacent islands, and 3,381 were on board ship.

Of the total population in 1896, 58.25 per cent. were returned as dependents; 15.13 per cent. as agricultural, pastoral, mineral, and other primary producers; 11.66 per cent. industrial; 7.18 per cent. commercial; 4.11 per cent. domestic; 2.74 per cent. professional; and 8.93 per cent. indefinite occupation.

At the census of 1896 there were four towns with over 10,000 inhabitants in New Zealand—namely, Auckland, 31,424, or with suburbs, 57,616; Wellington (the seat of Government), 37,441, or with suburbs, 41,758; Christchurch, 16,964, or with suburbs, 51,330; and Dunedin, 22,815, or with suburbs, 47,280 inhabitants.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births over Deaths
1892	17,876	593	6,459	4,002	11,417
1893	18,187	678	6,767	4,115	11,420
1894	18,528	704	6,918	4,178	11,610
1895	18,546	835	6,868	4,110	11,683
1896	18,612	834	6,432	4,843	12,180

The birth rate for the year 1896 was 26.33 per 1,000 persons living; the death rate was 9.10 per 1,000; and the marriage rate, 6.85.

Immigration and Emigration.

Years	Immigrants	Emigrants	Excess of Immigration over Emigration
1892	18,122	13,164	4,958
1893	26,135	15,723	10,412
1894	25,237	22,984	2,253
1895	21,862	20,967	895
1896	17,236	15,764	1,472

Religion.

There is no State Church, and no State aid is given to any form of religion. When the settlements of Canterbury and Otago were originally founded, bodies in communion with the Church of England and the Free Church of Scotland respectively obtained endowments which they still retain from the Societies by which the settlements were organised. For purposes of the Church of England the colony is divided into six dioceses—Auckland, Waipatu, Wellington, Nelson, Christchurch, and Dunedin. The Roman Catholic Church is under the government of an Archbishop residing at Wellington, and three suffragan bishops. The list of officiating clergy under the Marriage Act shows the numbers given below. The churches and chapels are given from the census of 1896:—

Denomination	Number of clergy (1897)	Number of churches and chapels, &c.	Denomination	Number of clergy (1897)	Number of churches and chapels, &c.
Church of England	289	414	Baptist . . .	23	34
Presbyterian .	198	301	Other Christian bodies . . .	40	148
Roman Catholic .	139	212	Hebrew . . .	6	5
Methodist bodies .	172	296	Confucian . .	—	1
Congregational .	18	20			

According to the census of 1896, 40·27 per cent. of the population (exclusive of Maoris) belonged to the Church of England, 22·78 were Presbyterians, 10·45 per cent. Methodists, other Protestant sects represented being Baptists, Independents, Lutherans, Friends, and Unitarians. The total Protestants numbered 545,176, and Roman Catholics and Catholics undefined, 98,804, or 14·07 per cent. of the population. There were 1,549 Jews, 3,391 Pagans, and 15,967 who objected to state their religion.

Instruction.

The University of New Zealand is solely an examining body, and grants degrees by virtue of a royal charter. It receives an annual grant of \$,000l. It awards scholarships to be held by students at affiliated colleges. The number of graduates admitted after examination is now 546. There are three affiliated colleges—the Otago University at Dunedin, with 7 professors; the Canterbury College at Christchurch, with 9 professors; and the Auckland University College, with 5 professors; besides lecturers at each. They are all endowed with lands. Total students (1896) 677, of whom 430 have matriculated.

At the end of 1896 there were in operation 24 incorporated or endowed secondary schools, with 181 teachers and an average attendance of 2,473 pupils. Four endowed schools were not in operation. The income of all the schools for 1896 was about 55,813l., of which 26,934l. was from endowments, and 22,450l. from fees, not including boarding fees.

The colonial primary school system is administered by an Education Department, under a Minister, 13 Education Boards, and 1,253 School Committees. There are 1,533 public primary schools, with 3,515 teachers, and 131,087 scholars on the rolls; average attendance, 103,976. School age is from 5 to 15. Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13 in those districts in which the school committees bring the compulsory clauses of the Act into operation. The instruction given at the public schools is secular only, and for the ordinary standard course entirely free. Where there are no secondary schools classes may be formed in the public school for extra subjects, for which fees are charged. The system is maintained by a statutory allowance of 3*l.* 15*s.* per annum to the boards for each average attendance; by special votes of about 12,000*l.* per annum for inspection and scholarships; and by further special votes for school buildings, of which the amounts vary according to circumstances.

There are 233 private schools, with 723 teachers, and 13,947 pupils; a medical school, and a school of mines; a school of agriculture, a school of engineering, 2 normal schools, 4 schools of art; 6 industrial schools, with 1,559 children or young persons; a school for deaf mutes, with 48 pupils; a school for the blind, with 30 inmates.

There are 74 Native village schools, with 136 teachers, 2,862 scholars on the rolls, and average attendance of 2,220; and 4 boarding schools for native children, at which 70 Government scholars are under instruction. Total net expenditure by Government on native schools in 1896 was 18,516*l.*

Total Government expenditure in 1896-97 upon education of all kinds 487,642*l.*, including 11,120*l.* for industrial schools, 2,712*l.* for the school for deaf mutes, 419*l.* (by way of subsidy) for the school for the blind, and 1,424*l.* for technical instruction.

In 1896 there were 304 public libraries, mechanics' institutes, and other literary and scientific institutions, with 17,638 members, 409,604 volumes. There are now (1897) 54 daily papers, 24 published three times a week, 31 twice a week, 64 once a week, 4 fortnightly, and 28 monthly.

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is in the hands of five supreme court judges, four judges of district courts, and thirty stipendiary magistrates. Magistrates courts are held daily in the principal centres and at convenient times in the smaller towns. There are numerous justices of the peace.

The convictions for the last five years in the superior and inferior courts were:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Europeans summarily convicted	13,300	13,454	12,613	13,067	14,149
Europeans convicted before supreme or district courts	180	260	300	344	291

There are 10 principal gaols and 21 minor gaols. At the end of 1896 these gaols contained 550 prisoners. The police force consists of 495 officers and men.

Pauperism.

The Government does not deal directly with pauperism. The colony is divided into hospital and charitable aid districts. The boards rate the local bodies within their boundaries, and receive Government subsidy equal to what is raised. There are, besides, what are called 'separate institutions,' or 'incorporated hospitals and benevolent societies,' which receive from Government 2*s.* a pound on private subscriptions. The total sum paid to the Charitable Aid Boards during the year ended 31st March, 1897, out of the Consolidated Fund was 43,327*l.*

During the year 1896 the various benevolent asylums in the colony accommodated 1,944 inmates, 807 of whom were over 65 years of age.

1,559 children (8,521 boys and 707 girls) were wholly or in part maintained by the Government in industrial schools and other institutions, or were boarded out.

Finance.

The chief sources of revenue and the total ordinary revenue (exclusive of receipts from sales and rents of land) have been as follows in five years ended March 31 :—

Year ended March 31	Customs	Stamps, in- cluding Post and Teleg.	Railways	Land Tax	Income Tax	Total (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1893	1,642,590	653,424	1,174,099	297,181	67,368	4,219,536
1894	1,665,503	674,647	1,176,548	285,327	75,238	4,065,679
1895	1,569,784	677,225	1,152,748	280,188	89,891	3,965,829
1896	1,649,310	707,188	1,182,380	271,399	92,778	4,107,078
1897	1,818,972	780,237	1,237,140	272,809	105,504	4,798,708

The receipts from sales of land have been, for years ended 31st March, 1893, 110,355*l.* ; 1894, 128,670*l.* ; 1895, 121,467*l.* ; 1896, 126,571*l.* ; 1897, 109,521*l.*

The chief branches of expenditure and the total ordinary expenditure (exclusive of sums paid to the Public Works Fund) have been as follows in five years ended March 31 :—

Year ended March 31	Public Debt Charges	Railways	Education	Post. and Telegraph	Constabulary and Defence	Total (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1893	1,821,129	729,277	377,941	277,224	175,220	4,153,135
1894	1,885,697	731,944	388,652	292,433	171,073	4,386,359
1895	1,716,889	727,656	403,284	296,766	177,188	4,266,712
1896	1,683,775	744,200	453,156	333,836	196,999	4,370,481
1897	1,709,469	776,748	461,582	352,886	159,143	4,509,981

The total expenditure out of the Public Works Fund from 1870 to March 31, 1897, was 29,381,932*l.*, including charges and expenses for raising loans.

In 1891 a land and income assessment act was passed repealing the property tax formerly existing, and providing for an ordinary land tax on the actual value of land, exemptions or deductions being granted on account of improvements and mortgages and an income tax. Mortgages are subject to the land tax. The rate for 1896-97 was 1*d.* in the pound, yielding a revenue of about 270,000*l.* In addition to the ordinary land-tax there is a graduated tax on land, rising from one-eighth of a penny in the pound on values from 5,000*l.* to 10,000*l.*, up to twopence in the pound on values of 210,000*l.* and upwards. The income tax rate is 6*d.* in the pound on the first taxable 1,000*l.* (i.e. after deducting the 300*l.* exemption), and 1*s.* in the pound on taxable incomes over 1,000*l.* The indirect taxation is by way of customs duty and excise duty on beer made in the colony. The average per head of taxation in 1896-97 was 3*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.*, excluding Maoris.

The public debt for five years ending March 31 is shown in the following table :—

Years	Debentures and Stock	Sinking Fund	Net debt	Net debt per head.			Sinking Fund	Total Charge
				£	s.	d.		
1893	£ 39,257,840	£ 1,113,770	£ 38,144,070	58	2	7	£ 117,585	£ 1,821,128
1894	39,826,415	951,924	38,874,491	57	8	10	128,703	1,885,696
1895	40,886,964	751,932	39,635,032	57	9	9	57,979	1,716,889
1896	43,050,780	778,891	42,271,889	60	2	4	41,188	1,683,775
1897	44,366,618	814,294	43,552,324	60	13	9	42,710	1,781,332

By the provisions of 'The Consolidated Stock Act, 1884,' the Government is empowered to issue debentures in every year equivalent to the annual increase of the sinking fund, the proceeds to be paid to the consolidated revenue. By the conversion of some of the loans into consolidated stock, the sinking funds relating to such converted loans have been set free.

LOCAL FINANCE.

For the purposes of local government the colony is divided into 97 boroughs and 81 counties, the latter being subdivided into 246 road districts and 39 town districts.

The following table shows receipts from rates and from Government and all other sources (including loans), and the expenditure and outstanding loans, of the local governing bodies (counties, boroughs, town, road, river, drainage, and harbour boards), for five years ended March 31 :—

Year	Receipts		Expenditure	Outstanding Loans
	From Rates	From other Sources		
1892	£ 488,824	£ 907,420	£ 1,400,467	£ 6,081,934
1893	508,157	1,050,214	1,482,548	6,203,869
1894	551,412	1,304,869	1,589,124	6,614,824
1895	581,868	1,012,655	1,584,518	6,685,510
1896	592,902	1,007,062	1,627,079	6,737,578

According to the results of the assessment made as on November 1, 1891, the total improved value of land in the colony, whether occupied or not, belonging to persons, companies, local bodies, natives, and the Crown,

was: counties, 85,818,167*l.*; boroughs, 36,406,862*l.*; total, 122,225,029*l.* The value of the improvements was: in counties, 27,922,735*l.*; in boroughs, 18,442,526*l.*; total, 46,365,297*l.*

Defence.

The first consideration has been to provide sufficient means of protection for the principal ports of the colony. The approaches thereto are defended by batteries of heavy ordnance, supplemented by torpedo-boats and submarine mines.

The Volunteer force has a strength of 7,169 of all ranks. There is besides a permanent militia, consisting of an artillery branch of 186 officers and men. Torpedo branch 80. The police force numbers 495. It was found by the census that in April 1896 the total number of males liable to be called out for service in the militia was in round numbers 180,000, consisting of all males between seventeen and forty years, with the unmarried between forty and fifty-five years, less exemptions, numbering about 18,000.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

It is estimated that two-thirds of the surface of New Zealand is suitable for agriculture and grazing. Of the total area, sixty-seven millions of acres, about 20,000,000 acres are still under forest, and nine millions are barren mountain tops, lakes, and worthless country. The total area under crop including 10,045,278 acres in sown grasses and 57,158 acres broken up but not under crop) in 1897 was 11,558,509 acres. Of thirty-four millions of acres of Crown lands remaining for disposal, about fifteen millions are open grass or fern country and ten millions forest.

The rural lands of the colony can be bought from the Crown for cash. They can also be held on 'lease' in perpetuity (999 years), 'occupation with right of purchase' (with restriction of area) or in some parts on pastoral leases. The largest freehold estates are held in the Middle Island. The total extent of occupied holdings over one acre in 1897 was returned by the Department of Agriculture at 33,312,212 acres, in holdings of various sizes, as shown in the following table, which deals with all the occupied land, including Crown pastoral leases:—

Sizes of Holdings				Number of Holdings	Acres
Over	1 acre to	10 acres	inclusive	16,715	69,696
"	10	"	50	11,008	316,493
"	50	"	100	6,833	548,035
"	100	"	200	8,804	1,369,170
"	200	"	320	5,296	1,887,431
"	320	"	640	5,244	2,449,451
"	640	"	1,000	1,829	1,486,693
"	1,000	"	5,000	2,367	4,929,539
"	5,000	"	10,000	343	2,422,197
"	10,000	"	20,000	227	3,293,706
"	20,000	"	50,000	162	4,913,328
Upwards of 50,000 acres				112	10,196,643
Total				58,940	33,312,212

At the census of 1896 there were in New Zealand 83,300 persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, of whom 31,204 were farmers, 16,473 relatives assisting on farms, 20,236 farm labourers, 1,638 runholders, and 6,742 station hands.

The acreage and produce for each of the principal crops are given as follows :—

Years	Wheat			Oats			Barley			Hay		
	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	Tons	Average per acre
1893	381,245	8,378	21.98	326,531	9,894	30.30	24,906	654	26.27	61,811	93,293	1.51
1894	242,737	4,892	20.15	376,646	12,153	32.27	23,857	725	25.11	60,740	86,198	1.42
1895	148,575	3,613	24.32	351,852	10,221	29.05	36,519	1,001	27.40	56,614	78,489	1.39
1896	245,441	6,344	27.88	364,788	12,264	33.62	35,366	1,036	29.30	96,818	140,887	1.50
1897	258,698	5,927	22.92	372,597	11,233	30.15	29,813	822	27.56	109,466	—	—

The live stock of the colony consisted in 1897 of 249,732 horses, 1,138,572 cattle, 19,138,493 sheep (in 1858, 1,523,324; 1864, 4,987,273; 1874, 11,704,853; 1886, 16,580,388); and 209,853 pigs.

The following table shows the statistics of the leading manufactories and works (excluding mines and quarries) in the colony :—

Years	Number of factories	Hands employed	Estimated Capital	Estimated Produce
1895	2,459	27,389	£ 5,796,017	£ 9,549,360
1890	2,254	25,633	5,261,826	8,773,837
1885	1,946	22,095	5,096,930	6,711,879

The largest items in the estimated value of manufactures and produce in 1895 were: meat freezing and preserving, 1,615,219l.; tanning, wool scouring, &c., 1,237,252l.; saw mills, 898,807l.; grain mills, 874,656l.; clothing and boot factories, 616,158l.; butter and cheese factories, 501,274l.; iron and brass works, 802,815l.

II. MINES AND MINERALS.

The following table shows the quantity and value of minerals produced for years ending December 31 :—

Year	Silver		Antimony Ore		Manganese Ore		Coal		Kauri Gum		Gold	
	Ounces	Value in £	Tons	Value in £	Tons	Value in £	Tons	Value in £	Tons	Value in £	Ounces	Value in £
1887	20,809	3,453	134	3,999	805	895	558,620	379,810	6,791	362,449	208,869	811,100
1888	403	71	376	6,245	1,085	2,404	613,895	306,947	8,482	389,938	201,219	801,066
1889	24,105	4,043	493	5,319	1,080	2,569	596,445	293,232	7,519	329,590	203,211	808,549
1890	82,637	6,162	515	11,121	482	1,004	637,397	349,986	7,438	378,563	198,193	773,438
1891	28,023	5,151	413	4,950	1,153	2,634	668,794	379,788	8,388	437,056	251,996	1,007,488
1892	22,053	3,996	364	4,900	521	1,239	673,315	377,427	8,705	517,678	238,079	954,744
1893	63,076	9,748	331	3,497	319	948	691,548	383,905	8,317	510,775	226,811	918,138
1894	54,177	6,697	44	791	534	1,156	719,653	395,869	8,338	404,567	221,615	887,839
1895	85,024	10,679	54	1,486	210	525	726,654	403,676	7,425	418,766	298,491	1,162,164
1896	94,307	10,589	21	450	65	025	792,851	428,648	7,126	431,323	293,694	1,041,428

Commerce.

In 1896 the imports duty-free (excluding 101,941*l.* specie) amounted to 2,263,091*l.*; subject to duty, 4,772,288*l.* The *ad valorem* duties vary from 5 to 40 per cent.

The value of the trade is shown in the accompanying table :—

Years	Total Imports	Exports of Colonial Produce	Exports of other Produce	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1892	6,503,849	9,865,868	163,983	9,566,397
1893	6,943,056	8,557,443	427,921	8,985,364
1894	6,788,020	9,085,148	145,899	9,231,047
1895	6,400,129	8,390,153	160,071	8,550,224
1896	7,137,320	9,177,336	143,769	9,321,105

The quantities and values of imports are obtained from Customs entries verified by invoices and where necessary, as with goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty, by examination. For exports the 'free-on-board in New Zealand' value is given; but, as regards the main items, the Collector of Customs examines carefully the amounts stated, and compares them with current price lists, to prevent any over-estimate. Goods trans-shipped at a foreign port, are regarded as imported from the country where they were originally shipped, and exports as destined for the country where it is intended to land them. The countries named, however, may not be those of origin or destination, as no attempt is made to trace the goods beyond the ports disclosed by the documents presented to the Customs. Very little cargo *in transitu* passes through New Zealand.

The values of the principal imports and exports in 1896 are shown in the following table :—

Articles of Import	Value	Articles of Export	Value
	£		£
Clothing, and materials for iron and steel goods, machinery, &c.	1,890,293	Colonial produce:	
Sugar	1,095,206	Wool	4,391,848
Tea	422,134	Gold	1,041,428
Spirits, wines, and beer	166,860	Grain, pulse, flour	408,405
Tobacco and cigars	236,650	Frozen meat	1,251,993
Paper, printed books, and stationery	149,906	Kauri gum	431,323
Coal	315,549	Tallow	208,821
Bags and sacks	94,138	Timber	133,511
Fruit	55,961	Hides, skins, leather	324,060
Oil	145,016	Live stock	17,704
Fancy goods	123,138	Butter and cheese	411,882
Other imports, excluding specie	89,072	Bacon and hams	18,867
Specie	2,246,457	Preserved meats	75,661
	101,941	Grass seed	81,176
		Phormium (N.Z. Hemp)	32,985
		Other articles	348,173
		British and foreign produce	122,571
		Specie	21,198
Total	7,137,320	Total	9,321,106

The expansion of the export trade in wool, frozen meat, kauri gum, butter, and cheese, for four decennial periods, is shown in the following table:—

Years	Wool	Frozen Meat	Kauri Gum	Butter	Cheese
	Lbs.	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.	Cwts.
1866	22,810,776	—	2,535	232	13
1876	59,853,454	—	2,888	871	885
1886	90,853,744	346,065	4,920	23,175	16,429
1896	129,151,624	1,108,362	7,126	71,363	71,372

In 1857 the export of gold was 10,436 oz., value 40,442*l.*; in 1863, 628,450 oz., value 2,431,723*l.*; in 1882 230,893 oz., value 921,664*l.*; in 1892 237,893 oz., value 951,963*l.*; in 1893 227,502 ounces, value 915,921*l.*; in 1894 221,614 ounces, value 887,865*l.*; in 1895 293,493 ounces, value 1,162,181*l.*; in 1896, 263,694 ounces, value 1,041,428*l.* The total value of gold entered for export from the colony to December 31, 1896, was 52,392,430*l.* Most of the mining is done on Government land.

The following table shows the value of trade with different countries for four years:—

Countries	Imports from				Exports to			
	1893	1894	1895	1896	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	4,481,966	3,949,770	3,992,359	4,714,476	7,036,515	7,903,493	7,045,646	7,541,981
Australian Colonies	1,411,465	1,740,965	1,261,125	1,000,374	1,274,790	870,400	1,085,753	1,287,001
Pacific Islands	200,386	275,415	232,571	301,159	144,549	150,740	125,643	126,859
India and Ceylon	265,760	193,381	233,135	221,459	7,780	2,337	2,137	2,681
China	37,039	26,422	38,664	39,427	4,796	3,838	4,680	8,268
Mauritius	205	31,431	12,474	21,219	162	542	261	64
United States	379,378	894,691	394,223	492,840	496,548	287,196	316,639	326,589
Other places	136,327	175,946	136,578	256,366	20,224	12,501	19,465	27,662
Totals	6,911,515	6,788,020	6,400,129	7,137,320	8,985,364	9,231,047	8,550,224	9,321,106

The value of the total trade (imports and exports) for five years at each of the principal ports is given as follows:—

Years	Auckland	Wellington	Lyttelton	Dunedin
	£	£	£	£
1892	2,857,564	2,844,068	3,069,336	2,771,216
1893	2,744,277	2,815,758	3,185,973	2,721,577
1894	2,737,354	2,770,954	2,956,618	2,316,322
1895	2,894,633	2,721,156	2,691,050	2,391,268
1896	3,236,605	3,079,112	2,967,761	2,508,405

The commercial intercourse, exclusive of gold, between New Zealand and the United Kingdom is shown in the following table, according to the Board of Trade Returns, for five years:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Imports into U. K. from N. Z.	£ 7,751,741	£ 8,054,673	£ 8,285,662	£ 8,383,058	£ 8,060,360
Imports of British produce to N. Z.	3,456,406	3,277,897	3,031,623	3,103,091	3,995,092

The principal imports into the United Kingdom from New Zealand in 1896 were: wool, 4,582,122*l.* (117,648,300 lbs.); fresh mutton, 1,929,956*l.*; fresh beef, 41,804*l.*; butter, 277,898*l.*; cheese, 115,353*l.*; Kowrie gum, 157,702*l.*; skins and furs, 234,217*l.*; tallow, 200,712*l.* The chief exports from the United Kingdom to New Zealand were apparel, 421,384*l.*; cottons, 544,092*l.*; linens, 75,230*l.*; woollens, 336,115*l.*; leather, 153,483*l.*; machinery, 145,469*l.*; iron, 564,222*l.*; paper, 105,636*l.*; spirits, 128,621*l.*; beer and ale, 23,451*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1896 the registered vessels of the colony engaged in both foreign and coasting trade were 309 sailing vessels of 38,229 tons (gross), and 183 steamers of 67,324 tons; total 492 vessels of 105,553 tons (gross).

The following statistics show the shipping inwards and outwards for five years:—

Years	Vessels Inwards				Vessels Outwards			
	With Cargoes		Total, including in Ballast		With Cargoes		Total, including in Ballast	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1892	595	584,342	686	675,223	651	629,386	689	656,100
1893	559	559,903	617	615,604	580	606,671	635	642,466
1894	571	592,019	609	631,100	561	600,971	614	631,250
1895	579	636,722	611	672,951	554	622,311	597	648,946
1896	550	587,049	589	614,097	561	601,727	592	627,659

Of the vessels entered inwards in 1896, 126 of 249,601 tons were British; 5 of 300,176 tons colonial; and 68 of 64,320 tons foreign. Of vessels out-

wards, 123 of 259,064 tons were British; 402 of 305,926 tons colonial, and 67 of 62,669 tons foreign.

For the year 1896, the shipping at five principal ports was as under:—

Port	Vessels Inwards		Vessels Outwards	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Auckland . . .	235	241,426	218	190,859
Wellington . . .	111	187,668	87	160,321
Lyttelton . . .	53	37,159	61	101,171
Dunedin . . .	45	52,450	23	25,197
Bluff Harbour . .	57	60,612	69	90,423

Internal Communications.

RAILWAYS.

On March 31, 1897, there were 778 miles of Government railways open for traffic in the North Island, and 1,240 in the South Island, besides 167 miles of private lines—2,185 miles in all. For that year the revenue from Government railways was 1,286,158*l.*, and the expenditure 739,054*l.*, surplus 497,104*l.*, the expenditure being 61.35 per cent. of revenue. The total expenditure on construction of all the Government lines open, and unopen, to March 31, 1897, had amounted to 16,534,980*l.* In 1896-97 the tonnage of goods carried was 12,461,127, and the passengers numbered 4,439,387.

The private line of the Wellington and Manawatu Railway Company is 84 miles long. The capital cost of construction and equipment to February 1897 was 769,344*l.* The gross earnings from traffic for the last financial year were 94,862*l.*, and the working expenses 45,294*l.*

Of the Midland Railway, 79 miles of line are open for traffic. The total expenditure on this line has been about 1,300,000*l.* The revenue from the year ended March 31, 1897, was 17,768*l.*, and the expenditure during the same period 14,885*l.*, or 88.77 per cent. of revenue.

All the chief towns of the colony are provided with tramway systems worked by horses, steam-motors, or cables.

POST AND TELEGRAPH.

In the last five years the Post Office received and despatched the following correspondence:—

Years	Letters	Letter Cards	Post Cards	Books and Parcels	Newspapers	Money Orders Nos.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Issued	Paid
1892	27,225,077	—	1,346,098	8,768,911	12,027,532	199,438	160,428
1893	27,447,550	—	1,892,250	8,225,641	12,167,688	210,967	165,508
1894	27,640,011	—	1,253,840	9,588,315	12,333,708	222,678	174,810
1895	28,949,936	637,013	1,201,633	11,023,330	12,675,973	243,497	183,995
1896	29,787,763	654,290	1,231,835	12,833,882	13,216,521	269,566	203,084

The receipts of the Post and Telegraph Department, including commission on money orders for the year ended March 31, 1897, amounted to 392,117*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*, the working expenses for the same period being 353,699*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* The officials numbered 2,963 on March 31, 1897.

The telegraph system is entirely in the hands of the Government. On March 31, 1897, the colony had 6,285 miles of line and 16,471 of wire. In the year 1866 there were 699 miles of line and 1,390 of wire. The number of telegrams despatched during the year ended March 31, 1897, was 2,520,169, of which 2,285,001 were private messages. The telephone is very generally used, and is also in the hands of the Government. On March 31, 1897, there were 5,747 connections. The capital expended on the several telephone exchanges up to March 31, 1897, was 134,800*l.* The telegraph and telephone revenue for the year 1896-97 was 129,635*l.*

Money and Credit.

There were, in December, 1896, five banks of issue doing business in New Zealand. Two of these were wholly New Zealand institutions, having a paid-up capital amounting to 1,250,000*l.*, besides which the Bank of New Zealand has 2,000,000*l.* of 4 per cent. guaranteed stock. The total average liabilities of all five banks for the last quarter of the year in respect of New Zealand transactions were 15,311,697*l.*, and the average assets 17,367,743*l.* The average amount on deposit was 14,254,936*l.* The value of the notes in circulation of these banks was 971,047*l.*

The post-office and private savings-bank business has been progressive during the last five years:—

Years	No. of Savings Banks	No. of Depositors	Amounts Deposited	Amounts Withdrawn	Amounts on Deposit at End of Year
1892	327	135,827	£ 2,255,097	£ 2,224,269	£ 3,580,544
1893	346	147,199	2,842,352	2,601,529	3,966,849
1894	355	154,405	2,661,547	2,706,358	4,066,594
1895	364	163,513	3,238,781	2,841,140	4,620,696
1896	378	175,173	3,354,790	3,060,651	5,065,864

Agent-General in London.—Hon. W. P. Reeves; *Secretary*, Walter Kennaway, C.M.G.

Attached to New Zealand are the following islands :

Chatham Islands, 43° 50' S., 177° W., 536 miles E. of New Zealand. Are 375 square miles; population (1896) 433 (234 Europeans and 199 Maoris and Morioris); 66,000 sheep, 450 cattle.

Auckland Islands, 50° 31' S., 166° 19' E., 200 miles S. of Stewart Island. Area of largest about 330 square miles. Uninhabited. The New Zealand Government maintains a depôt of provisions and clothing for the use of shipwrecked mariners on the largest island of the group.

Kermadec Islands, 36° S., 178° 30' W., 600 miles NNE. of New Zealand. Area 15 square miles. Population (1896) 7 persons.

Small uninhabited islands are: The Campbell Islands, the Antipodes Islands, and the Bounty Islands. Cook or Hervey Islands and Palmerston have about 8,400 inhabitants.

Books of Reference.

Annual Statistical Register, Blue Book. Annual Reports on Mining. Annual Official Year-Book.

Census of New Zealand, taken on the 12th of April, 1896. Fol. Wellington, 1897.

Report on the Results of Census, 1896. 4. Wellington, 1897.

Official Handbook of New Zealand. London, 1888, and Wellington, 1892.

- New Zealand Official Year-book, 1896. 8. Wellington, 1896.
Bradshaw (John), *New Zealand of To-day*. London, 1888.
Brusell (H.), *The Mineral Resources of New Zealand*. London, 1883.
Chalmers (R.), *A History of Currency in the British Colonies*. London, 1893.
FitzGerald (E. A.), *Climbs in the New Zealand Alps*. 8. London, 1896.
Gisborne (W.), *The Colony of New Zealand*. 8. London, 1891.—*New Zealand Rulers and Statesmen (1844-97)*. London, 1897.
Grey (Sir G.), *Polynesian Mythology and Maori Legends*. 1885.
Harper (A. P.), *Pioneer Work in the Alps of New Zealand*. London, 1896.
Hay (W. D.), *Brighter Britain; or, Settler and Maori in Northern New Zealand*. 2 vols. London, 1882.
Larnach (W. J.), *Handbook of New Zealand Mines*. 1887.
Manning (G. E.), *With Axe and Rope in the New Zealand Alps*. 8. London, 1891.
Nichols (J. Kerry), *The King Country: Explorations in New Zealand*. London, 1884.
Payton (E. W.), *Round and About New Zealand*. 8. London, 1888.
Pennfather (F. W.), *Handbook (Murray's) for New Zealand*. 8. London.
Rees (W. L.), *The Life and Times of Sir George Grey, K.C.B.* 2nd ed. 2 vols. 8. London, 1892.
Rusden (G. W.), *The History of New Zealand*. New ed. 8 vols. Melbourne, 1896.
White (John), *Ancient History of the Maori*. 4 vols. 8. London, 1889.
Wilson (Mrs. R.), *In the Land of Tui*. 8. London, 1894.
 [Official and many other books and newspapers may be seen at the office of the Agent-General in London.]

QUEENSLAND.

Constitution and Government.

The form of government of the colony of Queensland was established December 10, 1859, on its separation from New South Wales. The power of making laws and imposing taxes is vested in a Parliament of two Houses—the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The former consists of 41 members, nominated by the Crown for life. The Legislative Assembly comprises 72 members, returned from 61 electoral districts for three years, elected by ballot, a six months' residence qualifying every adult male for the franchise. Members of the Assembly are entitled to payment of £300 per annum, with travelling expenses. Owners of freehold estate of the clear value of 100*l.*, or of house property of 10*l.* annual value, or leasehold of 10*l.* annual rent, or holders of pastoral lease or license from the Crown, have the right of a vote in any district in which such property may be situated. At the end of 1896 there were 84,528 registered electors.

Governor of Queensland.—The Right Hon. Lord Lamington, K.C.M.G.; appointed Governor of Queensland, 1895.

The Governor is commander-in-chief of the troops, and also bears the title of vice-admiral. He has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum. In the exercise of the executive authority he is assisted by an Executive Council of ministers, consisting of the following members:—

Premier, Vice-President of Executive Council, Chief Secretary, and Treasurer.—Right Hon. Sir Hugh Muir Nelson, K.C.M.G.

Secretary for Agriculture.—Hon. A. J. Thynne, Esq., M.L.C.

Minister for Lands.—Hon. J. F. G. Foxton.

Postmaster-General and Secretary for Railways.—Hon. J. R. Dickson, C.M.G.

Secretary for Mines.—Hon. Robt. Philp.

Secretary for Public Instruction and Secretary for Public Works.—Hon. D. H. Dalrymple.

Home Secretary.—Hon. Sir H. Tozer, K.C.M.G.

Attorney-General.—Hon. T. J. Byrne.

Without Portfolio.—Hon. W. H. Wilson and the Hon. A. H. Barlow.

Each of the ministers who holds a portfolio has a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum. The Vice-President of the Executive Council receives 300*l.* per annum in addition. They are jointly and individually responsible for their acts.

Provision is made for Local Government by the subdivision of the Colony into areas denominated respectively municipal boroughs, municipal shires, and divisions. These are under the management of aldermen, councillors, and members, who are elected by the ratepayers and are charged with the control of all matters of a parochial nature, more especially the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges within their allotted areas.

The principal towns of the Colony are formed into boroughs. Shires mostly comprise adjoining suburban areas, whilst the divisions for the most part consist of purely rural districts.

The number and area of these subdivisions, together with the receipts and expenditure for the year 1896, were :—

	No.	Area square mile.	Receipts	Expenditure
			£	£
Boroughs . . .	30	374 $\frac{7}{8}$	198,409	207,638
Shires . . .	6	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,492	17,114
Divisions . . .	117	667,820 $\frac{3}{4}$	166,175	159,626
Totals . . .	153	668,252	383,076	384,378

The revenue is mainly derived from rates supplemented by a *pro rata* endowment paid by the central government from the consolidated revenue. The rates are levied on the assessed value of the land only exclusive of improvements.

Area and Population.

Queensland comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent, including the adjacent islands in the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of Carpentaria. The territory is of an estimated area of 668,497 English square miles, with a seaboard of 2,250 miles. In 1825 a branch penal settlement was made at Moreton Bay; in 1842 free settlers were admitted to the country and during the next twenty years great progress was apparent.

The increase in the population at different periods since 1846 has been as follows :—

Years	Population	Increase per cent. per annum	Years	Population	Increase per cent. per annum
1846	2,257	—	1881	213,525	7·06
1856	18,544	72·16	1886	322,853	10·23
1861	34,367	17·06	1891	393,718	4·39
1871	125,146	26·41	1895	460,550	—

On December 31, 1896, the estimated population was 472,179.

The census of April 5, 1891, showed that the population then consisted of 223,779 males, 169,939 females. The total numbers included 8,574 Chinese (of whom only 47 were females), principally engaged in the gold mines; and 9,428 'Polynesians,' 826 of whom were females; and 1,844 persons of other alien race. No return is made of the aborigines, but police reports estimate their number at about 12,000.

The census population was distributed as follows:—Northern District, 78,077; Central District, 46,857; Southern District, 268,784.

As to occupation the population was classified as follows:—Professional class, 10,448; domestics, 20,403; commercial, 31,138; industrial, 47,173; agricultural, pastoral, manual, &c., 68,285; indefinite, 2,535; dependent class (wives, children, scholars, students, dependent relatives, &c.), 213,736.

Of the total population as ascertained by the census of 1891, 176,971 persons were born in the Colony; 77,187 in England; 48,036 in Ireland; 22,400 in Scotland; 17,023 in N. S. Wales; 7,462 in Victoria; 3,851 in the other Australian Colonies; 14,910 in Germany.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years:—

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births
1892	14,903	752	5,266	2,774	9,637
1893	14,394	715	5,695	2,524	8,687
1894	13,977	632	5,298	2,502	8,679
1895	14,874	733	5,152	2,321	9,722
1896	14,017	732	5,645	2,323	8,372

The immigration and emigration have been as follows:—

Years	Immigration			Emigration		
	Total	Chinese	Polynesian	Total	Chinese	Polynesian
1892	23,611	474	464	22,281	493	856
1893	22,007	548	1,212	19,704	534	1,343
1894	25,247	429	1,869	21,070	467	837
1895	30,066	561	1,312	24,393	505	773
1896	18,765	395	788	16,824	397	657

Brisbane, the capital of the colony, is divided into two municipalities—Brisbane and South Brisbane, with, respectively, on April 5, 1891, a population of 25,889 and 22,849. At the same date, within a five-mile radius, which embraces both municipalities, there was a population of 93,657, and within a ten-mile radius a population of 101,554, and the number at the close of 1896 was estimated at 100,913. The next largest towns are Rockhampton, 11,629; Townsville, 8,564; Maryborough, 8,700; Gympie, 8,449; Ipswich, 7,625.

Religion

There is no State Church. Previous to 1861 valuable grants of land had been made to the principal religious denominations, which they still retain. The following are the numbers belonging to the various religious denominations at the census taken in 1891:—Church of England, 142,555; Church of Rome, 92,765; Presbyterians, 45,639; Wesleyan, 20,917; Lutheran, 23,383; Baptist, 10,256; other Christian sects, 28,841; Jews, 809; Mohammedan and Pagans, 17,434; no religion, 5,329; other religion, unspecified, &c., 5,890.

Instruction.

Primary secular education is provided free by the State, and statutory provision is made for compulsory education, but has not yet been given effect to. According to the marriage statistics for 1896, about 98 per cent. of the adult population, exclusive of coloured aliens, are able to read and write. The Public Expenditure on account of education for the year 1896 was 194,350*l*. At the end of 1896 there were 772 public elementary schools in operation, with 1,717 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 54,316 pupils. Secondary education is provided for by 10 grammar schools, with, in 1896, 66 teachers and 698 pupils. There were also 175 private schools, with 553 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 10,570 pupils. The Government grants annually a considerable number of scholarships, tenable for three years, to the various grammar schools of the Colony, and private schools under Government inspection. Technical instruction is given in institutions connected with schools of art, where training in special subjects can be obtained at small cost, and generally outside usual working hours.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by a Supreme Court, district Courts, and Courts of Petty Sessions. In these last Justices of the Peace sit, presided over in the more important centres by stipendiary magistrates. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Puisné Judges. The total number of persons convicted of serious offences by the Superior Courts in 1896 was 256, and the summary convictions at petty sessions numbered 14,681. Including penal establishments, there were at the end of 1896, 16 prisons, with 555 male and 50 female prisoners. The total police force, including native troopers, averages about 900 men.

Pauperism.

Charitable institutions are maintained by public subscription, supplemented by State endowment. At 54 hospitals during 1896, 15,826 patients received attention at a cost of 95,775*l*. Refuges and homes helped 880 persons at an outlay of 3,481*l*, whilst persons suffering from temporary want were relieved by the State at an expenditure of 3,112*l*. Orphans and other homeless and unprotected children are provided for by the Government. They are for the most part dealt with on the boarding-out system.

Finance.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of Queensland during each of the last five years ending June 30 :—

—	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	3,445,943	3,343,069	3,413,172	3,641,583	3,613,150
Expenditure . .	3,557,620	3,351,536	3,308,434	3,567,947	3,604,264

The following were the chief sources from which revenue was received during 1896-97 :—Customs, 1,199,187*l*. ; excise and export, 71,676*l*. ; stamp duty, 114,929*l*. ; licenses, 57,318*l*. ; dividend duty, 57,234*l*. From land—Rent, pastoral occupations, 343,540*l*. ; other rents and sale of land, 170,899*l*. From railways, 1,136,861*l*. From posts and telegraphs, 239,335*l*.

The chief items of expenditure during 1896-97 were as under :—Interest on public debt, 1,263,659*l*. ; endowments to municipalities and divisional boards, 62,858*l*. ; public instruction, 232,733*l*. ; colonial treasurer's department, 169,040*l*. ; secretary of public lands department, 58,893*l*. ; department of agriculture, 24,033*l*. ; cost of working railways, 682,646*l*. ; posts and telegraphs department, 309,839*l*. The total expenditure from loans mostly on

public works was 1,148,341*l.*, of which the following are the principal items :— On railways, 709,462*l.* ; electric telegraphs, 25,037*l.* ; on harbours and rivers, 38,805*l.* ; defence, 9,626*l.* ; water supply, 7,857*l.* ; loans to local bodies, 135,773*l.* ; public works' building, 11,691*l.* ; advances under Sugar Works Guarantee Act, 158,309*l.*

The estimated revenue for 1896-97 was 3,667,940*l.*, and the estimated expenditure 3,601,500*l.* The estimated value of the landed property of the colony in 1896, as taken for purposes of assessment under the several Acts for providing Local Government, was 41,733,530*l.* This includes lands leased from the Crown for pastoral purposes, the lessees' interest in which has been capitalised for assessment purposes at 6,727,653*l.*, but is exclusive of unoccupied Crown lands, lands the property of local bodies, reserves for public purposes, and lands upon which are erected buildings for public worship.

The public debt of the colony amounted, on December 31, 1896, to the sum of 31,873,934*l.*

Defence.

The defence of the colony was provided for by an Act passed in 1884, by which, in addition to fully paid militia and volunteer corps to be maintained and assisted by the Government, every man (with a very few exceptions) between the ages of 18 and 60 is liable for military service under this Act. The Government have organised a drilled force of 2,800 men, about 130 of whom are fully paid regulars ; some 2,000 militia, paid for each day's drill ; the rest volunteers, assisted with uniform, &c. Naval defences are provided for by two gunboats, a torpedo boat, and a picket-boat and five naval brigades. In addition, some of the tugs built for the harbour service are fitted with a bow gun for service if required. Queensland contributes to the payment made by the Australian colonies to the Imperial Government for the maintenance of the auxiliary cruisers and gunboats. (See *post* under 'Australian Defence.') The Queensland Government gun-vessels are the *Gayundah* and *Paluma* (450 tons), sister vessels, launched in 1884, and the *Otter*, *Bonito* and *Stingaree*, ranging between 290 and 450 tons.

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of the colony, 12,850,843 acres have been alienated : in process of alienation, under deferred payment system, are 1,776,034, leaving 413,211,203 acres still the property of the Crown, or about 97 per cent. of the total area of the colony. The receipts from the sale of land up to the end of 1896 amounted to 7,725,281*l.* Under a Land Act passed in 1884, and amending acts, provision is made for both conditional and unconditional selection ; under the latter land can be purchased at prices from £1 per acre, payable by twenty annual instalments. Conditional selection is the more general ; homestead farms, agricultural farms, grazing farms, and grazing homesteads can be selected. Homestead farms up to 160 acres, if occupied by selector personally for five years, may be secured in freehold at 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre, payable in five annual instalments. Agricultural farms can be acquired by a 50 years' lease with right of purchase ; maximum area, 1,280 acres ; minimum rent, 3*d.* per acre, subject to periodical reassessment. Facilities are granted for acquiring the fee-simple. Grazing farms can be secured on a 30 years' lease ; maximum area, 20,000 acres ; annual rental varying according to quality, minimum 1*d.* per acre, subject to reassessment at end of first 10 years and each subsequent 5 years. Grazing homesteads may be leased on similar conditions ; the maximum area, however, is fixed at 2,560 acres, and the annual rent for the first 10 years shall not exceed 3*d.* per acre. In the letting of agricultural and grazing farms and homesteads conditions as to residence are imposed.

About one half the area of the colony is natural forest, though little has been done hitherto to develop the forestry of the colony. A large proportion of the area is leased in squatting runs for pastoral purposes, amounting to 254,787,200 acres in 1896; the number of runs was 3,213, besides 10,383,409 grazing farms and homesteads. The live stock in 1896 numbered 452,207 horses, 6,507,377 cattle, 19,593,696 sheep, and 97,434 pigs. The total area under cultivation in 1896 was 336,775 acres, and of this 322,678 acres were under crop, besides which 11,960 acres are laid down with permanent artificial pasture. The leading grain crop is maize, of which 115,715 acres yielded 3,065,333 bushels in 1896; 36,831 acres were under wheat, yielding 601,254 bushels. The growth of sugar-cane has in recent years been successful, though the want of labour hinders its development: in 1896 there were 83,093 acres under this crop; of this the produce of 66,040 acres yielded 100,774 tons of sugar.

There are several coal mines in the colony, the produce of which amounted to 371,390 tons in 1896, valued at 154,987*l.* Gold-fields were discovered in 1858; the production for the year 1896 amounted to 640,385 ounces; and from the commencement of gold mining to the end of 1896, to 11,198,190 ounces, of the value of 39,196,465*l.* The quantity and value of other minerals raised in the year 1896 were—

Tin	1,554 tons	49,018 <i>l.</i>	Lead	618 tons	6,180 <i>l.</i>
Copper	580 „	21,042 <i>l.</i>	Opal	—	23,300 <i>l.</i>
Silver	279,284 oz.	32,162 <i>l.</i>			

Wolfram and manganese are also worked.

Water is comparatively easily found by sinking artesian bores. Of these there are 349, aggregating 397,879 feet deep, and yielding 192,535,490 gallons of water a day. The greatest depth is 5,976 feet at Winton, and the greatest yields are Boatman No. 1 and Kuroba, each 4,000,000 gallons, and Charleville 3,000,000 gallons, but many others yield large quantities. There are 34 bores in progress, which have been sunk to an aggregate depth of 46,318 feet.

Commerce.

A very large number of articles are subject to tariffs; the total customs duties collected in 1896 amounted to 1,267,288*l.*, being over 23 per cent. of the total value of imports.

The total value of the imports and exports of Queensland, in the last five years, is given in the following table:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1892	4,382,657	9,170,408	1895	5,349,007	8,982,600
1893	4,352,783	9,682,662	1896	5,433,271	9,163,726
1894	4,337,400	8,795,559			

In 1896 the imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 2,472,498*l.*, and the exports to the United Kingdom to 3,559,058*l.*

The leading exports were gold, 2,104,257*l.*; copper, 32,401*l.*; wool, 2,984,210*l.*; sugar, 863,080*l.*; hides and skins, 449,265*l.*; tin, 46,779*l.*; silver, 59,192*l.*; tallow, 337,967*l.*; pearl shell, 94,865*l.*; meat, preserved and salted, 844,318*l.*; meat, frozen, 491,850*l.*; meat extract, 52,758*l.*, and green fruit, 67,013*l.* in 1896. The chief imports were textiles and apparel, 1,177,816*l.*; metals and metal goods, 777,509*l.* in 1896.

For imports duty-free and for those subject to fixed duty, the declared landed values are recorded. For imports subject to *ad valorem* duty the invoice value is furnished by importers and a percentage added by Customs Department to cover charges. For exports the values at the port of shipment are declared by exporters. Quantities are ascertained from invoices or, if necessary, by actual weighing, &c., by Customs officers. The country

of origin and that of destination are obtained respectively from invoices and export entries. The transit trade is unimportant.

The following table gives, according to the Board of Trade returns, the value of the imports (exclusive of gold) into Great Britain from Queensland, and of the exports of domestic produce and manufactures from Great Britain to Queensland, for five years :—

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Imports from Queensland	£ 3,251,531	£ 3,309,858	£ 2,734,240	£ 3,178,796	£ 3,158,173
Exports of British produce	1,794,241	1,333,842	1,691,238	1,931,796	2,002,027

The principal articles of import into the United Kingdom from Queensland are wool, the value of which was 1,634,224*l.* in 1894; 1,734,171*l.* in 1895; 1,702,396*l.* in 1896; preserved meat of the value of 263,327*l.* in 1895; 238,419*l.* in 1896; shall, 95,852*l.*; tin, 21,270*l.*; tallow, 245,061*l.* in 1896. Among the exports of British produce to Queensland in the year 1896, the chief were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 187,806*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 328,711*l.*; cottons, of the value of 303,517*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 141,538*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping in 1896 consisted of 139 sailing vessels of 10,829 tons, and (including river steamers) 83 steamers of 12,141 tons; total, 227 vessels of 22,970 tons. In 1896, 649 vessels of 562,759 tons entered, and 645 of 531,289 tons cleared the ports of the colony; of the former, 71 of 125,543 tons were from, and of the latter, 40 of 81,833 tons, were to the United Kingdom. In 1896 454 vessels of 350,448 tons entered from, and 465 of 364,377 tons cleared for other Australian colonies. Vessels entering and clearing more than one port on the same voyage are only counted at one port of arrival and departure. The coasting trade amounted to 6,517,275 tons, carried in 12,466 vessels.

Internal Communications.

At the end of 1896 there were 2,430 miles of railway open for traffic in the colony. The railways are all in the hands of the Government, and the cost of construction up to December 31, 1896, was 17,248,678, including that on lines not yet open, amounting to 158 miles, on which 170,945*l.* has been spent. The revenue from railways during 1896 was 1,094,568*l.*, and the expenditure in working them 669,696*l.* The total expenditure to December 31, 1896, including apportionment of cost of floating loans, losses on sales of stock, &c., has been 18,916,567*l.*

The Post Office of the colony in the year 1896 carried 17,590,710 letters, 11,655,336 newspapers, 4,996,370 packets, and 172,571 parcels. There were 1,092 post and receiving offices in the colony at the close of 1896. The post-office revenue was 161 726*l.*

At the end of 1896 there were in the colony 10,026 miles of telegraph lines, and 18,036 miles of wire, with 377 stations. The number of messages sent was 913,595 in the year 1896, and 122,006 received from places outside the colony, besides 106,113 official messages. The receipts of the Department during that year were 71,758*l.*, and the working expenses of the joint department of Post and Telegraph was 302,201*l.*

Banks.

There are eleven banks established in Queensland, of which the following are the statistics for the end of 1896 :—Notes in circulation, 361,085*l.*, of which

354,128*l.* are Treasury notes issued by the Government through the banks; deposits, 10,879,640*l.*; total liabilities, 11,846,308*l.*; coin and bullion, 1,919,478*l.*; advances, 15,481,960*l.*; landed property, 724,712*l.*; total assets, 18,850,945*l.* There is a Government savings bank with 187 branches; on January 1, 1897, there were 58,226 depositors, with 2,329,881*l.* to their credit.

Agent-General for Queensland in Great Britain.—Sir Horace Tozer, K. C. M. G.

Secretary.—Charles Shortt Dicken, C. M. G.

Books of Reference.

- Statistical Register of Queensland, Annual. Brisbane.
 Queensland, Past and Present. Annual. Brisbane.
 Census of the Colony of Queensland, taken on the 3rd April, 1891. Fol. Brisbane, 1892.
 Annual Report from the Registrar-General on Vital Statistics. Brisbane.
 Report of the Department of Agriculture. Annual. Brisbane.
 Report on Agricultural and Live Stock Returns. Annual. Brisbane.
 Report of Commissioner for Railways. Annual. Brisbane.
 Report of the Department of Mines. Annual. Brisbane.
 Report of the Department of Public Lands. Annual. Brisbane.
 Report of the Department of Public Instruction. Annual. Brisbane.
 Year-Book of Queensland. Annual. Brisbane.
 Bicknell (A. C.), Travel and Adventure in Northern Queensland. London, 1895.
 Pugh's Queensland Almanac. Court Guide, Gazetteer, &c. Annual. Brisbane.
 Rowan (Mrs.), Australian Sketches. [Queensland and New Zealand.] London, 1897.
 Russell (H. S.), The Genesis of Queensland. 8. Sydney. 1888.
 Sernon (R.), Im australischen Busch und am den Küsten des Korallenmeeres. Leipzig, 1896.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government

Founded in 1836 (Act 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 95) the present Constitution of South Australia bears date October 24, 1856. It vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The former is composed of twenty-four members. Every three years the eight members whose names are first on the roll retire, and their places are supplied by two new members elected from each of the four districts into which the colony is divided for this purpose. The executive has no power to dissolve this body. The qualifications of an elector to the Legislative Council are to be twenty-one years of age, a natural born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll six months, besides having a freehold of 50*l.* value, or a leasehold of 20*l.* annual value, or occupying a dwelling-house of 25*l.* annual value. By the Constitution Amendment Act, 1894, the franchise was extended to women. The qualification for a member of Council is merely that he be thirty years of age, a natural born or naturalised subject, and a resident in the province for three years. The President of the Council is elected by the members. Each member of the Council, and also of the House of Assembly, receives 200*l.* per annum and a free pass over government railways.

The House of Assembly consists of fifty-four members, elected for three years, representing twenty-seven electoral districts. The qualifications for an elector are that of having been on the electoral roll for six months, and of having arrived at twenty-one years of age; and the qualifications for a member are the same. There were 138,344 registered electors in 1896. Judges and ministers of religion are ineligible for election as members. The election of members of both houses takes place by ballot.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and an Executive Council, consisting of six responsible ministers.

Governor of South Australia.—His Excellency Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., K.C.M.G. Appointed April 8, 1895. Assumed the Government October 29, 1895.

The Chief Justice, being also Lieutenant-Governor, acts pending a new appointment, or during the absence of the Governor.

The Governor, who is at the same time commander-in-chief of the forces, marine and military, has a salary of 4,000*l.* per annum. The ministry is divided into six departments, presided over by the following members :—

Chief Secretary.—Hon. J. V. O'Loughlin, M.L.C.

Premier and Attorney-General.—Right Hon. C. C. Kingston, Q.C., M.P.

Treasurer.—Hon. F. W. Holder, M.P.

Commissioner of Crown Lands.—Hon. L. O'Loughlin, M.P.

Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. J. G. Jenkins, M.P.

Minister of Education and Agriculture.—Hon. J. A. Cockburn, M.P.

The Ministers have a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum each. They are jointly and individually responsible to the Legislature for all their official acts, as in the United Kingdom.

The settled part of the colony is divided into counties, hundreds, municipalities, and district councils, the last being the most general, as they cover most of the settled districts. The ratepayers have the power of levying rates, &c., and applying the funds for road-making purposes. There are 44 counties, blocks of country thrown open for agricultural purposes. There are 3 extensive pastoral districts—the western, northern, and north-eastern. There are 33 municipalities and 141 district councils. The Northern Territory is presided over by a resident, assisted by a small staff.

Area and Population.

The original boundaries of the province, according to the statute of 4 & 5 Will. IV. cap. 95, were fixed between 132° and 141° E. long. for the eastern and western boundaries, the 26° of S. lat. for the northern limit, and for the South the Southern Ocean. The boundaries were subsequently extended, under the statute of 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 44. By Royal Letters Patent, dated July 6, 1863, all the territory lying northward of 26° S. latitude and between the 129th and 138th degrees of East longitude, and now known as the Northern Territory, was added. The total area of the colony is calculated to amount to 903,690 English square miles.

South Australia was first colonised in 1836 by emigrants sent out by the South Australian Colonisation Association. The conditions were that the land should not be sold at less than 1*l.* per acre; that the revenue arising from the sale of such lands should be appropriated to the immigration of agricultural labourers, and the construction of roads, bridges, and other public works (which provisions have been strictly observed); that the control of the colony's affairs should be vested in a body of commissioners approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Governor be nominated by the Crown.

The population at various censuses has been :—

—	Population	Yearly Increase per cent.	—	Population	Yearly Increase per cent.
1844	17,366	—	1871	185,626	2·7
1855	85,821	22·5	1881	279,865	4·4
1866	168,452	7·0	1891	320,431	1·4

Of the total population in 1891, 4,895 belonged to the northern territory, principally Chinese coolies.

There were December 31, 1896, 182,185 males, 173,101 females. There is only one person to about 3 square miles. The population of Adelaide, the capital of the colony, and suburbs is about 144,852; of the Northern Territory, 4,514, of whom 420 are females.

The enumerations here given, except the three last, did not include the aboriginal population. The number of aborigines living in settled districts was found to be 3,369, namely, 1,833 males and 1,536 females, at the census of March 26, 1876. In 1891 the number of aborigines was stated to be 3,134; 1,661 males and 1,473 females. Of the population in 1891, 3,848 were Chinese (adult males).

The following are the statistics of births, deaths, and marriages for five years :

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1892	10,544	2,119	3,711	6,833
1893	10,688	2,110	4,520	6,168
1894	10,476	2,094	4,001	6,475
1895	10,537	2,048	3,921	6,616
1896	10,012	2,183	4,038	5,974

The following are statistics of immigrants and emigrants by sea :—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Immigrants .	15,688	18,658	34,468	36,762	56,410
Emigrants .	14,499	18,884	38,904	40,489	59,448

Religion and Instruction.

The aggregate number of churches and chapels in the colony in 1895 was 908. At the census of 1891 the number belonging to the leading denominations were as follows :—Church of England, 89,271; Roman Catholic, 47,179; Wesleyans, 49,159; Lutherans, 23,328; Presbyterians, 18,206; Baptists, 17,547; Methodists, 11,654; Bible Christians, 15,762; Congregationalists, 11,882; Jews, 840. No aid from the State is given for religious purposes.

Public instruction is under charge of the Educational Department. Teachers are paid from the general revenue, public lands being set apart for educational purposes. Education is secular, free, and compulsory. Government grants exhibitions and scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and universities. In 1896 there were 278 public schools and 361 provisional schools; the number of children under instruction during 1896 being 59,944. There is a training college for teachers. The University of Adelaide, incorporated in 1874, is authorised to grant degrees in arts, law, music, medicine, and science. Its endowment amounts to 65,000*l.* and 50,000 acres of land. There are several denominational secondary schools. There were 232 private schools, with 11,458 pupils, in 1896.

Justice and Crime.

There is one supreme court, a court of vice-admiralty, a court of insolvency, 79 local courts and police magistrates' courts. There are circuit courts held at several places. There were 90 convictions for felonies and misdemeanours in 1892, 118 in 1893, 131 in 1894, 130 in 1895, 131 in 1896. The total number of white persons in prison at the end of 1896 was 102 males and 22 females.

Defence.

The colony possesses an efficient militia and volunteer force, the former consisting of 974 men of all ranks, and the latter of 385, or a total military force, including the headquarter staff and a permanent force of artillery 31 strong—of 1,359 men. For the purposes of local defence a small cruiser, the *Protector* (920 tons), launched in 1834, is stationed off the chief port of the colony, which is defended by two well-armed forts. South Australia is a contributor to the maintenance of the Australian Auxiliary Squadron. (See post under 'Australian Defence.')

Finance.

The total annual revenue and the total annual expenditure of the colony of South Australia for each of the last five years ending June 30 were as follows :—

Years ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
1893	£ 2,459,905	£ 2,660,993
1894	2,526,705	2,525,606
1895	2,483,689	2,533,245
1896	2,521,409	2,509,468
1897	2,628,049	2,635,860

The revenue for 1897-98 is estimated at 2,628,044*l.*, and expenditure 2,626,236*l.*; customs revenue, 1897-98, 585,201*l.*

The greater part of the revenue of the colony is derived from customs duties, inland revenue, posts and telegraphs, railways, and territorial receipts, while the main portion of the expenditure is on account of public works, railways, and interest on public debt. The total revenue averages 7*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* per head, of which customs and other sources of taxation contribute 2*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* About one third of the expenditure is for administrative charges, comprising salaries of judges, &c., civil establishments, defences, police, gaols, and prisons.

The public debt of the colony, dating from 1852, amounted, on December 31, 1896, to 23,337,200*l.* Three fourths of the public debt has been spent on railways, water-works, and telegraphs. The railways show a profit over working expenses of 3*l.* 13*s.* per cent. per annum.

The real property of the colony in 1896 was valued at 49,271,260*l.*, and personal property is estimated at 27,267,128*l.*

Production and Industry.

Of the total area including Northern Territory (578,361,600 acres), 9,147,783 acres were alienated at the end of 1896. The area under forest is 12,268 acres. The freehold and leasehold land amounts to 33,877,757 acres, of which 2,584,395 acres were under cultivation in 1896-97. Of this 1,693,045 acres were under wheat, 339,257 under hay, 11,746 under orchards, 18,133 vineyards, and 512,561 fallow. The gross produce of wheat in 1879-80 was 14,260,964 bushels, in 1892-93, 9,240,108 bushels, and in 1893-94, 13,618,062 bushels; in 1896, 2,804,493 bushels. In 1893-94, 712,845 gallons of wine were made, and 260,251 gallons exported; in 1896-97, 1,473,216 gallons were made, and 391,238 exported. The live stock in 1896 numbered—horses, 177,078; cattle, 337,225; sheep, 6,323,993. In 1896, of the total

area 175,273 square miles were held under pastoral leases, and the number of leases was 699.

The mineral wealth as yet discovered consists chiefly in copper and silver. The value of the copper ore produced in 1896 was 3,150*l.*, and of copper, 219,052*l.*; and the total value of all minerals produced, 238,214*l.*

In 1896 there were 756 factories in the colony, employing 12,464 people. There were 85 iron and brass furnaces, employing 2,387 people, and 67 manufacturers of agricultural implements, &c., to 337 people.

Commerce.

The total value of South Australian imports and exports, inclusive of bullion and specie, from and to various countries, in each of the last six years, was as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1891	9,956,542	10,512,049	1894	6,226,690	7,301,774
1892	7,395,178	7,819,539	1895	5,585,601	7,177,038
1893	7,934,200	8,463,936	1896	7,160,770	7,594,054

Imports subject to duty (1896), 2,709,704*l.*; imports duty-free, 4,451,066*l.*

The imports into the colony consist of articles of general consumption, textile manufactures, and British colonial produce. Imports are 20*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* per head, and exports 21*l.* 11*s.* 8½*d.* per head of mean population.

The principal exports have been as follows for five years:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Wool . . .	1,380,409	1,381,766	1,275,611	1,438,776	1,228,991
Wheat . . .	326,613	732,218	741,912	445,461	89,515
„ flour . . .	599,022	331,542	327,638	392,974	523,541
Copper . . .	182,040	208,967	208,639	226,494	219,052

69,449 tons of bread stuff were exported in 1896.

The distribution of the trade of South Australia in 1895 and 1896 was as follows:

—	Imports from (1895)	Imports from (1896)	Exports to (1895)	Exports to (1896)
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom . . .	1,857,989	2,220,611	2,362,593	2,286,740
Australian Colonies . . .	2,832,841	3,944,037	3,125,953	3,558,085
Other British Possessions.	224,111	249,277	1,127,758	923,359
United States . . .	241,886	253,266	14,439	11,319
Other Foreign Countries .	428,774	493,579	546,295	814,551

Recorded values and quantities are ascertained from invoices produced to the customs, 10 per cent. being added to the invoice value. In the absence of invoices customs officers value the goods. The countries of origin and destination are those obtained from warrants passed by importers and exporters respectively.

The subjoined table shows the imports from South Australia (exclusive of gold) into the United Kingdom, and the exports of British produce and

manufactures to South Australia, according to the Board of Trade Returns, for the last five years :—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from S. Australia into U.K.	2,986,882	2,646,398	2,827,601	2,618,389	2,298,308
Exports to S. Australia	1,717,773	1,405,134	1,598,073	1,544,800	1,962,534

The following were the values of the principal imports into and exports from the United Kingdom, from and to South Australia in the last five years, the values being shown from the Board of Trade returns :—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from S. Australia:					
Wool	1,427,925	1,340,492	1,417,933	1,472,145	1,454,188
Wheat & flour.	115,778	240,015	567,506	453,144	Nil
Copper and copper ore	129,353	160,207	119,973	35,729	60,029
Exports from U. K. to S. Australia:					
Iron	288,179	201,154	206,481	197,917	293,479
Apparel, &c.	213,473	173,465	195,041	187,325	225,395
Cottons	177,926	184,420	241,416	243,303	292,780
Woolens	172,075	141,137	182,341	154,008	193,550
Machinery	59,489	41,124	32,723	38,479	46,795

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping in 1896 consisted of 103 sailing vessels of 29,073 tons, and 215 steamers of 22,507 tons; total, 318 vessels of 51,680 tons.

In 1896, 1,289 vessels of 1,661,124 tons entered, and 1,278 vessels of 1,656,763 tons cleared the ports of the colony.

Communications.

The colony possesses 4,966 miles of made roads. It had 1,868 miles of railway open for traffic in December 1896 (1,722 miles in South Australia and 146 in the Northern territory). The railways pay 5 per cent. profit to the Government.

There were 5,865 miles of telegraph and telephone in operation at the end of 1896, with 14,280 miles of wire. Inclusive of the total is an overland line running from Adelaide to Port Darwin, a distance of 2,000 miles in connection with the British Australian cable. The receipts exceed the cost of the department after paying interest on moneys borrowed for construction. Attached to the telegraph department are a number of telephone exchanges.

In 1896 there were 576 post offices in the colony; and during 1896 there passed through them 18,765,041 letters, 1,894,958 packets, and 9,551,729 newspapers.

Banks.

There are 8 banking associations. In 1896 their total liabilities were 7,797,520*l.*, and assets 7,754,673*l.* The average note circulation was 399,787*l.* and deposits 7,382,709*l.*

The Savings Bank is managed by a board of trustees appointed by the Government, and has 131 branches. On June 30, 1897, there were 93,669 depositors, with a total balance of 3,011,157*l.*

Agent-General of South Australia in London.—Hon. T. Playford.

Secretary and Accountant.—T. F. Wicksteed.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning South Australia.

Annual Statistical Register.

Census of South Australia, taken on the 5th April, 1891. Parts I. to IX. Fol. Adelaide, 1891-94.

Blackmore (E. G.), *The Law of the Constitution of South Australia.* Adelaide, 1894.

Browne (H. Y. L.), *A Record of the Mines of South Australia.* Adelaide, 1890.

Conigrave (J. F.), *South Australia: a Sketch of its History and Resources.* A Handbook compiled for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London, 1886. Adelaide, 1886.

Finnis (B. T.), *The Constitutional History of South Australia (1836-1857).* London 1886.

Harous (William), *South Australia: its History, Resources, Productions, and Statistics.* London, 1876.

Hodder (Edwin), *The History of South Australia.* With Maps. 2 vols. 8 London, 1896.

Newland (S.), *The Far North Country.* Adelaide, 1887.

Rees (W. L.), *Sir George Grey, K.C.B.: His Life and Times.* 2nd edition. 2 vols. 8. London, 1892.

Woods (J. D.), *The Province of South Australia, with a Sketch of the Northern Territory* by H. D. Wilson Adelaide, 1894.

TASMANIA.**Constitution and Government.**

The Constitution of Tasmania was established by Act 18 Vict. No. 17, supplemented by Act 49 Vict. No. 8, passed in 1886. By these Acts a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly are constituted, called the Parliament of Tasmania. The Legislative Council is composed of eighteen members, elected by all natural-born or naturalised subjects of the Crown who possess either a freehold worth 20*l.* a year, or a leasehold of 80*l.*, or are barristers or solicitors on roll of Supreme Court, medical practitioners duly qualified, and all subjects holding a commission or possessing a degree. Each member is elected for six years. Members of the Legislative Council, and also of the House of Assembly, are paid 50*l.* per annum, and have the right to free railway passes, and of franking through the post-office and telegraph department. The House of Assembly consists of thirty-seven members, elected by all whose names appear on valuation rolls as owners or occupiers of property, or who are in receipt of income of 40*l.* per annum (of which 20*l.* must have been received during last six months before claim to vote is sent in), and who have continuously resided in Tasmania for over 12 months. The Assembly is elected for three

years. The number of electors for the Legislative Council at date 1897 was 7,333 or 4·43 of the total population, and for the House of Assembly 30,335 or 18·26 of the total population. The legislative authority vests in both Houses, while the executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor.—The Right Hon. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G. Assumed office August 1893.

The Governor is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the troops in the colony; he has a salary of 3,500*l.* per annum. He is aided in the exercise of the executive by a cabinet of responsible ministers, consisting of six members, as follows:—

Premier.—Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon, K.C.M.G.

Chief Secretary.—Hon. W. Moore.

Treasurer.—Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh, K.C.M.G.

Attorney-General.—D. C. Urquhart.

Minister without Portfolio.—Hon. Thos. Reibey.

Minister of Lands and Works.—Hon. A. T. Pillinger.

Each of the ministers, with the exception of the Premier, has a salary of 600*l.* per annum. The ministers must have a seat in either of the two Houses.

Area and Population.

The first penal settlement was formed in Tasmania in 1804; and till 1813 it was merely a place of transportation from Great Britain and from New South Wales, of which colony it was a dependency until 1825. Transportation ceased in 1853.

The area of the colony, with Macquarie (170 square miles), is estimated at 26,385 square miles or about 16,886,000 acres, of which 15,571,500 acres form the area of Tasmania Proper, the rest constituting that of a number of small islands, in two main groups, the north-east and north-west. The colony is divided into eighteen counties.

According to Census Returns the population has increased as follows:—

—	Population.	Increase per Ct. per Annum.	—	Population.	Increase per Ct. per Annum.
1841	50,216	—	1871	99,328	1·15
1851	70,130	3·96	1881	115,705	1·43
1861	89,977	2·83	1891	146,667	3·84

At the census of 1891 there were 77,560 males and 69,107 females. On the basis of this population, the average density is 5·6 persons to a square mile. Of the total population in 1891, 107,901 were natives of Tasmania, 26,975 natives of the United Kingdom, 7,328 natives of other Australasian colonies, 943 Chinese, 918 German. In 1891 there were 22,313 males and 21,399 females married, 52,195 males and 43,736 females unmarried, 2,423 males and 3,945 females widowed, 25 males and 6 females divorced, and 604 males and 21 females unspecified. The aborigines of Tasmania are entirely extinct.

Of the population in 1891, 3,918 were returned as professional; 7,180 domestic; 9,593 commercial; 16,016 industrial; 23,568 primary producers; 1,186 indefinite; 85,256 dependants.

The births, deaths, and marriages for five years have been as follows:—

—	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births.
1892	4,965	995	2,069	2,896
1893	5,216	848	2,071	3,145
1894	4,852	847	1,938	2,914
1895	4,790	847	1,811	2,979
1896	4,603	964	1,901	2,702

Of the total births in 1896, 272, or 5·91 per cent., were illegitimate.

The number of immigrants and emigrants was as follows in each of the last six years:—

—	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Immigrants .	27,315	23,744	18,089	17,009	18,767	19,076
Emigrants ¹ .	21,238	24,407	18,649	15,786	17,168	15,419

¹ It is estimated that the departures are understated by about 7 per cent.

The direct movement of population is mainly between the Australian colonies (chiefly Victoria) and Tasmania.

The population of the capital, Hobart, on 6th April, 1891, was 24,905, and of Launceston 17,108.

Religion.

The Government contributes 745*l.* annually for various religious purposes. On 5th April, 1891, the census showed belonging to the Church of England 76,082 of the population; Roman Catholics, 25,805; Wesleyan Methodists, 17,150; Presbyterians, 9,756; Independents, 4,501; Jews, 84; Baptists, 3,285; Friends, 176; other sects, 9,828.

Instruction.

There are 18 superior schools or colleges in the colony, with (1896) an average attendance of 1,452; 270 public elementary schools, with 20,826 scholars on roll; and 173 private schools, with 6,912 scholars. Education is compulsory. There were also about 436 children attending ragged schools. There are also two technical schools at Hobart and Launceston. The higher education is under a university, who hold examinations and grant degrees. Elementary education is under the control of a director working under a ministerial head. There are several valuable scholarships from the lower to the higher schools. At the census of 1891 the number of persons returned as unable to read and write was 37,034, or 25·88 per cent. of the population.

The total cost to Government of education in 1896, including grants to university (2,500*l.*), and technical education (842*l.*), was 36,282*l.* There are 40 public libraries and mechanics' institutes, with about 78,000 volumes. There are 5 daily, 6 weekly, 2 tri-weekly, and 6 monthly journals.

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court, courts of petty, general, and quarter sessions, the latter presided over by a stipendiary magistrate, assisted by justices of the peace. The total number of prisoners that came before all the criminal courts in 1895 was 4,142 males and 624 females; of these 3,151 males and 494 females were summarily convicted, mostly for fraud; and 70 males and 18 females committed for trial. Before the Supreme Courts and sessions courts 35 persons were convicted in 1896. The total police force is 261. There were 2 gaols, with 127 male and 10 female inmates, at the end of 1896.

Pauperism.

Besides hospitals and benevolent institutions, there are two establishments for paupers, with 455 male and 236 female inmates at the end of the year 1896, the daily average number of persons maintained during the year being 472 males and 233 females. The total expenditure during the year was 7,598*l.*, mainly contributed by the colonial Government. During the year 1896 outdoor relief was administered to 1,754 people; 7,395 persons were relieved by Benevolent Societies in 1896.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Of the total yearly revenue about 59 per cent. is derived from taxation, chiefly customs; 32 per cent. from railways, postal, telegraph, and other public services; and the remainder principally from the rental and sale of Crown lands. Of the expenditure 31 per cent. is for special public works, 44 per cent. for interest, 8 per cent. for general purposes, 5 per cent. for religion, science, and education, 5 per cent. for hospitals and charities, 7 per cent. for law and protection. In 1896 8,798*l.* was spent in defence. The subjoined statement shows the total general revenue and expenditure during each of the last five years:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	787,764	706,972	696,795	761,971	797,976
Expenditure .	919,802	836,417	789,805	748,946	750,244

In 1896 the customs revenue amounted to 329,006*l.*

Included in the receipts and disbursements for 1896 are certain sums raised and expended for 'redemption of loans,' under the name of 'Territorial Revenue.'

The revenue for 1897 is estimated at 768,790*l.*, and expenditure 743,655*l.*

The public debt of Tasmania amounted December 31, 1896, to 8,251,778*l.*; the debt, except 3,699,300*l.* at 3½ per cent., consists principally of 4 per cent. debentures, redeemable from 1896 to 1940, and the whole was raised for the construction of public works. The interest on the amount realised on the last 3½ per cent. loan floated was equivalent to 3·621 per cent. at par. The

following is an abstract of loans expenditure up to December 31, 1896:—Public works: railways, 3,685,460*l.*, or 48·60 per cent.; telegraphs, 117,986*l.*, or 1·56 per cent.; roads, bridges, jetties, &c., 2,159,059*l.*, or 28·47 per cent.; public buildings, 682,488*l.*, or 9·00 per cent.; defences, 121,423*l.*, or 1·60 per cent.; other public works, 138,071*l.*, or 1·82 per cent.; loans to local bodies, 100,800*l.*, or 1·33 per cent.; miscellaneous, 58,846*l.*, or 77 per cent.—total public works, 7,064,134*l.*, or 93·15 per cent.; other public services, 519,591*l.*, or 6·85 per cent.—total, 7,583,725*l.*, or 100 per cent.; balance of loans, raised chiefly for Temporary Treasury Bills, 756,640*l.*

The total local revenue, exclusive of all grants from the Government, for 1896 was 172,257*l.*, and the expenditure 164,677*l.* Local debt, 1896, 683,152*l.*

Defence.

The volunteer defence force of the colony numbers some 499 officers and men, and is composed of two rifle regiments, engineers, artillery, cadets corps, and auxiliary force, all under jurisdiction of commandants stationed at Hobart and Launceston. Included in the above is a small permanent force, stationed at Hobart, of 13 men for the purpose of keeping barracks and batteries in order, and to form the nucleus of a larger force. There is a staff for the instruction of the other branches of the volunteer system, including the country rifle clubs (966) scattered throughout the Island.

There are four batteries on the river Derwent, and one on the Tamar. 3

Production and Industry.

The total area of the colony is 16,778,000 acres, including 1,206,500 acres islands and lakes, unalienated land, principally heavily timbered or mineral-bearing, 10,860,426 acres. In 1891 19,408 persons were directly engaged in agriculture. In 1896 there were 227,413 acres under crop, and 203,306 acres under permanent artificially sown grasses. Of the total area, 4,766,276 acres have been sold or granted to settlers by the Crown up to the end of 1896; while 723,838 acres have been leased as sheep runs. The total area under crops in 1896-97 was 227,413 acres; under grasses, 227,413 acres; fallow, 24,795; 11,753 acres were devoted to horticulture. The following table shows the acreage and produce of the chief crops for five years:—

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
Wheat, acres . . .	58,897	55,312	52,028	64,652	74,518
„ bushels . . .	1,018,550	833,771	872,000	1,164,855	1,286,330
„ bushels per acre	17·29	15·07	16·76	18·01	17·34
Oats, acres . . .	22,976	33,755	34,385	32,699	44,768
„ bushels . . .	681,746	37,720	927,875	906,934	971,996
„ bushels per acre .	27·50	24·81	26·98	27·74	21·79
Potatoes, acres	16,535	19,068	23,415	19,247	21,651
„ tons	60,245	76,769	90,810	81,423	72,241
„ tons per acre	3·64	4·02	3·87	4·23	3·33
Hay, acres . . .	46,070	47,500	61,373	54,748	47,798
„ tons . . .	53,544	54,889	90,810	62,845	44,344
„ tons per acre .	1·16	1·15	3·87	1·14	·92

Under the head of horticulture 599 acres were sown with hops in 1896, yielding 596,772 lbs. of hops. The yield of apples was slightly below the average. Fruit culture is of great importance; large quantities of fruit are exported.

There were in the colony 29,447 horses, 157,230 head of cattle, 1,640,567 sheep and lambs, and 55,261 pigs, on December 31, 1896.

The soil of the colony is rich in iron ore, tin, copper, and galena, and there are large beds of coal. The total number of gold-mining leases in force at the end of 1896 was 504; of tin-mining leases, 232; coal, 31; silver, 522, copper, 10. Gold to the value of 232,180*l.* was exported in 1896, and silver to the value of 222,948*l.* Owing to cessation of alluvial working, the total number of persons employed in gold-mining has decreased from 2,060 in 1879 to 1,461 in 1896. The total number of men employed in silver mining in 1896 was 1,392, output 46,105 tons, valued at 285,087*l.* The total value of tin exports in 1896 was 159,088*l.* The total value of the tin exported up to the end of 1896 was 6,387,554*l.* The total number of men employed in coal-mining in 1896 was 139, output 43,549 tons, valued at 17,354*l.* Copper pyrites to the value of 1,659*l.* was exported in 1896.

Commerce.

There are heavy customs duties, those levied in 1896 amounting to 329,006*l.*, or 27.6 per cent. of the total value of imports. The total imports and exports of Tasmania, including bullion and specie, were as follows in each of the last five years:—

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Total imports	£ 1,497,161	£ 1,057,688	£ 979,676	£ 1,094,457	£ 1,192,410
Total exports	£ 1,846,965	£ 1,852,184	£ 1,489,041	£ 1,373,063	£ 1,473,429

In 1896 the imports subject to duty amounted to 1,040,510*l.*, and the imports duty-free to 151,900*l.*

The exports are chiefly wool, gold, silver, tin, timber, fruit and jam, hops, grain, hides and skins, bark. The following are the values of the more important of these for five years:—

Year	Wool	Gold	Silver and Silver Ore	Tin	Timber and Bark	Hops	Fruit, Green and Preserved
1892	£ 829,585	£ 145,737	£ 79,358	£ 200,794	£ 70,948	£ 32,069	£ 147,866
1893	£ 296,442	£ 131,104	£ 158,862	£ 266,156	£ 57,256	£ 18,948	£ 132,188
1894	£ 263,422	£ 212,929	£ 217,844	£ 202,454	£ 52,386	£ 22,215	£ 202,455
1895	£ 202,341	£ 218,308	£ 227,916	£ 167,754	£ 65,125	£ 18,210	£ 161,464
1896	£ 290,971	£ 232,180	£ 222,948	£ 159,038	£ 61,426	£ 21,665	£ 169,705

The chief imports in 1896 were textile fabrics and dress, 391,849*l.*; art and mechanical productions, 294,399*l.*; food and drinks, 263,954*l.*

Of the total imports those at the port of Launceston in 1896 were valued at 534,747*l.*, and Hobart, 483,511*l.*; sub-ports, 174,152*l.* Exports from Launceston, 663,629*l.*; from Hobart, 581,623*l.*; sub-ports, 251,324*l.*

The following gives, according to Tasmanian returns, a synopsis of general direction of trade during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896:—

Country	Imports from			Exports to		
	1894 £	1895 £	1896 £	1894 £	1895 £	1896 £
United Kingdom . . .	326,393	315,172	379,930	223,789	202,870	173,867
Victoria	460,148	586,943	572,811	705,907	620,416	671,816
New South Wales . . .	169,168	173,315	187,788	520,273	506,472	596,949
Other British colonies .	19,632	11,379	33,646	59,072	41,517	48,271
Foreign countries . . .	4,340	7,748	13,285	—	1,788	3,673
Total	979,616	1,094,457	1,192,410	1,489,041	1,373,063	1,496,576

The recorded values are determined by the invoices and declarations; the quantities are ascertained from invoices, weights being checked by the customs officials. It is difficult to arrive at the value of the import trade in respect of any particular country, the custom being to refer all imports, whether transshipments or re-exports, to the last port of clearance. Owing to the increasing facilities offered by steam communication, direct trade with Tasmania is falling off in favour of indirect trade principally through Victoria, which from its geographical position is the nearest port of junction with the great oceanic lines of steamers with Europe. It is estimated that the true extent of inter-colonial trade in itself does not greatly exceed 25 per cent. of the whole, the balance being principally trade with England.

The total value of the imports into the United Kingdom from Tasmania and of the exports of British produce to Tasmania direct, for six years, was as follows, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Tasmania .	404,769	395,356	253,099	346,776	274,441	315,978
Exports of British produce	653,824	478,069	328,312	305,529	338,489	423,784

The staple article of import into the United Kingdom from Tasmania is wool. The value was 237,683*l.* in 1892, 135,909*l.* in 1893, 194,170*l.* in 1894, 168,336*l.* in 1895, 215,462*l.* in 1896. In 1896 fruit was imported to the value of 77,919*l.* The principal exports from Great Britain to Tasmania are apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 76,007*l.* in 1896; iron, wrought and unwrought, 34,809*l.*; cottons, 64,643*l.*; woollens, 37,841*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping in 1896 consisted of 159 sailing vessels of 9,250 tons, and 44 steamers of 7,285 tons; total, 203 vessels of 16,535 tons. In 1895 660 vessels of 449,323 tons entered (37 of 106,497 tons belonging to the United Kingdom), and 678 of 441,538 tons (38 of 111,812 tons belonging to the United Kingdom) cleared Tasmanian ports. Of the former 249 of 302,245 tons entered, and of the latter 243 of 309,952 tons cleared Hobart; the remainder falling to Launceston and sub-ports.

Internal Communications.

At the end of 1896 there were open for traffic 475 miles of railway completed, consisting of a main line connecting the two principal ports, Hobart and Launceston, and a line connecting Launceston and Ulverstone, and other inland branch lines.

Tasmania has a telegraph system, belonging to the Government, through all the settled parts of the colony. At the end of 1896 the number of miles

of line in operation was 1,813, and 3,028 and 427 cable miles of wire; the number of stations 218. The number of telegraphic messages sent was 208,784 in the year 1896. On May 1, 1869, telegraphic communication was established with the continent of Australia by a submarine cable, which carried 107,669 messages in 1896. There are also 545 miles of telephone wire, with exchanges at New Norfolk, Hobart, Launceston, and Zeenan. The revenue of the Government telegraph and telephone system was 19,111*l.* in 1896.

The number of letters carried by the Post Office in the year 1896 was 7,320,340; of packets, 2,343,550; of newspapers, 4,861,893; and post-cards, 231,451. The Post Office revenue in 1896 was 55,502*l.*, and the expenditure of Post and Telegraph Departments was in 1895, 61,481*l.* There were 328 post-offices in 1896, 653 officers, 2,495 miles of post roads, and 1,200,530 miles travelled.

Agent-General in London—Sir Westby B. Perceval, K. C. M. G.

Books of Reference.

- Annual Statistical Register and Blue Book. Annual Official Record.
 Census of Tasmania, 1891. Hobart, 1892.
 Year Book of Tasmania. Hobart.
 Fenton (James), History of Tasmania. Hobart, 1884.
 Johnston (R. M.), Handbook of Tasmania. Annual. Hobart.
 Just (T. G.), Tasmanians: a Description of the Island and its Resources. Launceston, 1879.
 Lloyd (Geo. Thomas), Thirty-three Years in Tasmania and Victoria. 8. London, 1862.
 Rusden (G. W.), The History of Australia. 3 vols. London, 1883.

VICTORIA.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Victoria was established by an Act passed by the Legislature of the colony in 1854, to which the assent of the Crown was given, in pursuance of the power granted by the Act of the Imperial Parliament of 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55. The legislative authority is vested in a Parliament of two Chambers: the Legislative Council, composed of forty-eight members, and the Legislative Assembly, composed of ninety-five members (1893). Members of the former must be in possession of an estate of the annual value of 100*l.*; and electors must be in the possession or occupancy of property of the rateable value of 10*l.* per annum if derived from freehold, or of 25*l.* if derived from leasehold or the occupation of rented property. No electoral property qualification is required for graduates of British universities, matriculated students of the Melbourne University, ministers of religion of any denomination, certificated schoolmasters, lawyers, medical practitioners, and officers of the army and navy not in active service. About one-third of the members of the Legislative Council must retire every two years. The members of the Legislative Assembly require no property qualification, and are elected by universal manhood suffrage, for the term of three years. Clergymen of any religious denomination are not allowed to hold seats in either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly.

Members of the Legislative Assembly are entitled to reim-

bursement for expenses at the rate of 240*l.* per annum, and members of both Houses have free passes over all the railways.

In 1897 the number of electors on the roll of the Legislative Council was 133,575; the number of electors on the roll of the Legislative Assembly was 254,155. Of the former all but 1,019, and of the latter all but 50,794, are ratepayers.

Governor.—Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B. Appointed 1895. The Governor's Salary is 7,000*l.* per annum.

The Governor is likewise commander-in-chief of the colonial troops. In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a Cabinet of responsible ministers, composed as follows:—

Premier and Treasurer.—The Right Hon. Sir George Turner, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.

Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Instruction.—Hon. A. J. Peacock, M.L.A.

Attorney-General.—Hon. Isaac Isaacs, M.L.A.

Solicitor-General.—Hon. Sir Henry Cuthbert, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.

Commissioner of Trade and Customs, President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.—Hon. R. W. Best.

Postmaster-General.—Hon. J. G. Duffy, M.L.A.

Minister of Defence.—Hon. W. McCulloch.

Minister of Mines and Water Supply.—Hon. H. Foster, M.L.A.

Minister of Agriculture and Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. J. W. Taverner, M.L.A.

Minister of Railways and Minister of Health.—Hon. H. R. Williams, M.L.A.

Portfolios without Office.—Hon. A. McLean, M.L.A., Hon. S. Williamson, M.L.C.

Under the Constitution Act 15,500*l.* was set apart for salaries of ministers, but owing to retrenchment the amount has been reduced to 10,400*l.*—the Premier receiving 1,400*l.* and the other ministers 1,000*l.* each. At least four of the ministers must be members of either the Legislative Council or the Assembly, but not more than eight may at any one time be members of the Assembly.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local administration the colony is divided into urban and rural municipalities. The former, called cities, towns, and boroughs, ought not to be of a greater area than nine square miles, and in being constituted must contain at least 300 householders. The latter, called shires, are portions of country, of undefined extent, containing rateable property capable of yielding a revenue of 500*l.* In 1895 there were 58 urban and 149 rural municipalities, all but a very small portion of the whole area of the colony being included within their limits. Every ratepayer has one or more votes, according to the amount of his rates.

Area and Population.

The colony, first settled in 1835, formed for a time a portion of New South Wales, bearing the name of the Port Phillip district. It was erected in 1851—by Imperial Act of Parliament,

13 & 14 Vict. cap. 59—into a separate colony, and called Victoria. The colony has an area of 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres, about $\frac{1}{34}$ part of the whole area of Australia. The colony is divided into 37 counties, varying in area from 920 to 5,933 square miles.

The growth of the population, as shown by the censuses of successive periods, is exhibited in the following table:—

Date of Enumeration	Males	Females	Total	Annual rate of increase per cent.
November 8, 1836	186	38	224	—
March 2, 1846	20,184	12,695	32,879	1457·81
March 29, 1857	264,334	146,432	410,766	104·50
April 7, 1861	328,651	211,671	540,322	7·88
April 2, 1871	401,050	330,478	731,528	8·54
April 3, 1881	452,083	410,263	862,346	1·79
April 5, 1891	598,414	541,991	1,140,405	3·22

The average density of the population is about 13 persons to the square mile, or one person to every 50 acres.

The following table gives a summary of the population of Victoria, according to the census taken on April 5, 1891:—

—	Males	Females	Total
Population, exclusive of Chinese and aborigines	589,317	541,146	1,130,463
Chinese	8,772	605	9,377
Aborigines	325	240	565
Total	598,414	541,991	1,140,405

The estimated population on June 30, 1897, was 1,177,304.

During the decade ended with 1891 there was a large decrease in the number of the Chinese and aborigines.

At the date of the census of 1891, 97 per cent. of the population were British subjects by birth; native Victorians numbered 713,585, or 63 per cent. of the population; natives of the other Australasian colonies, 79,719; of England and Wales, 162,907; of Ireland, 86,307; of Scotland, 50,667.

Of the total population (exclusive of Chinese and aborigines) in 1891, there were 493,977 bread-winners and 629,800 dependants, while 6,686 were not accounted for. Of the bread-winners there were—professional, 29,631; domestic, 56,980; commercial, 98,472; industrial, 167,127; primary producers, 123,996 (including agricultural, 82,482; pastoral, 15,296; mining, 22,464); indefinite, 17,771.

About five-ninths of the total population of Victoria live in towns. At the end of 1896 it was estimated that the town population numbered 648,156, out of a total population of 1,174,888.

Inclusive of the suburbs the estimated populations in 1896 of the principal towns were as follows:—Melbourne, 451,110, or nearly two-fifths of the popula-

tion of the colony; Ballarat, 45,315; Bendigo (Sandhurst), 41,660; Geelong, 24,268; Warrnambool, 6,600; Castlemaine, 7,021, and Stawell, 5,506.

The following are the births, deaths, and marriages in the colony for five years:—

Year	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births
1892	37,831	2,116	15,851	7,723	21,980
1893	36,552	1,997	16,508	7,004	20,044
1894	34,258	1,886	15,430	7,033	18,828
1895	33,706	1,795	15,636	7,146	18,070
1896	32,178	1,812	15,174	7,625	17,004

In the 37 years from 1838 to the end of 1874, more than 167,000 immigrants received assistance from the public funds for defraying their passage to the colony; but since 1874 State-assisted immigration has ceased. No account is taken of migration overland across the borders, but the recorded immigration into and emigration from the colony of Victoria by sea were as follow in each of the last five years:—

Year	Immigration (by sea)	Emigration (by sea)
1892	62,951	69,214
1893	74,047	80,460
1894	84,261	90,110
1895	81,199	88,886
1896	84,872	99,419

Of the immigrants in 1896, 59,139 were males and 25,735 were females; and of the emigrants 68,978 were males and 30,441 females. In the last five years there was exceptionally an excess of emigrants over immigrants, amounting to 6,413 in 1893, 5,849 in 1894, 7,687 in 1895, and 14,547 in 1896, in consequence of departures for the neighbouring colonies.

Religion.

There is no State Church in Victoria, and no State assistance has been given to religion since 1875. Prior to that period a sum of 50,000*l.* had been set apart annually out of the general revenue for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria, and this amount had been distributed proportionately amongst the various denominations. At the date of the census of 1891 about 75 per cent. of the population were Protestants, 22 per cent. were Roman Catholics, and a half per cent. were Jews. The following were the enumerated numbers of each of the principal divisions in 1891:—Episcopalians, 417,182; Presbyterians, 167,027; Methodists, 158,040; other Protestants, 94,608; Roman Catholics, 248,591; Jews, 6,459; Buddhists, Confucians, &c., 6,746; others (including unspecified), 41,752

Instruction.

Educational establishments in Victoria are of four kinds, viz., the University with its three affiliated colleges, State schools (primary), technical schools or colleges, and private schools. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature, and the building was opened on October 3, 1855. The Institution at present receives, by way of endowment, 12,250*l.* out of the general revenue. It is both an examining and a teaching body, and in 1859 received a royal charter empowering it to grant degrees in all Faculties except Divinity.

Affiliated to the University are three colleges—Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's—in connection with the Church of England, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan Churches respectively. The School of Mines at Ballarat is also affiliated to the University. From the opening of the University to the end of 1896, 4,040 students matriculated, and 2,066 direct degrees were conferred. In 1896 the students who matriculated numbered 129, the direct graduates numbered 122, and there were 668 students attending lectures.

Public instruction is strictly secular; it is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 13, and free for the subjects comprised in the ordinary course of instruction. In 1896 there were 1,883 State schools, with 4,497 teachers, a total enrolment of 235,617 scholars, and average attendance 138,241, or about 59 per cent. of the numbers on the roll. Practically all the children of school age living in the colony are being educated, 85 per cent. at the State schools. Amongst persons aged 15 years and upwards at the census of 1891, 95½ per cent. were able to read and write, and only 2½ per cent. were entirely illiterate. In 1895-96 the total cost of public (primary) instruction, exclusive of expenditure on buildings, was 586,851½.—all paid by the State. Although the education given by the State is strictly primary, 12 exhibitions and 90 scholarships, 10 resident and 80 non-resident, were awarded by the leading private colleges to the ablest scholars, to enable them to complete their education at the University, and at the private grammar schools, respectively. Secondary education is entirely under the control either of private persons or proprietary bodies, usually connected with some religious denomination. There were in 1895-96 938 private schools in Victoria, with 2,315 teachers, and attended by 40,193 scholars. These numbers include 219 schools, 769 teachers, and 23,077 scholars in connection with the Roman Catholic denomination, the members of which do not as a rule avail themselves of the free education afforded by the State.

The other educational establishments embrace 24 technical schools under the control of the Education Department, viz., 3 working men's colleges, 11 schools of arts, and 10 schools of mines. There were also 2 agricultural colleges. In 1895 there were 124 teachers attached to the technical schools, irrespective of agricultural colleges, and the gross enrolment of pupils was 3,003.

The public library of Melbourne has about 421,726 volumes, pamphlets, and parts. The leading towns have either a public library or a mechanics' institute. On Jan. 1, 1896, they numbered 424. The total number of volumes in the libraries, exclusive of Melbourne, was about 608,017.

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and five puisne judges. There are courts of general and petty sessions, county courts, courts of insolvency, courts of mines, and courts of licensing. The following are the criminal statistics for five years:—

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Taken into custody	33,288	28,623	24,846	23,139	22,787
Summarily convicted	21,624	18,408	16,440	15,133	14,759
Committed for trial	1,142	850	656	675	676
Sentenced	759	587	435	403	424

There are 10 prisons in Victoria, besides police gaols. At the end of 1895 there were confined in these prisons 1,109 males and 186 females.

Finance.

The actual revenue and expenditure of the colony in each of the last five years ended June 30 were—the figures for the last year being only approximate:—

Year ended June 30—	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1893	6,959,229	7,989,757
1894	6,716,814	7,310,246
1895	6,712,152	6,760,439
1896	6,461,142	6,573,647
1897	6,629,613	6,825,911

The following table shows the actual amounts of revenue and expenditure under the principal heads during 1895–96:—

Heads of Revenue	Amount	Heads of Expenditure	Amount
	£		£
<i>Taxation:—</i>			
Customs, duties, &c.	1,738,672	Interest and expenses of debt	1,898,368
Excise	297,030	Railways (working expenses)	1,418,898
Land tax	127,178	Other public works	279,680
Duties on estates of deceased persons	148,432	Post and telegraphs	588,575
Duty on bank notes	19,317	Crown lands, &c.	160,241
Stamp duty	162,500	Public instruction, science, &c.	571,036
Business licences	17,378	Charitable institutions, &c.	254,726
Tonnage, dues, &c.	17,414	Judicial and legal	154,155
Income Tax	168,088	Police and gaols	244,054
Total taxation	2,691,009	Customs, harbours, &c.	94,689
Railways	2,394,475	Mining	52,620
Post and telegraphs	516,566	Defences	168,575
Crown lands	411,467	Other expenditure	659,625
Other sources	445,165		
Total	6,458,682	Total	6,540,182

The estimated revenue for 1897–98 was 6,803,196*l.*, and expenditure 6,636,832*l.*

The amount raised by taxation, as shown in the last table, viz. 2,691,009*l.* was equivalent to a proportion of 2*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* per head of population.

Victoria has a debt, incurred in the construction of public works, which amounted, on June 30, 1897, to 46,929,321*l.* (exclusive of short dated Treasury Bonds) 600,000*l.* On June 30, 1896, it was 46,886,211*l.* (exclusive of temporary treasury bills). Of this sum, 36,735,954*l.* was borrowed for the construction of railways, 7,321,850*l.* for waterworks, 1,105,557*l.* for State

school buildings, and 1,819,910*l.* for other public works. The nominal rate of interest on the public debt varies from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and averages 3·98 per cent.

The net local revenue and expenditure (Municipalities, Harbour Trust, Metropolitan Board of Works, and Fire Brigade Boards) for 1895 were respectively 1,580,035*l.* and 2,122,862*l.* The net local debt (exclusive of amounts borrowed first by Government) amounted to about 8,234,001*l.*

The estimated total value of the rateable property of the colony in 1896 amounted to about 168,427,700*l.*, and the annual value was 10,393,000*l.*

Defence.

The land forces of Victoria at the end of 1896 comprised an establishment of 5,015 men of all arms, of whom 379 were permanent, and 2,986 formed the militia, the remainder being volunteers. The naval force consists of a permanent force of 177, and the Naval Brigade, of 152 officers and men.

The Naval flotilla of the colony consists of the coast-defence ironclad *Cerberus*, and the steel gunboats *Albert* and *Victoria* as well as the iron gunboats *Batman*, *Fawcner*, and *Gannet*, and a few torpedo boats. Victoria is a considerable contributor to the support of the Australian auxiliary ships. (See post under "Australian Defence.")

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area of Victoria about 28,090,664 acres are either alienated or in process of alienation. Of the remainder about 8,300,000 acres are at present suitable for agriculture; 15,700,000 acres for pastoral purposes; State forests, timber and water reserves, over 4,800,000 acres; auriferous land, 1,051,246 acres; and roads, 1,524,248.

The total number of cultivated holdings in 1896-97 was approximately 84,282.

The following table shows the areas under the principal crops and the produce of each for five years:—

Years	Total Area Cultivated	Wheat		Oats		Barley		Potatoes		Hay	
		1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Tons	1,000 Acres	1,000 Tons
1893	2,970	1,943	14,815	178	4,575	88	774	41	143	518	740
1894	3,019	1,409	15,255	219	4,951	49	1,034	41	145	412	508
1895	2,980	1,374	11,446	266	5,633	97	1,596	56	197	498	622
1896	2,864	1,418	5,668	255	2,879	78	716	44	117	464	391
1897	3,093	1,577	7,076	419	6,319	64	824	44	146	418	449

The produce per acre of the principal crops has been:—

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley		Potatoes	Hay
			Malting	Other		
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Tons	Tons
1893	11·03	25·75	18·15	26·35	3·51	1·44
1894	10·38	22·62	20·08	24·84	3·54	1·22
1895	8·83	21·14	15·65	21·82	3·49	1·26
1896	4·03	11·29	8·70	13·72	2·67	·84
1897	4·49	16·28	—	—	3·36	1·08

In addition to these, green forage and permanent artificial grasses covered about 192,205 acres, vines covered about 29,400 acres, and gardens and orchards occupied an extent of about 45,800 acres in 1896-97.

At the census of 1891, there were in the colony 436,469 horses, 1,782,881 head of cattle (including 395,192 milch cows), 12,692,843 sheep, and 282,457 pigs. In 1895-96, the milch cows numbered 462,578.

II. MINING.

The subjoined statement gives, from official returns, the estimated quantities of gold, with value, obtained in Victoria in each of the last five years:—

Years	Number of Ounces	Approximate Value	Years	Number of Ounces	Approximate Value
1892	654,456	£ 2,617,824	1895	740,086	£ 2,960,344
1893	671,126	2,684,504	1896	805,087	3,220,348
1894	673,680	2,694,720			

The total quantity of gold raised from 1851 to 1896 is estimated at 61,034,682 oz., of an aggregate value of 244,138,728*l*. The estimated number of miners at work on the gold-fields at the end of 1896 was 32,123, of whom 1,939 were Chinese.

III. MANUFACTURES.

The total number of manufactories, works, &c. in March 1896, was 2,888, of which about 1,701 used steam or gas engines, with an aggregate horse-power of 36,688; the number of hands employed was 46,832; and the lands, buildings, machinery, and plant were valued at 12,317,290*l*. The manufactures are almost entirely for home consumption.

Commerce.

There is a heavy tariff on most of the important articles of import, the total customs duties collected in 1896 amounting to 1,907,496*l*. (including 229*l*. primage duty), equal to about 13 per cent. of the total value of imports.

The total value of the imports and exports of Victoria, including bullion and specie, in each of the last five years, was:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports	Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
1892	£ 17,174,545	£ 14,214,546	1895	£ 12,472,844	£ 14,547,732
1893	13,283,814	13,308,551	1896	14,554,837	14,198,518
1894	12,470,599	14,026,546			

The value of the trade during 1895 and 1896 between Victoria and the principal British and foreign countries is shown in the following table, according to Victorian returns:—

Country	1895		1896	
	Imports therefrom	Exports thereto	Imports therefrom	Exports thereto
	£	£	£	£
<i>British Countries:—</i>				
United Kingdom	4,759,546	8,068,121	5,923,417	6,704,104
Australian colonies	5,800,710	4,461,638	6,265,987	5,356,036
India	215,238	99,859	220,253	175,751
Ceylon	113,719	150,930	127,232	44,147
Canada	16,669	10,406	19,523	—
Other British possessions	255,419	103,275	291,639	115,832
Total	11,161,301	12,894,229	12,848,051	12,895,870
<i>Foreign Countries:—</i>				
Belgium	98,769	320,003	136,492	272,780
France	132,527	224,122	166,032	732,154
Germany	343,371	560,098	469,797	439,516
Sweden and Norway	79,675	8	95,831	399
Java and Philippine Islands	96,743	18,636	154,164	18,423
China	130,835	108	83,547	78
United States	359,680	281,394	516,863	238,754
Others	74,443	249,134	84,060	55,544
Total	1,311,043	1,653,503	1,706,786	1,802,648
All countries	12,472,344	14,547,732	14,554,837	14,198,518

The following are the values¹ of the principal articles imported and exported in 1896 :—

Imports		Exports	
Articles	Value	Articles	Value
	£		£
Wool	2,270,496	Gold (inclusive of specie)	3,299,012
Woollen and woollen piece goods	612,874	Wool	4,959,404
Cottons	1,009,150	Live stock	337,541
Sugar	787,309	Leather, leatherware, and leathern cloth	324,411
Tea	283,903	Breadstuffs	596,168
Live stock	462,544	Tea (re-export)	179,712
Timber	233,525	Sugar (chiefly refined in Victoria)	134,392
Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, telegraph wire, &c.)	453,990	Apparel and slops	151,127
Coal	194,085	Tallow	180,855
All other articles	8,247,011	All other articles	4,035,896
Total	14,554,837	Total	14,198,518

¹ In the case of dutiable imports the recorded value is the value in the principal markets of the country of export as established by declaration and the production of original invoices, with 10 per cent. added. The value of goods free from duty, of which the principal are wool, skins, and tallow, is the value at the place of import as declared by importers.

The values of the principal articles of import and export have been as follows in the last five years:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Imports	£	£	£	£	£
Coal	675,047	418,484	195,415	201,047	194,035
Cottons	742,095	711,548	879,803	927,269	1,009,150
Iron and steel	537,481	397,565	—	—	453,990 ¹
Live stock	991,113	478,422	432,580	361,569	462,554
Sugar and molasses	872,457	619,830	744,246	647,982	787,309
Timber	425,466	154,061	149,817	174,146	233,525
Wool	3,134,917	2,552,933	2,517,437	2,367,915	2,270,496
Woollens	655,411	445,652	456,286	496,920	612,874
Exports					
Gold, mostly specie	1,848,948	2,851,179	3,718,675	3,750,737	3,298,912
Wheat	776,278	717,087	660,718	403,780	91,605
Live stock	443,717	272,221	282,045	294,886	337,541
Wool	6,619,141	5,103,907	4,742,522	5,151,153	4,959,404

¹ Exclusive of rails, wire, &c.

The quantity of wool exported in 1896 amounted to 146,516,567 lbs., valued at 4,959,404*l.*, of which, however, less than half was the produce of Victoria.

Of the total imports those arriving at the port of Melbourne were valued at 11,872,280*l.*, and of the exports those shipped from Melbourne were valued at 13,195,911*l.* in 1896.

The commercial intercourse of Victoria with the United Kingdom (exclusive of gold) is shown in the subjoined table, according to the 'Board of Trade Returns,' for each of the last five years:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Imports into U.K. from Victoria	£ 5,974,418	£ 6,078,997	£ 6,559,144	£ 7,236,248	£ 5,429,189
Exports of Brit. produce to Victoria	4,727,634	3,354,015	3,775,111	3,939,070	4,833,265

The value of goods for export is the value at the port of shipment, as declared by exporters. The recorded quantities are those declared by importers and exporters. Those of imports are nearly all checked and corrected by Custom House officers. The country of origin, or production, of imports is ascertained from the declarations of importers. It is supposed to be that of prime origin, but the "country whence the goods are imported" is that where they are put on board the importing ship. The country of destination of exports is that of the ultimate destination which they will reach by the vessel in which they are exported. It must be admitted, however, that in both cases the information supplied is to a great extent not to be depended upon. There is no distinction in the Victorian returns between "general" and "special" trade; but entries equivalent to these appear in part "Interchange" of the Statistical Register of Victoria—viz. "Imports on which duty was paid" = Special Imports, and "Exports of Home Products" = Special Exports. The transit trade embraces goods removed from ship to ship, or from ship to railway, without being landed for a longer period than is necessary for such removal. Such goods are excluded from the returns of general exports and imports. The value of the statistical results is somewhat impaired by the unreliability of the declarations of importers and exporters, on which they are based. The imports are under a closer supervision by the Customs department than the exports, and are therefore less liable to error.

The staple articles of import into the United Kingdom from Victoria are wool and gold. The imports of wool into Great Britain were as follows in each of the last five years:—

Years	Quantities		Value
	Lbs.		
1892	99,785,886		£ 4,218,627
1893	93,429,673		8,885,171
1894	95,589,914		2,803,192
1895	111,193,444		4,145,940
1896	82,870,220		3,277,464

Among the minor articles of merchandise imported into the United Kingdom from Victoria in 1896 were wheat and flour, of the value of 2,080*l.* (576,401*l.* in 1895); tallow, 208,600*l.*; leather, 808,189*l.*; preserved and frozen meat, 68,453*l.*; fresh mutton, 153,874*l.*; butter, 769,695*l.*; sheep skins and furs, 155,505*l.*; tin, 92,572*l.*

The British exports to Victoria embrace nearly all articles of home manufacture, chief among them iron, wrought and unwrought, 582,377*l.*; carriages, cycles, &c., 273,398*l.*; hardware and cutlery, 74,925*l.*; woollen goods, 550,590*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, 312,203*l.*; cotton goods, 900,421*l.*; machinery, 79,155*l.*; paper, 211,831*l.*; spirits, 165,898*l.*; beer and ale, 70,346*l.*, in 1896.

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping in 1896 consisted of 259 sailing vessels of 41,568 tons, and 151 steamers of 54,192 tons, total 410 vessels of 95,760 tons.

The shipping inwards and outwards has been as follows for five years:—

Years	Entered		Cleared	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
1892	2,255	2,224,652	2,266	2,231,602
1893	1,889	2,009,187	1,887	2,020,551
1894	2,083	2,163,716	2,045	2,127,743
1895	1,948	2,181,539	1,889	2,167,147
1896	1,882	2,276,478	1,900	2,289,752

Of the vessels entered in 1896, 390 of 888,472 tons, and of those cleared 398 of 893,805 tons were British; 1,362 of 1,119,639 tons entered, and 1,370 of 1,125,840 tons cleared, were colonial. Of the total entered 1,656 of 2,195,878 tons, and cleared 1,641 of 2,161,522 tons, were at the port, Melbourne.

Internal Communication.

The railways in Victoria all belong to the State. There were 3,122½ miles of railway completed at the end of 1895-96.

The total cost of the lines open to June 30, 1895, was 38,102,855*l.*—of which all but about 3,000,000*l.* was derived from loans—being about an average of 12,210*l.* per mile for the miles open. The gross receipts in the year 1895-96 amounted to 2,401,392*l.*; and the expenditure to 1,546,475*l.*, or 64 per cent. of the receipts. The profit on working was thus 854,917*l.*

being equivalent to 2·25 per cent. of the mean capital cost, or 2·25 of the borrowed capital, which bears interest at the average rate of 4 per cent. The number of passengers conveyed in the year 1895-96 was 40,993,798, and the weight of goods and live stock carried was 1,163,722 tons. The train mileage in 1895-96 was 8,989,391 miles. The proportions of receipts from passengers and goods traffic to the total receipts were 50 per cent. respectively.

There were 1,572 post-offices on December 31, 1896. The total postal revenue, including the receipts from telegraphs, telephones, &c., was approximately 514,201*l.* in the year 1896, and the expenditure was 503,581*l.*

There were about 6,947 miles of telegraph lines (including railway telegraphs), comprising 14,441 miles of wire, open at the end of 1896. The number of telegrams despatched in the year 1896 was about 1,872,649. The revenue from telegraphs was 101,928*l.* in the year 1896. At the end of the year 1896 there were 791 telegraph stations.

The telephone system (exclusive of railway telephones) included 581 miles of poles, 112 miles of aerial cable, and 10 miles of underground cable, the whole containing 10,135 miles of wire; whilst the number of subscribers at the end of 1896 was 2,754.

Money and Credit.

A branch of the Royal Mint was opened at Melbourne on June 12, 1872. Up to Dec. 31, 1896, 17,998,016 oz. of gold, valued at 71,713,761*l.*, was received at the mint, and gold coin and bullion issued of the value of 71,710,801*l.* No silver or bronze coin is struck at the Melbourne Mint.

In 1896 there were 378 post-office and 37 general savings-banks. At the end of the year there were 345,474 depositors, with a total balance of 7,519,325*l.*

During the last quarter of 1896 Victoria had 11 banks of issue, with about 420 branches and agencies, with notes in circulation, 979,460*l.*, deposits 29,970,299*l.*, the total liabilities being 32,681,831*l.*; gold and silver, coined and in bars, 8,899,670*l.*; landed property, 1,910,886*l.*; advances, &c., 37,935,020*l.*; total assets, 49,130,925*l.* Total paid-up capital, 19,119,625*l.*

Agent-General for Victoria in Great Britain.—Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., G. C. M. G.

Secretary (Acting).—S. B. H. Rodgeron.

Books of Reference.

- Annual Statistical Register and Blue Book.
 Report on Census of Victoria, 1891. By H. H. Hayter, C.M.G. Fol. Melbourne, 1893.
 Handbook to the Colony of Victoria. By H. H. Hayter, C.M.G. (pamphlet). Fresh editions issued from time to time.
 Mineral Statistics of Victoria. Annual. Fol. Melbourne.
 Report on the Vital Statistics of Melbourne and Suburbs. Annual. Melbourne.
 Statistics of Friendly Societies in Victoria. Annual. Melbourne.
 Statistics of Trades Unions in Victoria. Annual. Melbourne.
 Victoria: Defence Reorganization Scheme. Melbourne, 1883.
 Victorian Year Book. By James J. Fenton. Annual. Melbourne.
 Bannow (W.), The Colony of Victoria. London, 1897.
 Blair (David), Cyclopædia of Australasia. Melbourne, 1881.
 Finn (Edmund), Chronicles of Early Melbourne. 2 vols. illustrated. Melbourne, 1889.
 Jenks (E.), The Government of Victoria. 8. London, 1891.
 Labilliere (Francis Peter), Early History of the Colony of Victoria, from its Discovery to its Establishment as a Self-governing Province of the British Empire. 2 vols. 8. London. 1878.
 Kennell (Phillip), The Dictionary of Australasian Biography. Melbourne, 1892.
 Rueden (G. W.), The Discovery, Survey, and Settlement of Port Phillip. 8. London, 1872.
 Smith (R. B.), The Aborigines of Victoria. 2 vols. 8. London.
 Westgarth (Wm.), The Colony of Victoria: its History, Commerce, and Gold-mining; its Social and Political Institutions. 8. London, 1864.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

Western Australia was the last of the colonies on the continent to obtain responsible government. In 1890 the administration, which had before been vested in the Governor, assisted by a Legislative Council, partly nominated and partly elective, was vested in the Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council was, in the first instance, nominated by the Governor, but it was provided that in the event of the population of the Colony reaching 60,000, it should be elective. On July 18, 1893, this limit of population was reached, and the Colonial Parliament soon afterwards passed an Act (47 Vict. No. 14) amending the constitution.

The Legislative Council now consists of 24 members representing 8 electoral provinces and holding their seats for six years. Members must be 30 years of age, resident in the Colony for two years, and either a natural-born subject of the Queen or naturalized for 5 years and resident in the Colony for 5 years. Every elector must have possessed for at least a year before being registered and within the province, freehold estate of the clear value of £100, or be a householder occupying a dwelling house of the clear annual value of £25, or holder of a lease, with 18 months to run, of the value of £25 per annum, or the holder of a lease or license from the Crown of the annual rental of £10, or have his name on the electoral list of a municipality or Roads Board in respect of property in the province of the annual rateable value of £25. The Legislative Assembly consists of 44 members, each representing one electorate, and elected for 4 years. Members must be either natural-born subjects of the Queen or naturalized for 5 years and resident in the Colony for 2 years. Electors must be natural-born or naturalized subjects of the Queen and must have been resident in the district for 6 months, or have held freehold estate in the district of the clear value of £50 for 6 months, or be householders occupying a dwelling house of the annual value of £10, or holders of a lease with 18 months to run, or have held a lease for the preceding 18 months, of the annual value of £10, or have held for the preceding 6 months a lease or license of Crown lands at an annual rental of £5, or have their names on the electoral list of a municipality or Roads Board in respect of property within the district. Members of the Legislature are not paid, but travel free on all Government railways, and by courtesy are allowed the same privilege on private lines. The entire management and control of the waste lands of the Crown in Western Australia is vested in the Legislature of the colony. Power is reserved to the Crown to divide the colony as may from time to time be thought fit.

Governor.—Colonel Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G. ; appointed October, 1895.

The Governor has a salary of 4,000*l.* per annum. He is assisted in his functions by a cabinet of responsible ministers, as follows :—

Premier, Treasurer, and Colonial Secretary.—Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., K.C.M.G. *Minister for Mines.*—Hon. E. H. Wittenoom. *Commissioner for Railways and Director of Public Works.*—Hon. F. H. Piessé. *Commissioner of Lands.*—Hon. George Throssell. *Minister of Education.*—Hon. Henry Bruce Lefroy. *Attorney-General.*—Hon. Richard William Pennefather.

Area and Population.

As defined by Royal Commission, Western Australia includes all that portion of the continent situated to the westward of 129° E. longitude. The greatest length of this territory from Cape Londonderry in the north to Peak Head (south of King George's Sound) in the south is 1,480 miles, and its breadth from Steep Point near Dirk Hartog's Island, on the west, to the 129th meridian, on the east, about 1,000 miles. According to the latest computations, the total estimated area of the colony is 975,920 English square miles, or, 624,588,800 acres. It is divided into 31 magisterial districts.

Western Australia was first settled in 1829, and for many years the population was small. In 1850 the colony had not more than 6,000 inhabitants, but at the census of December 1859 the population had risen to 14,837—namely, 9,522 males and 5,315 females. On December 31, 1867, the population numbered 21,713, comprising 13,934 males and 7,779 females. At the census taken on March 31, 1870, the total population was 24,785, of whom 15,375 were males and 9,910 females. Included in these numbers were 1,790 male prisoners, either in prisons or at working depots in various parts of the colony.

At the census of 1881 the population of the colony was 29,708; and the results of the census of April 5, 1891, gave a total population of 49,782—29,807 males and 19,975 females. This shows an increase since 1881 of 20,074, or 67·57 per cent. These figures do not include the aborigines, of whose numbers it is difficult to give even an approximate estimate, scattered as they are over an extensive territory, much of which is yet entirely unknown. There were 5,670 civilised aborigines in the colony in 1891. Of the total population in 1891, 27,825 were returned as being natives of Western Australia, and 34,271 as being unmarried. Of the unmarried population, 21,577 were males and 12,694 females, while of the unmarried population over 21 years of age, 10,126 were males and 1,990 were females. Perth, the capital, had an estimated population of 43,000, in September, 1897; Fremantle, about 15,000. In 1896 there were 2,782 births and 2,020 deaths, giving a surplus of 762; there were 55,215 arrivals and 19,266 departures—excess of arrivals over departures 35,949. The total estimated population on September 30, 1897, was 162,394—112,383 males and 50,011 females. During 1896 there were 1,077 marriages in the colony.

Religion.

The religious division of the population was as follows at the census of 1891:—

Religious Divisions	Number	Per cent.	Religious Divisions	Number	Per cent.
Church of England	24,769	49·75	Independents	1,573	3·16
Roman Catholics	12,464	25·04	Presbyterians	1,996	4·01
Wesleyans	4,556	9·15	Other religions not specified	4,424	8·89

Instruction.

Of the total white population above 15 years in 1891 13·20 per cent. could neither read nor write. Education is compulsory.

The following table shows the average cost per head and attendance in Government schools and in assisted schools in 1880, 1890 and 1896:—

—	No. of Schools	No. of Scholars	Av. Attendance.	Cost per Head
<i>Government Schools</i>				£ s. d.
1880	67	2,719	2,102	8 7 11½
1890	82	3,352	2,535	8 7 11½
1896	150	9,008	6,470	8 10 6
<i>Assisted Schools</i>				
1880	19	1,327	1,006	1 11 7
1890	19	1,662	1,283	1 7 7½
1896	56	4,032	3,074	—

The grants to private schools ceased from 1895, but compensation was made to the schools that had so far received subsidy, the sum of £15,000 being divided amongst them in proportion to the grants received by them during 1895. The figures here given refer to private and formerly assisted schools.

The total sum paid in salaries to teachers in 1896 was 21,339*l*.

Justice and Crime.

The following table gives the number of offences, apprehensions, and convictions for four years:—

—	1893	1894	1895	1896
Offences reported to police . . .	7,115	8,761	9,070	14,377
Apprehended by police or summoned	6,288	7,152	8,377	13,318
Summary convictions	4,068	4,403	5,309	5,139
Convictions in superior courts . . .	60	84	59	177

On December 31, 1896, there were 119 convicts in the colony, 54 employed on the public works, 2 in a lunatic asylum, 42 ticket-of-leave holders in private service, 17 conditional release holders, 2 invalid in hospital, and 2 ticket-of-leave holders out of employment. The total number of persons committed to prison in 1896 was 2,104—viz., ordinary prisoners: male adults, 1,806, adult females, 136, juvenile males, 19; aboriginals: male adults, 117, adult females, 20, juvenile males, 6.

Pauperism.

There are two charitable institutions—both situated in Perth—supported by public funds, with 255 inmates on December 31, 1896. Twenty-one hospitals and one lunatic asylum are supported by public funds, and there are also numerous private hospitals, whilst two Protestant and two Roman Catholic orphanages are partly supported by private subscriptions and partly out of public money. There are also two native and half-caste institutions supported in a similar manner. There is a daily average (1896) of 644 persons in the colony receiving assistance from charitable institutions.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony in the last five years were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1892	543,889	550,616
1893	570,651	640,801
1894	863,680	755,564
1895	1,438,717	1,212,314
1896	2,440,390	2,362,003

About 41 per cent. of the public income is derived from customs duties (996,812*l*. in 1896), and the rest mainly from railways, the Post Office and leases of Crown lands. Western Australia had a public debt of 4,732,554*l*. at the end of 1896. The annual charge for the debt in 1896 was 194,623*l*. The sinking fund on December 31, 1896, amounted to 175,033*l*.

Defence.

The volunteer infantry comprises one regiment, composed of six companies, three country companies of rifles, and one of infantry, armed with the Martini-Metford rifles. There are also two batteries of artillery. One company of permanent artillery is established at the Albany forts. The annual expenditure on these fortifications is divided between the Australian colonies in proportion to the respective populations. The total number of officers is 40, that of warrant officers 4, and of men 606. The total expenditure for defences for 1896 was 12,606*l*.

Production and Industry.

The agricultural prosperity of the colony has greatly increased in recent years; still there were only 111,738½ acres of land under crop during 1896, out of a total of 624,588,800 acres. The live stock consisted, at the end of 1896, of 57,527 horses, 199,793 cattle, and 2,248,976 sheep. At the census of 1891, 8,746 persons were returned as directly engaged in agricultural pursuits—exclusive of their families; 6,380 persons were engaged in industrial pursuits.

At the close of 1896, of the cultivated area, 31,488½ acres were under wheat, 1,903 under barley, 1,753 under oats, and 69,436½ under hay. The total area alienated, or in process of alienation, in the colony up to the end of 1896 was 8,113,115 acres, of which 257,299 acres were alienated during 1896. The average produce per acre was—wheat 7·75 bushels, barley 6·73 bushels, oats 10·76 bushels, maize (only 30½ acres) 16·66 bushels, and hay 0·73 ton to the acre. There were in 1896 2,294 acres under vines, 938½ acres being used for wine making, 544½ acres are used for table purposes, and 811 acres not yet bearing. There were in the colony in 1896, 8,141 leases of gold mines; men employed in the mines, 20,236; output of gold, 281,265 oz., value 1,068,808*l*; four leases of silver mines; eight leases of copper mines; output of copper, 6 tons, value 100*l*; two leases of tin mines, output of tin 137 tons, value 4,338*l*; twenty-one leases of lead mines; and fifty-three of coal mines. Gold exported during 1895, 231,513 oz., valued at 879,748*l*; in 1896, 281,265 oz., value 1,068,808*l*; in 1897, 674,993 oz., value 2,564,976*l*.

Along the river-courses of the north and north-east of the colony are about 20,000,000 acres of fairly well-watered country, affording good pasturage.

Commerce.

The total value of the imports and exports, including bullion and specie, of Western Australia, in the last six years is shown in the subjoined statement:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	1,391,109	1,494,438	2,114,414	3,774,951	6,498,557
Exports . . .	882,148	918,147	1,251,406	1,332,554	1,650,226

In 1896, of the total imports the value of 4,092,567*l*. was subject to duty, and 2,400,990*l*. duty free. The total imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 2,057,635*l*., and exports to the United Kingdom 508,755*l*.

The values and quantities are furnished in the entries by importers and exporters, supported by invoices and declarations. The values are scrutinised by the statistical branch of the Customs at Fremantle, and corrected when evidently inconsistent with current rates.

The countries of origin of imports and of destination of exports are those disclosed in the entries and in the corresponding invoices or shipping bills. The trade returns include all goods entered from and cleared to foreign countries or places outside the Colony. Of transit trade, however, no record has been instituted. The statistical results, though accurate as regards the trade of the Colony considered by itself, are not easily comparable with those of other Australian colonies. The prevailing diversity of system, and the want of a General Statistical Board provided with expert knowledge for the determination of values, render it impossible to reconcile with nicety the returns of one Colony with those of another.

The chief exports are:—Gold, value in 1893, 421,385*l.*; in 1894, 787,099*l.*; in 1895, 879,748*l.*; in 1896, 1,068,808*l.*; pearls, value in 1894, 25,000*l.*; in 1895, 20,000*l.*; in 1896, 20,000*l.*; pearl-shell, value in 1894, 37,805*l.*; in 1895, 27,298*l.*; in 1896, 30,213*l.*; sandalwood, value in 1894, 23,430*l.*; in 1895, 30,863*l.*; in 1896, 65,800*l.*; timber, value in 1894, 74,804*l.*; in 1895, 88,146*l.*; in 1896, 116,420*l.*; wool, value in 1892, 326,703*l.*; in 1893, 244,972*l.*; in 1894, 232,201*l.*; in 1895, 183,510*l.*; in 1896, 267,506*l.*; skins, value in 1894, 14,775*l.*; in 1895, 18,588*l.*; in 1896, 18,111*l.*

The distribution of the trade in 1896 was:—

	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£
United Kingdom	2,057,635	508,755
Australasian Colonies	4,105,142	962,959
Other British Possessions	203,425	120,026
United States	72,077	5
Other Foreign Countries	55,278	58,481
Total	6,493,557	1,650,226

The value of the imports into the United Kingdom from Western Australia, and of the exports of domestic produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to Western Australia, according to the Board of Trade returns, in each of the last five years was:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Western Australia	249,965	263,489	318,739	336,120	466,895
Exports of British produce to W. A.	525,197	525,131	589,754	987,004	2,307,614

The imports into Great Britain from the colony consist mostly of wool, pearl shells, and timber. The value of the wool imports was 146,202*l.* in 1878, 265,180*l.* in 1888, 251,765*l.* in 1894, 219,748*l.* in 1895, 339,705*l.* in 1896. The quantity of wool imported into Great Britain in 1896 was 11,550,190 lbs. The chief exports from Great Britain to the colony in 1896 were iron, value 498,105*l.*; apparel, 177,319*l.*; beer and ale, 83,188*l.*; cottons, 79,031*l.*; machinery, 385,905*l.*; leather, 55,134*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

There were on the West Australian register on December 31, 1896, 12 steamers of 3,563 tons, and 132 sailing vessels of 4,550 tons; total, 144 vessels of 8,113 tons. In 1896, 768 vessels of 1,105,907 tons entered, and 683 of 1,030,471 tons cleared, the ports of the colony.

There were 1,361 miles of railway open for traffic on 30th June, 1897 (including 391 miles of private line), 276 miles under construction, and 230 under survey.

On 31st December, 1896, there were 5,429 miles of telegraph poles within the colony, 6,948 miles of wire, and 263 miles under construction. From Albany the wire extends to South Australia, and from Roebuck Bay to Banjowangie by the alternative cable of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Cable Company. The number of stations on 31st December, 1896, was 111. The number of messages sent was 997,500, the expenditure amounted to 269,012*l.*, which includes the Post Office expenditure and the net revenue to 84,247*l.*

In 1896 there passed through the Post Office 10,097,678 letters and post-cards, inclusive of registered letters, 6,263,040 newspapers, and 2,035,797 packets, each counted once only.

Money and Credit.

There are six banks in Western Australia besides the Post Office Savings Bank. The following statement relates to the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1897:—

Banks	Capital paid up	Notes in Circulation	Deposits	Total Average Liabilities	Total Average Assets	Reserved Profits
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Western Australian Bank .	100,000	151,980	1,618,336	1,872,298	2,186,853	173,360
National Bank of Australasia	2,010,549	50,709	340,661	401,799	1,145,259	23,565
Union Bank of Australia . .	—	80,769	1,056,694	1,141,795	1,098,578	—
Bank of New South Wales .	—	27,683	365,377	395,671	745,275	—
Commercial Bank of Australia, Ltd. .	2,942,280	16,561	129,175	145,948	402,925	—
Bank of Australasia . .	1,600,000	49,968	418,058	473,653	416,395	852,621
Total of average		377,670	3,928,301	4,431,164	5,995,285	

Government Savings Bank.—During the year ended 30th June, 1896, deposits of the value of 520,016*l.* were made, and interest 10,524*l.* was allowed. The amount withdrawn during that year was 291,744*l.*, leaving a balance of 460,610*l.* on deposit on 30th June, 1896. During the year ended 30th June, 1897, deposits of the value of 1,068,322*l.* were made, and interest 17,334*l.* was allowed. The amount withdrawn during the year was 690,183*l.*, leaving a balance of 856,084*l.* on deposit on 30th June, 1897.

Agent-General in London.—Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G.

Secretary.—R. C. Hare.

Books of Reference.

Statistical Register, 1896.

Census of the Colony of Western Australia, taken on the 5th April, 1891. Fol. Perth.

Calvert (A. F.), *Western Australia: Its History and Progress.* 8. London, 1894.

Western Australia and its Gold Fields, 8. London, 1893. My Fourth Tour in Western Australia. London, 1897.

Chambers (T.), *Land of Promise.* Perth.

Cowan (L. L.), *Settler's Guide.* Perth.

Favenc (Ernest), *Western Australia: its Past History, Present Trade and Resources, and its Future Position in the Australian Group.* Sydney, 1887.

Hart (F.), *Western Australia in 1893,* 8. London, 1894.

Messell (P.), *The Coming Colony.* 2nd. ed. 8. London, 1894.

Price (J. M.), *The Land of Gold.* 8. London, 1896.

Tiele (C. P.), *Western Australia according to the most recent discoveries.* An address [Translation]. 8. London, 1894.

Government Year-Book. Western Australia. Perth.

Australian Defence.

Sydney is a first-class naval station, the head-quarters of the British fleet in Australasia. In 1897 there are 12 imperial war vessels on the station. By the "Australasian Naval Force Act," which was assented to on December 20, 1887, a fleet of five fast cruisers, each of 2,575 tons displacement and 7,500 horse-power, and two torpedo gunboats on the most improved modern build, each of 735 tons and 4,500 horse-power, have been equipped for the Australian seas. An agreement which has been entered into for a period of ten years, afterwards terminable by two years' notice, provides that the vessels shall be built by the British Government, and that those of the Australian colonies who are parties to the agreement shall pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the original cost, and all costs of maintenance. Upon the termination of the agreement the vessels will remain the property of the British Government. These vessels—the cruisers *Katoomba*, *Tauranga*, *Ringarooma*, *Mildura*, and *Wallaroo*, and the torpedo-gunboats *Boomerang* and *Karakatta*—are attached to the Australian Squadron. Under the agreement with the colonies they are not to be removed from the station in case of war. The amount expended by New South Wales during the year ended June 30, 1896, on Naval Defence was 42,306*l.*; Victoria (1890-91), 45,287*l.*; Queensland (1890-91), 15,519*l.*; South Australia (1896-7), 6,180*l.* The imperial expenditure upon additional naval force for service in Australasian waters is 95,300*l.*, the appropriations in aid are 35,000*l.*, so that the charge upon the imperial exchequer amounts to 60,300*l.* (Naval Estimates, 1896-97.)

On March 11, 1892, the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia agreed with Western Australia to contribute to the defence of King George's Sound, and on January 1, 1893, a similar agreement was made between New South Wales and the Colonies of Queensland, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia, for the defence of Thursday Island. In October, 1894, a Federal Military Conference was held at Sydney, representatives of the various Colonies (except Western Australia) being present, when questions connected with a general scheme of defence applicable, on Federal lines, to all the Australian Colonies and Tasmania, were discussed and reported on.

Australasian Federation.

The question of the Federation of the Australian Colonies is by no means new. About the year 1852, a proposal was made for the establishment of a General Assembly to make laws in relation to intercolonial questions. The proposition, however, sank out of sight, until, as the result of an Intercolonial Conference, the matter came before the Imperial Parliament, and a measure was passed permitting the formation of a Federal Council, to which any Colony could send delegates. The first meeting of the Federal Council was held at Hobart, in January, 1886. The Colonies represented were Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and Fiji. South Australia sent representatives to a subsequent meeting. The Federal Council,

however, being purely a deliberative body, failed to satisfy the advocates of Federation as an active political principle. In February, 1890, a Conference, consisting of representatives of each of the seven Colonies of Australasia, was held in Melbourne, and it was resolved that steps should be taken towards the appointment of delegates from each of the Colonies to a National Australasian Convention, empowered to consider and report upon an adequate scheme for a Federal Constitution. On March 2, 1891, the Convention met at Sydney. Resolutions approving of a Federal Constitution were passed, and a draft Bill to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia was adopted, but it failed to satisfy the several Colonies.

In January, 1895, the Premiers of five of the Colonies held a Conference at Hobart, and, as a result of their action, a Convention of representatives of all the Colonies, except Queensland, met at Adelaide in March, at Sydney in September, 1897, and at Melbourne in February, 1898, Queensland being there represented. In a series of resolutions it was unanimously agreed that there should be a Federal Parliament, consisting of a Federal Council or Senate and a House of Representatives, that the executive should be vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Crown, with advisers, and that a Supreme Federal Court, to act also as a Court of Appeal, should be constituted. It was resolved that the powers, privileges, and territory of the several States should remain intact, except in so far as voluntarily surrendered; that the Federal Parliament should impose and collect customs and excise duties, and should control the naval and military forces, intercourse and trade between the Federated States being free. The principle of the *referendum* was adopted in the case of constitutional amendment; it was decided that the States should be equally represented in the Senate, which should not have the right to amend money bills; and that, should there be a "dead-lock" between the two Houses, both should be dissolved, and the course of action determined by a three-fourths majority of the newly-elected Houses sitting together. The Convention is still (February 25) discussing constitutional details.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Australasia generally.

I. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Each of the colonies publishes an Annual Blue Book and Statistical Register, containing Annual Reports of the various administrative, industrial, criminal, educational, and other departments.

Australasia: Despatch on the subject of a Draft Bill to constitute a Federal Council of Australasia. London, 1884.

Australasian Statistics, published annually, with Report, by J. J. Fenton, Assistant Government Statist of Victoria. Melbourne.

Australasian Statistics, published annually, by T. A. Coghlan, A.M. Inst. C.E., Government Statistician of New South Wales. Sydney.

Colonial Office List. Published annually. London.

Statistical Abstract for the several Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom. Annual. London.

Official Record of the Proceedings and Debates of the National Australasian Convention held in the Parliament House, Sydney, New South Wales, March and April, 1891. London, 1891.

The Seven Colonies of Australasia, by T. A. Coghlan, Government Statistician of New South Wales. Published annually since 1886. Sydney.

The Year-Book of Australia. Edited by the Hon. Edward Greville. Published annually. London. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Limited.

Report on the work of the Horn Scientific Expedition to Central Australia. In four parts—Narrative, Zoology, Geology and Botany, Anthropology. Melbourne, 1897.

Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. Annual. London.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Bates (H. W.) and Edes (C. H.), Colonel Warburton's Journey across Australia. 8. London, 1875.

- Calvert* (A. J.), *The Discovery of Australia*. London, 1893. *The Exploration of Australia*. London, 1895.
- Chalmers* (R.), *A History of Currency in the British Colonies*. London, 1893.
- Collingridge* (G.), *The Discovery of Australia*. Sydney, 1895.
- Cotton* (J. S.) and *Payne* (E. J.), *Colonies and Dependencies*, in 'English Citizen' Series. London, 1882.
- Craig* (G. C.), *The Federal Defence of Australasia*. London, 1897.
- Demarr* (J.), *Adventures in Australia Fifty Years Ago (1839-44)*. 8. London, 1893.
- Dilke* (Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart., M.P.), *Greater Britain: a Record of Travel in English-Speaking Countries in 1866 and 1867*. New edit. 8. London, 1885.
- Dilke* (Sir C. W.), *Problems of Greater Britain*. 2 vols. London, 1890.
- Epps* (W.), *The Land Systems of Australia*. 8. London, 1894.
- Favenc* (Ernest), *The History of Australian Exploration*. Sydney, 1888.
- Finch-Hatton* (Hon. H.), *Advance, Australia: an Account of Eight Years' Work, Wandering, and Amusement in Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria*. London, 1885.
- Forrest* (John), *Explorations in Australia*. 8. London, 1875.
- Froude* (J. A.), *Oceania; or, England and her Colonies*. London, 1886.
- Graess* (R. B.), *The Coming Commonwealth, a Handbook of Federal Government*. Sydney, 1897.
- Giles* (E.), *Australia Twice Traversed*. 2 vols. London, 1890.
- Gordon and Gotch*, *Australian Handbook*. Annual. London.
- Hardman* (Wm.), *John M'Donnell Stuart's Journals of Explorations in Australia from 1858 to 1862*. 8. London, 1866.
- Inglis* (James), *Our Australian Cousins*. 8. London, 1880.
- Jenks* (E.), *The Australasian Colonies, from their Foundation to the year 1893*. London, 1895.
- Kent* (W. Saville), *The Great Barrier Reef of Australia*. 4. London, 1893.—*The Naturalist in Australia*. London, 1897.
- Laurie* (J. S.), *The Story of Australasia*. 8. London, 1896.
- Moore* (H.), *The Commonwealth of Australia*. [Four lectures on the proposed Federal Constitution.] Melbourne, 1897.
- Petherick* (E. A.), *Australia in 1897*. London, 1897.
- Rœssel* (E.), *Géographie Universelle*. Vol. XIV. Paris, 1889.
- Rusden* (G. W.), *The History of Australia*. 3 vols. London, 1888.
- Shaw* (Flora L.), *The Story of Australia*. London, 1897.
- Silver* (S. W.), *Handbook for Australia and New Zealand*. 5th edit. London, 1888.
- Todd* (A.), *Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies*. 8. London, 1880.
- Tregarthen* (G.), *Australian Commonwealth*. [In 'Story of the Nations' Series.] 8. London, 1893.
- Trollope* (Anthony), *Australasia and New Zealand*. 8. London, 1878. New edit. 1875.
- Wallace* (A. R.), *Australia*. 6th edit. 8. London, 1893.
- Wallace* (R.), *The Rural Economy and Agriculture of Australia and New Zealand*. 8. London, 1891.
- Westgarth* (William), *Half a Century of Australian Progress*. London, 1889.

PACIFIC ISLANDS.

Lying all round Australia and New Zealand are many small island groups, islets, and reefs which may be regarded as integral parts of these colonies. Others at a considerable distance to the south are unattached and mostly uninhabited. Among them, south from Australia and New Zealand, are Royal Company Island, Macquarie Island, Emerald Island, Campbell Island, Antipodes, and Bounty Islands.

Scattered over the Pacific are many small groups and isolated islets, many of which have been annexed to Great Britain or placed under British protection. The principal of them are the following, beginning at the east, south of the equator:—

COOK'S, or HERVEY ISLANDS, between 18° and 22° S. lat., 157° and 163° W. long. There are six islands and about nine islets and reefs. The largest, Raratonga, is 53 miles in circumference, with a population of 3,000. Mangaia has 2,000 inhabitants; Vatui, or Atui, 20 miles in circumference, 1,200 inhabitants; Hervey Islands, three small islets. Aitutaki, 18 miles in circumference, 2,000 inhabitants. Palmerston Islands, group of islets. Other

islets are Takutea, Mitiero, and Mauki. Total area of group, 142 sq. m., pop. 8,400. DUCIE ISLAND, 24° 40' S. lat., 124° 48' W. long. PITGAIEN ISLAND 25° 5' S., 130° 5' W.; area 2 sq. m., pop. 126. MANIHIKI GROUP, including Reirson or Rakoango, Manihiki or Humphry, Penrhyn or Tongarewa, Caroline, Vostok and Flint Islands, lying around 10° S. lat. and between 150° and 160° W. long.; area of group, 12 sq. m., pop. 1,000. SUVAROF ISLANDS, 13° 14' S. lat., 163° W. long. DUDOZA ISLAND, 7° 40' S. lat., 161° W. long.; area 2 sq. m. VICTORIA ISLAND, area 2 sq. m., uninhabited. UNION, or TOKELAU GROUP, between 8° 30' and 11° S. lat., and 171° and 172° W. long. Five clusters of islets, the principal of which are Fakafo or Bowditch, Nukunono or Duke of Clarence, Oatafu or Duke of York, Nassau, Danger; area of group, 7 sq. m., pop. 1,050. PHŒNIX GROUP, between 2° 30' and 4° 30' S. lat., and 171° and 174° 30' W. long. Eight islands: Mary, Enderbury, Phoenix, Birney, Gardner, McKean, Hall, Sydney; area of group, 16 sq. m., pop. 59. LAGOON, or ELLICE ISLANDS, between 5° 30' and 11° 20' S. lat., and 176° and 180° E. long. Nine islands and islet groups. The principal are Sophia or Rocky Island, Nukulaelae or Mitchell Group, Ellice, Nukufetau, Vaitupu, Netherland, Lynx; area of group, 14 sq. m., pop. 2,400. GILBERT ISLANDS, on the equator, between 172° and 177° E. long. Consist of 16 atolls. Area 166 sq. m., pop. 35,200. SOLOMON ISLANDS, a group about 8° S. and 160° W., consisting of Guadalcanar, Malaita, and other islands; area 8,357 sq. m. STARBUCK ISLAND, 5° 30' S. lat., 155° W. long.; area 1 sq. m., uninhabited. MALDEN ISLAND, 4° S. lat., 155° W. long.; area 35 sq. m., pop. 168. JARVIS ISLAND, on the equator, 159° W., area 1½ sq. m., pop. 30. CHRISTMAS ISLAND, 1° 57' N., 157° 27' W.; area 234 sq. m., pop. 100. FANNING ISLAND, 3° 50' N., 159° W.; area 15 sq. m., pop. 150. WASHINGTON ISLAND, 4° 40' N., 160° 20' W., area 6 sq. m. PALMYRA, 6° N., 162° 30' W., area 1½ sq. m.

These islands are mostly of coral formation; most of them grow cocoa-nut trees in large quantities, and some of them are valuable for their guano.

The High Commissioner of the Western Pacific, assisted by deputies, has jurisdiction, in accordance with an Order in Council of 1893, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Pacific Islanders' Protection Acts of 1872 and 1875, and to settle disputes between British subjects living in these islands. The jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends over all the Western Pacific not within the limits of Fiji, Queensland, or New South Wales, or the jurisdiction of any civilised Power, and includes the Southern Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, Samoa Islands, Tonga Islands, and the various small groups in Melanesia.

Cooper (H. S.), *The Islands of the Pacific*. 8. London, 1888.

Coots (W.), *Western Pacific Islands*. 8. London, 1883.

Ellis (W.), *Polynesian Researches*. 4 vols. 12. London, 1853.

Foranader (A.), *An Account of the Polynesian Race*. 8 vols. 8. London, 1878.

Guppy (H. B.), *The Solomon Islands, their Geology, &c.* 8. London, 1887. *The Solomon Islands and their Natives*. 8. London, 1887.

Montgomery (H. H.), *The Light of Melanesia*, [Mission work.] London, 1897.

Moss (F. J.), *Through Atolls and Islands*. 8. London, 1889.

Penny (A.), *Ten Years in Melanesia*. 12. London, 1887.

Powell (B. F. S. B.), *In Savage Isles and Settled Lands*. 8. London, 1892.

Rambles in Polynesia. By Sundowner. London, 1897.

Reclus (E.), *Nouvelle Géographie Universelle*. Vol. xiv. 8. Paris, 1889.

Bomilly (H. H.), *The Western Pacific and New Guinea*. 2nd ed. 8. London, 1887.

St. Johnston (A.), *Camping among Cannibals*. 8. London, 1898.

Thomson (B.), *South Sea Yarns*. 8. London, 1894.

Wallace (A. R.), *Australasia*. 8. London.

Wason (W. T.), *The South Sea Islanders and the Queensland Labour Trade*. 8. London, 1889.

Woodford (C. M.), *A Naturalist among the Headhunters (Solomon Islands)*. 8. London, 1890.

PART THE SECOND
FOREIGN COUNTRIES

AFGHANISTÁN.

AFGHANISTÁN is a country of Asia lying between parallels 30° and 38° 20' of north latitude, and 60° 30' and 74° 30' of east longitude. On the north-east, the boundary follows a line running generally westward from a fixed point near one of the peaks of the Sarikol Range to Lake Victoria, thence along the line of that branch of the Oxus which issues from the lake, and so to Khamiab. From Khamiab, the line runs in a south-westerly direction to Zulfikar, on the river Hari-Rúd, and thence south to Kuh Malik-i-Siyah, a conspicuous peak south-west of the Helmand river. Here the boundary turns round and runs generally eastwardly to the Kwája Amran range. The eastern and southern boundaries of Afghanistán long remained uncertain, but the basis of a delimitation was settled, in 1893, at a conference between the Amír, Abdur Rahmán, and Sir Mortimer Durand, and the boundary agreed upon, with the exception of the Khaibar-Asmar section, has since been demarcated. The Amír agreed that Chitral, Bajaur, Swat and Chilas should be included within the British sphere of political influence, while he himself was to retain Asmar and the Kunar valley above it, as far as Chanak, and the tract of Birmal. In the subsequent demarcation, Kafristán was included within the countries under Afghan control, and has since been garrisoned by the Amír's troops. The Amír has withdrawn his pretensions over Waziristán. The extreme breadth of Afghanistán from north to south is about 500 miles; its length from the Herát frontier to the Kháibar Pass, about 600 miles. The surrounding countries are, on the north, the Central Asian States, under the influence of Russia; on the west, Persia; on the south, the British Political Agency of Balúchistán; and on the east, the mountain tribes scattered along the north-western frontier of India, and included within the sphere of British influence.

Abdur Rahmán Khán, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., the reigning Amír, is son of Afzul Khán, and grandson of Dost Muhammad Khán. He was recognized as Amír by the British Government in July 1880, after the events following on the massacre of Sir L. Cavagnari.

The origin of the Afgháns is involved in obscurity. The Pathán dynasties of Delhi form part of Indian history. The whole of Afghanistán was conquered by Timúr, Kábul remaining in the hands of his descendants, and Kandahár being added to it by Sultán Bábar in 1522. For the next two centuries Kábul was held by the Mughal Emperors of Delhi, and Herát by Persia, while Kandahár repeatedly changed hands between the two. Nadír Sháh, the Persian, held the Afghan provinces till his assassination in 1747, after which the different provinces were formed into a single empire under Ahmad Sháh, Duráni, including the Punjab and Kashmir on the east, and extending to the Oxus on the north. The restoration of Sháh Shujá by the British forces under Sir John Keane in 1838 led to continued insurrections against the new ruler, culminating in the terrible revolt of 1841. In 1878 war was declared by England, and her troops eventually captured Kábul. Sher Ali fled and died in Afghan Túrkiistán, his son Yákúb Khán being acknowledged as Amír, while a British envoy and escort was installed in the citadel of Kábul. On September 3, 1879, a serious riot developed into a massacre of the envoy and his followers, and a fresh invasion of the country took place. In 1880 the British forces were withdrawn from the Kháibar and the Kúram, and from Kandahár to Quetta. Abdur Rahmán has since successfully maintained his position.

The government of Afghanistán is monarchical under one hereditary prince, whose power varies with his own character and fortune. The domi-

nions are politically divided into the four provinces of Kábul, Túrkiistán, Herát, and Kandahár, to which may be added the district of Badakshán with its dependencies. Each province is under a *hakim* or governor (called *Nasib* in Sher Ali's time), under whom nobles dispense justice after a feudal fashion. Spoliation, exaction, and embezzlement are almost universal.

The Amír's subjects number about four millions, the most numerous tribe being the Ghilzáis, who must amount to at least a million; then follow the Tájiks, Duránis, Hazáras, and Aimáks, and Uzbega. The Tájiks, who are found scattered all over the country, are presumably of Arab or Irani descent, and though they are found intermingled with Afgháns, they are more settled, and prefer agricultural or industrial occupations. The Ghilzáis occupy the country south-east of Kábul, while the Duránis inhabit the country north and south of the road between Herát and Kandahár; north of these lie the Paropamisus Mountains, inhabited by the Aimáks and Hazáras, who are said to be the descendants of Tartar colonies left by Ghinghis Khán, and who have undoubted Tartar lineaments. With the exception of the Kizilbáshis and most of the Hazáras, who are mainly Shiás, the inhabitants are Muhammadans of the Suni sect. In 1896, the Amír Abdur Rahmán formally assumed the title of Zia-ul-Mitawadín, "Light of Union and Religion."

Justice in ordinary cases is supposed to be administered by a kázi, or chief magistrate, assisted by muftís, or mutaassibs (the latter a species of detective officers), and regulated by laws, which, if rightly acted on, would be tolerably equitable.

The revenue of Afghánistán is subject to considerable fluctuations. One of the late Amír Sher Ali's ministers estimated the average annual revenue of the five years 1872-76 at 712,968*l.*, but subsequent events have made it impossible to estimate the present revenues. The Government share of the produce recoverable is said to vary from one-third to one-tenth, according to the advantages of irrigation. The Amír receives a subsidy from the Indian Government, originally fixed at Rx. 120,000, and in 1893 increased to Rx. 180,000 a year.

Abdur Rahmán has re-introduced the regular army, which was originally founded on a European model by Sher Ali on his return from India in 1869. In addition to his regular army the Amír's military forces are largely supplemented by local levies of horse and foot. The mounted levies are simply the retainers of great chiefs, or of the latter's wealthier vassals. The foot levies are now, under Abdur Rahmán, permanently embodied, and as irregulars form a valuable auxiliary to the regular infantry. The mountain batteries are believed to be serviceable. There are no engineers, but a few regiments have a company equipped with spades and axes. No trustworthy statistics regarding the strength of the Afghán army are available. It was said in 1896 to number 50,000 men on a war footing. In July 1890, there were 20,000 troops in and about Kábul, including six mule batteries of artillery, two field batteries, an elephant battery, 40 squadrons of cavalry, and 8,000 infantry. Regular troops are now stationed at Herat, Mazar-i-Sharif, Kandahár and Jelalabad. In 1896, the Amír ordered a conscription of one man in every seven, but the project met with much opposition and does not seem to have been carried out. Cannon, rifles, and ammunition are manufactured at the Kábul arsenal, under the superintendence of Englishmen in the Amír's service. The factories, with the machinery imported from England, are capable of turning out 10,000 Martini cartridges, 10,000 Snider cartridges and 15 rifles daily; and two field guns weekly. There are enough breech-loading rifles to equip 50,000 infantry, but it is uncertain how many of these weapons have been issued, or to what extent the troops are trained in their use. The ammunition issued for practice is limited to

four or five rounds, yearly, to each man. Few, if any, of the regimental officers can be considered competent either to instruct or lead the troops.

There are five classes of cultivators—1st, proprietors, who cultivate their own land; 2nd, tenants, who hire it for a rent in money or for a fixed proportion of the produce; 3rd, *bugurs*, who are the same as the *métayers* in France; 4th, hired labourers; and, 5th, villeins, who cultivate their lord's land without wages—i.e. slaves. There are two harvests in the year in most parts of Afghánistán. One of these is sown in the end of autumn and reaped in summer, and consists of wheat, barley, *Broum Lens*, and *Cicer arietinum*, with some peas and beans. The other harvest is sown in the end of spring and reaped in autumn. It consists of rice, millet, arzun (*Panicum italicum*), Indian corn, &c. The castor-oil plant, madder, and the assafetida plant abound. Vast quantities of assafetida are exported to India. The fruits, viz. the apple, pear, almond, peach, quince, apricot, plum, cherry, pomegranate, grape, fig, mulberry, are produced in profuse abundance. They form the principal food of a large class of the people throughout the year, both in the fresh and preserved state, and in the latter condition are exported in great quantities.

Northern Afghánistán is reputed to be tolerably rich in copper, and lead is found in many parts. Iron of excellent quality comes from Bajaur and the Farmúli district, and gold in small quantities is brought from Kandahár, the Laghmán Hills, and Kúnar. Badakshán was famous for its precious stones.

The production of silks and the manufacture of felts, *postás*, carpets, and rosaries are some of the principal industries. Silk is largely produced at Kandahár, as well as felts, which are distributed throughout the country, and exported to the Punjab and Persia. The sheepskin *postá* manufacture is one of the most important industries.

The trade routes of Afghánistán are as follows:—From Persia by Mashad to Herát; from Bokhára by Merv to Herát; from Bokhára by Karchi, Balkh, and Khulm to Kábul; from East Túrkestán by Chitrál to Jalálábád; from India by the Kháibar and Abkhana roads to Kábul; from India by the Gumál Pass to Ghazní; from India by the Bolan Pass and Sind-Pishin Railway to Kandahár.

Trade.

No accurate registration of the trade between Afghánistán and India has yet been obtained. The trade between Northern Afghánistán (Kábul) and India, during the past five years ending March 31, has been registered as follows:—

—	1898. Rx.	1894. Rx.	1895. Rx.	1896. Rx.	1897. Rx.
Exports from India to Kábul	610,500	405,200	270,575	326,250	308,322
Imports into India from „	220,850	188,800	152,791	165,000	151,538

Of the above imports, the chief items are cotton goods, indigo, sugar, and tea, mostly the China leaf. The exports include horses, spices, assafetida, fruits, and nuts. The heavy transit duties levied by the Amír prohibit transit trade between India and the country north of the Oxus. A duty of 106 rupees is levied on every camel load (about 450lbs.) of Indian tea passing through Kábul to Bokhára.

The trade between Kandahár and British India amounted in 1896-97 to Rx. 227,336 imports into, and Rx. 418,404 exports from British India. Three fifths of the imports consist of cotton piece goods, foreign and Indian. The

imports of foreign are double the imports of Indian piece goods. Half the exports consist of raw wool, the other half being mainly fruit and nuts.

The imports from Bokhára are stated to amount to nearly 4,000,000 roubles, and the exports to Bokhára to as much.

The rupee appears to be the usual currency, though Government demands are often paid in kind.

The Ameer's mint at Kabul is now under the supervision of an Englishman. According to official reports, the smallest silver coin yet struck has been the "kran," of the value of half the "Kabul" rupee, but in future there will be a smaller coin, equivalent to the threepence. In addition to these pieces, there will be a gold piece of the same value as the sovereign, and new silver pieces equal to the crown and half-crown respectively. Besides the small copper "pice" at present coined, of which 72 are reckoned as equal to one "Kabuli" rupee, a large bronze coin will be struck of the size of a crown, and of the nominal value of about 5*d*.

The Kháibar and Bolan roads are excellent, and fit for wheeled traffic as far as Kábul and Kandahár respectively. There is, however, no wheeled carriage, except artillery, proper to the country, and merchandise is transported on camel or pony back. There are practically no navigable rivers in Afghánistán, and timber is the only article of commerce conveyed by water, floated down stream in rafts.

Books of Reference.

- Bell*, Afghánistán and the Afgháns, London, 1879; and *The Races of Afghánistán*, 1880
Burnes, Cabool. 1843.
Courson (Hon. G. N.), *Russia in Central Asia*. [Contains bibliography]. London, 1889.
Forbes (A.), *The Afghan Wars, 1839-42 and 1878-80*. London, 1899.
Gore (F. St. G.), *Lights and Shades of Hill Life in the Afghan and Hindu Highlands of the Punjab*. London, 1896.
Gray (T.), *At the Court of the Ameer*. London, 1895.
Hensman, *The Afghan War of 1879-80*. London, 1881.
Keay, *History of the War in Afghánistán*. 4th edition. 1878.
MacFall (C.), *With the Zhob Field Force, 1890*. London, 1895.
MacMahon (A. H.), *The Southern Borderlands of Afghanistan*. London, 1897.
Male (A.), *Scenes through the Battle Smoke*. London, 1891.
Malletson, *History of Afghánistán*. 2nd edition. 1879.
Mitchmore (S. A.), *Moghul, Mongol, Mikado, and Missionary*. 2 vols. New York, 1891.
Oliver (E. E.), *Across the Border, or Pathán and Bilúch*. London, 1890.
Roberts (Field-Marshal Lord), *Forty-nine Years in India*. London, 1897.
Robertson (Sir G. S.), *The Kafirs of the Hindoo Kush*. London, 1896.
Thorburn (S.), *Asiatic Neighbours*. London, 1895.
Wri (T. S.), *From India to the Caspian*. Bombay, 1898.
Wuesler (S. E.), *The Ameer Abdur Rahman*. London, 1895.
Yate (Major C. B.), *Northern Afghánistán*. London, 1883.
Parliamentary Papers, Afghánistán, 1878-1897.

AFRICA, CENTRAL: INDEPENDENT STATES.

THESE still remain certain independent and quasi-independent States in Central Africa about which it may be useful to give here such information as is obtainable with respect to their political, religious, industrial and commercial condition. These are **ABYSSINIA** and the **CENTRAL SUDAN STATES**—Bornu and Wadai (on which Kanem and Bagirmi are dependent); although as a matter of fact Bornu may be regarded as within the British sphere; under this head may be included the old Egyptian Sudan. The region lying between the eastern boundary of the French sphere in the Sahara, the western limits of Egypt, the country of Fezzan in the north, and the Central Sudan in the south, is still unannexed. It contains the mountainous inhabited region of Tibesti.

ABYSSINIA AND SHOA.

The ancient empire of Abyssinia, or 'Ethiopia,' includes the Kingdoms of Tigré, with Lasta, in the north-east; Amhara, with Gojam, in the west and centre; Shoa in the south; besides outlying territories and dependencies of ill-defined boundaries, as far as Kafa in the south and Harar in the south-east, with considerable portions of the Galla and Somali Lands. The whole area is about 150,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 3,500,000

By a treaty between Abyssinia and Great Britain in 1898, the latter ceded to the former about 8,000 miles of British Somaliland. Abyssinia who claims the whole of non-British Somaliland on the North of British East Africa, except the strip of 180 miles broad on the coast, reserved to Italy by the treaty of Adis Abeba. This amounts to about 100,000 square miles.

After the overthrow of Theodore, King of Amhara, by the English in 1868, the suzerain power passed to Prince Kassai of Tigré, who assumed the old title of Negus Negust ('King of Kings'), and was crowned in 1872 as Johannes II., Emperor of Ethiopia. After the death of this potentate in 1889, Menelek II., King of Shoa, became the supreme ruler of Abyssinia. The political institutions are essentially of a feudal character, analogous to those of mediæval Europe.

By the treaty of Uchali, May 2, 1889, as interpreted by the Italians, Abyssinia became an Italian 'protectorate.' But King Menelek denounced this treaty in 1893, and by the recent convention of Adis Abeba, October 26, 1896, the independence of Abyssinia is unreservedly recognised.

Towns are numerous, but are all of small size, scarcely any with a population of over 5,000. The most important, politically and commercially, are: Gondar, capital of Amhara, 5,000; Adua, capital of Tigré, 3,000; Aksum, ancient capital of the Ethiopian Empire, 5,000; Antalo, former capital of Tigré, 1,000; Ankober, former capital of Shoa, 7,000; Adis Abeba, present capital of Shoa, 3,000; Debra-Tabor, Magdala, and Makallé, occasional royal residences; Besso and Sokoto, 1,500, important trading centres; Amba-Mariam, 4,000; Mahdera-Mariam, 4,000.

Since the conversion of the Abyssinians in the fourth century they have remained members of the Alexandrian Church. The Abuna, or head of the Church, is always a Copt, appointed and consecrated by the Patriarch of Alexandria, but his influence is controlled by the Echegeheh, a native ecclesiastical dignitary, who presides over the religious orders, numbering about 12,000 monks. The Falashas appear to have been converted at a very early date by Jewish missionaries, and still practise many Jewish rites.

Education is restricted to the teaching of the secular and regular clergy, who instruct a limited number of children in grammar, choral singing, poetry, and the recitation of Bible texts. Justice being entirely administered by the provincial governors, landed proprietors, and *shum*, or petty chiefs. Besides the chiefs and their retainers summoned in time of war, the king maintains a permanent army of *Wolloader* or 'mercenaries,' most of whom are now armed with rifles instead of the national weapons, shield and lance.

There is comparatively little land under tillage, pasturage being the chief pursuit of the people, who raise large herds of cattle, as well as sheep and goats. Cotton, the sugar-cane, date-palm, and vine thrive well in many districts, but are nowhere extensively cultivated. Besides hides and skins the native produce includes eggs, barley, millet (dhurra) wheat, hops (gesho), but not in sufficient quantities for export. The forests abound in valuable trees. Civet, coffee, and wax are exported in considerable quantities; gold (found in the Wallega and Beni Shángul districts) and ivory (obtained in the Wallega and Galla country) are also exported, but the trade in these

articles is controlled by the king, who receives tributes in these materials. The gold is shipped to India, and the ivory to India, Egypt and Europe. The imports consist chiefly of English, American, and Indian cottons; wool and woollen goods; Turkey red; French mirrors, razors, and cutlery; Italian and Swedish matches. The exports from Great Britain to Abyssinia in 1894 amounted to 10,898*l.*; in 1895, 10,416*l.*; in 1896, 10,798*l.*

The current coin of Abyssinia is the Maria Theresa dollar, but a new coinage has been resolved on, with the Menelik dollar for the standard coin. This new coin, by law equal to the Maria Theresa dollar, is said to have actually only four-fifths of its value.

The Abyssinian ounce weighs about 430 grains (the weight of the Maria Theresa dollar); a pound of ivory weighs 12 ounces; of coffee, 18 ounces; the Abyssinian *ferasla* contains 40 pounds (ivory). Grain measures are the *kusna*, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel; and the *daula*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. The mètre is largely used at Harrar; native measures are the *sinze*, about 8 inches, and the *kend*, 18 inches.

Books of Reference concerning Abyssinia.

- Foreign Office Reports, Annual Series. Nos. 1924 and 1978. London, 1897.
Beni (Theodore), The Sacred City of the Ethiopians; a visit to Aksum in Abyssinia in 1893. 8. London, 1898.
Blaanford (W. T.), The Geology and Zoology of Abyssinia. 8. London, 1870.
Borelli (J.), Ethiopie Meridionale (1885-88). Fol. Paris, 1890.
Bruce (James), Travels to discover the Sources of the Nile, 1768-78. 5 vols. 4. Edinburgh, 1790.
Combes (P.), L'Abyssinie en 1896. Paris, 1896.
D'Abbadie (Antoine), Géodésie d'Éthiopie. Paris, 1860-73.—Geographie de l'Éthiopie. Paris, 1890.
Duffton (H.), A Journey through Abyssinia (1862-63). London, 1867.
Fumagalli (G.), Bibliografia Etiopica. Milan, 1898.
Gleichen (Count), With the Mission to Menelik. London, 1898.
Harris (Sir W. Cornwallis), The Highlands of Ethiopia. 3 vols. 8. London, 1844.
Hartmann (Robert), Abyssinien und die übrigen Gebiete der Ostküste Afrikas. In Vol. XIV. of Das Wissen der Gegenwart. Leipzig, 1883.
Hervélet (Sir E.), The Map of Africa by Treaty. 2nd ed. Vol. I. London, 1896.
Lefebvre (Theophile), Voyage en Abyssinie 1839-43. 6 vols. Paris, 1845-54.
Masciaja (G.), I miei Trentacinque anni di Missione nell' Alta Etiopia. 7 vols. Fol. Rome, 1885-89.
Portal (Sir G. H.), My Mission to Abyssinia. 8. London, 1892.
Rafray (Achille), Afrique Orientale, Abyssinie. 12. Paris, 1876.
Russom (Hormuzd), Narrative of the British Mission to Abyssinia. 2 vols. 8. London, 1869.
Réclus, Universal Geography. Vol. X.
Roßfs (G.), Meine Mission nach Abessinien, &c., 1880-81. 8 Leipzig, 1883.
Rüppell (W. P. E. S.), Reise in Abessinien. 2 vols. Frankfurt-am-Main, 1832-40.
Stanley (H. M.), Magdala: Story of the Campaign, 1866-67. New ed. London, 1896.
Stern (Henry A.), Wanderings among the Falashas of Abyssinia. 8. London, 1862.
Vanderheyden (J. G.), Une Expédition avec le Négous Ménélik. Paris, 1896.
Vignères (S.), Une Mission Française en Abyssinie. Paris, 1897.
Wilkins (H. St. Clair), Reconnoitring in Abyssinia. 8. London, 1870.

CENTRAL SUDAN STATES.¹

BORNU.

Bornu, that is, Bar-noa, or 'Land of Noah,' if not the largest, is the most populous Mohammedan State in Central Sudan. It occupies the western and southern sides of Lake Chad, being conterminous on the south-east with Bagirmi, from which it is separated by the Shari River, and stretching thence westwards to the Empire of Sokoto. Approximate area, 50,000 square miles; population estimated at over 5,000,000. The bulk of the inhabitants, who call themselves Ka-nuri, that is, 'People of Light,' are of mixed Negro and Dasa (southern Tibu) descent, and speak a Tibu dialect that has been reduced to written form by the Protestant missionaries. The other chief elements of the population are the Tuareg Berbers in the north; the Arabs mainly in the

¹ For Sokoto, see NIGER TERRITORIES, under the British Empire.

south-east ; the Makari and Marghi Negroes in the south ; the Wanga, Beddé, and other pagan tribes in the east ; and in the centre the Magomi, who claim kinship with the royal dynasty which for many centuries ruled over the united Bornu and Kanem States. These and the Kanuri are regarded as the most cultured people in Central Africa, and their woven fabrics, pottery, and metal ware are highly prized throughout the Sudan.

The Sultan, whose official title is Mai, but who is more commonly spoken of as the Sheikh, is in principle an absolute monarch. He is assisted in the administration by a Council comprising the Kokenawa, or military chiefs, the official delegates of the various subject races, and several members of the reigning family. The standing army of about 30,000 men is partly armed with rifles, and the cavalry still wear armour, either imported from Eastern Sudan or manufactured in the country. There is also some artillery, and a few companies even wear European uniforms. In lieu of pay the men receive allotments of land.

Kuka (Kukawa), capital of Bornu, lies on the west side of Lake Chad. It has a population of from 50,000 to 60,000, and is one of the great centres of trade in the Sudan. Wares of all kinds reach this mart from Europe, Egypt, and Turkey, chiefly by the caravan route from Tripoli and Fezzan, the shortest crossing the Sahara. By the same route are sent northwards convoys of 1,000, 2,000, and even 4,000 slaves, besides ivory, ostrich feathers, and other local produce. The legal currency are the Maria Theresa crown, the Spanish douro, and cowries, at the rate of 4,000 to the crown.

Besides Kuka, there are several other towns with over 10,000 inhabitants, such as Birni, Bundi, Gummel, Mashena, Borsari, Surrikolo, Logon-Karnah, capital of the Logon territory, and Doloo, capital of the tributary Mandara State. The coast lands continue to be exposed to the incursions of the Kuri and Yedina pirates, who inhabit the archipelagoes in Lake Chad.

By the Anglo-French agreement of 1890 and the Anglo-German agreement of 1893, Bornu is excluded from the sphere of France and Germany.

WADAI—KANEM.

The Sultanate of Wadai, at present the most powerful State in Central Sudan, occupies with the tributary States the whole region between Dar-Fur and Lake Chad, and extends from the southern verge of the Sahara southwards nearly to the divide between the Chad and Congo basins. Total area, including Wadai and Bagirmi, nearly 172,000 square miles ; population estimated by Nachtigal at 2,600,000. The Arabs, here collectively called Aramka, have been settled in the country for over 500 years. Their traders (Jellaba) send caravans south to Dar-Banda and Bagirmi, and west to Bornu, bartering salt and manufactured goods for ivory, slaves, ostrich feathers, and copper. But the political power belongs to the Mohammedan Mabas, a Negro people who occupy the north-eastern parts of Wadai proper, and whose language forms the chief medium of intercourse throughout the State. Like the Arabs, the Mabas, who have lately joined the Senusiya 'revivalists,' are fanatical followers of the Prophet.

The Maba Sultan Sheikh Aly, whose capital was removed in 1850 from Wara to Abeshr (Abesheh), 24 miles further north, has absolute power, limited by custom and the precepts of the Koran. But he rules directly only over the north-east of Wadai proper, which is divided into provinces named from the cardinal points and administered by Kamakels (viceroys), who have the power of life and death. The Sultan himself is assisted by a Fasher or Council, while the law, that is, the Koran, is interpreted by the College of Fakihs or Ulemas. The army, about 7,000 strong, is chiefly employed in levying tribute in kind (slaves, horses, cattle, honey, corn) from the provinces and vassal States.

Of these vassal States, the most important are Kanem, between Wadai and Lake Chad, and Bagirmi on the south-western frontier. Kanem, which is about 30,000 square miles in extent, occupies the eastern and northern shores of Lake Chad, and stretches north to the verge of the Sahara. Population about 100,000, chiefly Kanem-bu—that is, people of Kanem, akin to the Dasas (southern Tibus), and held in subjection by the Aulad-Slimân Arabs. Although they can now muster no more than 1,000 armed men, the Aulad-Slimân are perhaps the fiercest marauders in the whole of North Africa. Mao, residence of the political agent of Wadai, lies in the centre of Kanem, about a day's march south-east of Njimi the capital of the State.

The Sultanate of Bagirmi, comprising the low-lying marshy region between Lake Chad, the Lower Shari river, and the Sokoro hills west of Lake Fitri, has an area of about 20,000 square miles, or 65,650 including the southern lands inhabited by tributary pagan peoples, or to which slave-hunting expeditions are regularly sent. The Barmaghé, as the natives of Bagirmi call themselves, are all Mohammedan Negroes, who numbered 1,500,000 about the middle of the century. Since then they have been greatly reduced by the wars with Wadai, famines, and epidemics. Since 1871 the Sultan, who resides at Massenia (Masseña), near the left bank of the Lower Shari, has acknowledged the suzerainty of the ruler of Wadai, from whom he receives his investiture. Over his own subjects his power is absolute, the administration being carried on chiefly by bands of eunuchs and other officials, who levy the taxes and plunder the people with impunity. Organised slave-hunting razzias are also periodically sent to the southern regions of the Upper Shari basin, occupied by the Kimre, Sokoro, and many other pagan tribes.

By the Franco-German Agreement of February, 1895, the region to the east of the Shari, which includes Bagirmi, is reserved to the French sphere of influence.

REFERENCES.

- Barth (H.), *Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa*. In "Minerva Library." 8. London, 1890.
 Keltie (J. Scott), *The Partition of Africa*. 2nd ed. London, 1895.
 Nechtigal (Gustav), *Saharâ und Sûdân*. Vol. II. 2 vols. 8. Berlin, 1879-81.
 Reclus, *Universal Geography*. Vol. XII.
 White (A. Silva), *The Development of Africa*. London, 1890.

EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

Before the revolt of the Mahdi in 1882, the Khedival possessions beyond Egypt proper comprised the whole of East Sudan and Nubia between Wadai on the west and the Red Sea on the east (23°-40° E.), together with the north-west section of Somaliland and the coast lands between Abyssinia and the Gulf of Aden. This territory extended from the frontier of Upper Egypt for a distance of nearly 1,400 miles southwards to Lake Albert Nyanza (3°-23° N.), and had a total area of nearly 1,000,000 square miles, with a population roughly estimated at from ten to twelve millions. It included the geographical regions of *Darfur*, on the Wadai frontier, reduced by Ziber Pasha in 1874; *Kordofan*, between Darfur and the Upper Nile, reduced by Mehemet Ali in 1821; *Lower Nubia*, which had always been politically dependent on Egypt; *Upper Nubia* with *Senaar*, reduced by Ismail Pasha in 1822; the Zeriba lands of the White Nile basin, organised and administered by the European lieutenants of the Khedival Government during the decade ending 1882, and partly held by Emin Pasha till the Stanley Relief Expedition of 1889; lastly, the Danakil (Afar), Adal, and Somali lands round about the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, where the Egyptian authority was established only in the immediate vicinity of the seaboard.

The Egyptian Sudan was placed under a Governor-General, whose official residence was Khartum (population in 1882, 70,000), at the confluence of the White and Blue Niles, and the territory was divided for administrative purposes into twelve provinces,¹ with area, population, and chief towns as follows:—

Province	Estimated area in square miles	Estimated Population	Capital
Dongola }	100,000	1,000,000	{ New Dongola Khartum
Khartum }			
Sawakin-Massawa	80,000	350,000	Massawah
Kordofan	100,000	300,000	El-Obeid
Darfur	200,000	1,500,000	El-Fasher
Senaar	450,000	7,000,000	{ Senaar Lado Mehemet Ali
Equatorial Province }			
Fazocli			
Bahr-el-Gazal }			
Zeilah	20,000	250,000	{ Zeilah Harrar Berberah
Harrar			
Berbera			
Total Egyptian Sudan	950,000	10,400,000	—

During the sway of the Mahdi and his successor, Khartum was almost entirely abandoned, and Omdurman, a neighbouring town on the opposite bank of the river, became the capital. It is estimated that three-fifths of the population of the Sudan have, during the last fourteen years, perished through war, famine, and slave-trading.

After the Mahdi's revolt, Sawakin and Zeilah were occupied by the English, Massawah by the Italians, and the northern part of Dongola by Egypt. Kassala, which had been occupied by the Italians, was, in December, 1897, transferred to Egyptian rule. Darfur appears to have reasserted its independence, the Equatorial Province has lapsed into barbarism. The greater part of the Equatorial Province and of Darfur is by the Anglo-German agreement of 1890 and Anglo-Italian agreement of 1891 included within the British sphere of influence.

In March, 1896, an Egyptian army under the Sirdar proceeded southwards from Wady Halfa for the purpose of occupying the province of Dongola. Railway and telegraph lines were laid down and gunboats and other vessels ascended the river. To this expedition the Dervishes offered little resistance and, the Egyptian forces having taken possession of the town of Dongola on September 23, the whole province is again restored to Egyptian rule. During the year 1897 the Egyptian army re-occupied Abou Hamed and Berber, the Dervishes retiring upon Metemneh and Omdurman.

Before the war a considerable trade was carried on with Egypt, the chief exports being gold-dust, ostrich feathers, gums, hides, and skins; the imports, European and Oriental wares of all kinds. For Kordofan alone the total exports were valued in 1881 at nearly 150,000*l*. Besides the great artery of the Nile, the chief trade routes ran from Obeid to Khartum, from Berber to Sawakin, from Sawakin up the Baraka Valley to Kassala, from Kassala to Senaar, and thence down the Blue Nile to Khartum.

¹ MS. note by the late General Gordon.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.)

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Argentine Republic, formerly known by the name of 'Provincias Unidas del Río de la Plata,' bears date May 15, 1853, with modifications in 1860, when Buenos Ayres joined the confederacy. By its provisions, the executive power is left to a President, elected for six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces, equal to double the number of senators and deputies combined; while the legislative authority is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former numbering 30, two from the capital and from each province, elected by a special body of electors in the capital, and by the legislatures in the provinces; and the latter 86 members elected by the people. By the Constitution there should be one deputy for every 20,000 inhabitants, a condition which is not at present fulfilled. A deputy must be 25 years of age, and have been a citizen for four years. The deputies are elected for four years, but one-half of the House must retire every two years. Senators must be 30 years of age, have been citizens for six years, and have an annual income of 12,000 dollars. One-third of the Senate is renewed every three years. The two chambers meet annually from May 1 to September 30. The members of both the Senate and the House of Deputies are paid for their services, each receiving 12,000 pesos per annum. A Vice-President, elected in the same manner and at the same time as the President, fills the office of Chairman of the Senate, but has otherwise no political power. The President is commander-in-chief of the troops, and appoints to all civil, military, and judicial offices, and has the right of presentation to bishoprics; he is responsible with the Ministry for the acts of the executive; both President and Vice-President must be Roman Catholics, Argentine by birth, and cannot be re-elected.

President of the Republic.—Señor Uruburu, formerly Vice-President; was proclaimed President on the resignation of Dr. Saenz Peña, January 22, 1895.

The Ministry, appointed by and acting under the orders of the President, consists of six Secretaries of State—namely, of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, Justice, and Agriculture.

The President has a salary of 36,000 dollars, the Vice-President of 18,000 dollars, and each of the five ministers of 16,800 dollars per annum.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution, with certain small exceptions, is identical with that of the United States. Such matters as affect the Republic as a whole are under

the superintendence of the Central Government. The governors of the various provinces are invested with very extensive powers, and in their constitutional functions are independent of the central executive. They are not appointed by the President of the Republic, but elected by the people of each province for a term of three years and four years. The provinces elect their own legislatures, and have complete control over their own affairs; they can contract loans (internal and external) under their sole and exclusive responsibility.

Area and Population.

At the census of 1869 the population of the provinces amounted to 1,736,922.

The following table contains a list of the fourteen provinces and nine territories actually composing the Argentine Republic, their estimated area, and the number of inhabitants according to the census of May 10, 1895:—

Provinces	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population 1895.	Population per sq. mile
Littoral : Buenos Ayres (city) .	115	663,854	5,784·7
Buenos Ayres (province)	63,000	921,168	14·6
Santa Fé	18,000	397,188	22·0
Entre Rios	45,000	292,019	6·5
Corrientes	54,000	239,618	4·4
Andes : Rioja	31,500	69,502	2·2
Catamarca	31,500	90,161	2·8
San Juan	29,700	84,251	2·8
Mendoza	54,000	116,136	2·2
Central : Cordova	54,000	351,223	6·5
San Luis	18,000	81,450	4·5
Santiago del Estero	31,500	161,502	5·1
Northern : Tucuman	18,500	215,742	16·0
Salta	45,000	118,015	2·6
Jujuy	27,000	49,713	1·8
Total Provinces	515,815	3,851,542	7·4
Territories			
Misiones	23,932	33,163	1·3
Formosa	73,000	4,829	0·06
Chaco	85,000	10,422	1·2
Pampa	91,000	25,914	2·8
Rio Negro	124,000	9,241	0·07
Neuquen	57,000	14,517	0·2
Chubut	154,000	3,748	0·02
Santa Cruz	182,500	1,058	0·005
Tierra del Fuego	13,000	477	0·03
Total	1,778,195	3,954,911	2·2

The total in 1895 consisted of 2,088,919 males and 1,865,992 females. The Indian population is put at 30,000; the number of persons of whom

no census was taken, 60,000 ; of Argentines abroad, 50,000 ; grand total, 4,094,911. The increase of population 1869-95 has been at the rate of 4·6 per cent. per annum.

By a treaty concluded between the Argentine Republic and Chile in 1881 the latter recognises the right of the former to all the country east of the crest of the eastern ridge of the Andes, including all Patagonia and the eastern part of Tierra del Fuego. Commissioners are now at work delineating the boundary. As disputes had arisen, Queen Victoria agreed (1896) to act as arbitrator. Commissioners are also at work on the boundary along the Bolivian frontier.

The capital of the Republic, Buenos Ayres, had a population of 726,917 in July, 1897, of whom over 346,000 were foreigners. Other towns, with populations for 1895, are Cordoba, 47,609 ; Rosario, 94,025 ; Tucuman, 34,300 ; Mendoza, 28,709 ; Paraná, 24,261 ; Salta, 16,600 ; Corrientes, 16,129 inhabitants ; La Plata, the new capital of the province of Buenos Ayres (founded 1884), 45,410 ; Santa Fé, 24,755 ; San Luis, 9,826 ; San Juan, 10,410.

The immigration and emigration by sea have been as follows in five years :—

Years	Immigrants	Emigrants
1892	39,978	29,893
1893	52,067	26,055
1894	54,720	20,586
1895	61,226	20,898
1896	102,673	20,415

In 1896 the immigrants comprised 75,204 Italians, 18,051 Spaniards, 3,486 French, and 1,032 Germans. Of the total, 27,543 were females.

In the twenty-four years 1878-1896, the total arrivals of immigrants numbered 1,990,254.

In 1895 the number of foreigners in the Republic was 1,004,527.

Religion and Instruction.

Although the Constitution recognises the Roman Catholic religion as that of the State, all other creeds are tolerated. There are 1 archbishop and 5 suffragan bishops. For the instruction of the clergy there are 5 seminaries. In 1888 civil marriage was established in the Republic.

Primary education is free, secular and compulsory for children from 6 to 14 years of age. In the capital and the 9 territories it is under the charge of a national council of education, assisted by local school councils ; and in the 14 provinces under their respective governments. The elementary schools are supported in the capital and each province by the taxes established in their Education Acts, aided by large subsidies from the general Government. The sums contributed by the general Government and the 14 provinces to the support of the elementary education in the Republic amount to over 10,000,000 dollars. In 1896 there were 2,681 public, 1,034 private, and 34 national primary schools, with, in all, 8,557 teachers and 264,294 pupils. Secondary or preparatory education is controlled by the general Government, which maintains 16 lyceums (one in each province and the capital), with 450 professors and 2,629 pupils. There are also 35 normal schools with 1,770 pupils. There are 3 universities, at Cordova, Buenos Ayres, and La Plata, comprising faculties of law, medicine, and engineering, with a total of 300 students ; a school of mines (20 students), 2 colleges of agriculture, a naval

and a military school. There is a well-equipped national observatory at Cordoba, and another at La Plata, museums at Buenos Ayres and La Plata, and a meteorological bureau.

Justice.

Justice is exercised by a Supreme Court of five judges and an attorney-general, which is also a court of appeal, and by a number of inferior and local courts, trial by jury being established by the Constitution for criminal cases. Each State has its own judicial system.

In 1895 in Buenos Ayres, 4,553 criminal cases were tried. Of those tried on criminal charges 1,227 were Italians, 628 Spaniards, 1,453 Argentines, 29 English. Of the trials 75 were for murder. There were, besides, 14,626 breaches of the peace. The number of prisoners in the national penitentiary at the end of 1896 was 343 (145 Argentine citizens and 198 foreigners).

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the Republic are stated as follows:—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Dollars Gold	Dollars Paper	Dollars Gold	Dollars Paper
1892	1,344,962	103,757,026	24,239,850	48,151,258
1893	31,864,096	21,746,790	18,698,911	62,411,384
1894	28,255,719	21,142,921	19,950,193	72,015,214
1895	29,805,651	28,958,460	24,165,239	83,933,386
1896	32,052,951	29,468,174	46,891,221	92,122,343

The estimated expenditure for 1897 was 19,957,402 dollars gold, and 83,335,168 dollars paper. For 1898 the Government estimates of revenue and expenditure were:—

Revenue	Dollars Gold	Revenue	Dollars Paper
Import and export duties . . .	29,152,554	Railways and works	6,670,000
Port dues . . .	1,921,921	Land taxes . . .	1,800,000
Stamps . . .	253,333	Licenses . . .	1,700,000
Interest . . .	721,646	Stamps . . .	5,500,000
		Post Office . . .	3,940,000
		Internal taxes . . .	16,141,000
		Various . . .	4,795,000
Total	32,049,454	Total . . .	40,546,009

Expenditure	Dollars Gold	Dollars Paper
Interior and Congress	—	21,710,098
Foreign affairs	318,040	592,648
Finance	—	6,709,938
Debt	17,619,362	5,552,422
Pending Debts	—	8,824,577
Justice, Instruction	—	13,062,741
War	—	16,581,004
Navy	—	10,626,319
Public Works	2,025,000	8,500,000
Total	19,957,402	92,159,745

At the beginning of 1897 the National Debt of the Argentine Republic stood as follows:—

External Debt		£	63,880,293
Internal Debt, gold	91,861,000 dollars =		18,226,389
„ „ paper	82,374,994 „ =		5,028,998
Total			86,635,680

Each province and municipality has, besides, its own budget, the total national and provincial expenditure amounting to about 3*l.* per head. For 1896 the revenue of the province of Buenos Ayres was 13,502,580, and expenditure 8,844,190 dollars currency. The estimated expenditure of the 14 provinces for 1894 was 30,812,519 dollars. In 1895 the Provincial debts, including arrears of interest, amounted to 137,261,866 dollars gold, or 34,589,900*l.* The Municipal debts amount to 24,596,422 dollars gold.

In 1896 a Bill was approved for the unification of the National and Provincial foreign debts. A Bill for the settlement of the railway guarantees was also approved, and only one company is now left to arrange the question, all the others having agreed to the terms and accepted the bonds created in lieu of all further claim.

Defence.

The army comprises 94 superior officers and 851 subaltern officers, while the rank and file numbers 12,073 men. The total effective army, according to a statement presented to Congress in 1897, should be 29,513 officers and men. The number of men in the national guard is put at 480,000, the majority of whom now receive military training, those 20 years of age being mobilised every year and given two months drill in camp. The other guards are drilled every Sunday during two months.

There is a military school, with 125 cadets, and a school for non-commissioned officers. The naval school has 60 cadets, and the school of gunners 80.

The Argentine Navy is the third in importance of those maintained by the South American States. It consists of the old monitors *El Plata* and *Los Andes*; 2 first-class cruisers, the *San Martín* and the *Garibaldi*, purchased from Italy; 3 armoured cruisers; 3 second-class cruisers, *25 de Mayo*, *9 de*

Julio, and *Buenos Aires*; 11 smaller cruisers, gun boats, &c., and 12 first-class and 10 third-class torpedo-boats.

The armoured cruiser *Almirante Brown* was built at Poplar in 1880, is of 4,200 tons displacement, 5,380 horse-power, with 14 knots nominal speed, and is protected by 9-inch steel-faced armour. In her central battery she carries 6 12-ton breech-loading Armstrong guns, and has 2 other guns of the same calibre mounted at the bow and stern respectively. In July, 1892, there was launched at Elswick the cruiser *Nueve de Julio*, 3,575 tons displacement, 14,500 indicated horse-power, and nominal speed 22.5 knots. With natural draught (13,000 horse-power) this vessel obtained the high speed of 21.9 knots. She carries 4 6-in. and 8 4.7-in. Q. F. guns, and 24 Hotchkiss 3 pr. and 1 pr. guns. The steel cruiser-rams *Libertad* and *Independencia*, launched by Messrs. Laird Bros. at Birkenhead, respectively in 1890 and 1891, are very remarkable vessels. They have a small displacement (2,500 tons), but are powerfully armed, well protected, and handy ships. They carry 2 9½-in. Krupp guns *en barbette*, and have a secondary armament of 4 4.7-in. Armstrong quick-firers, 2 sponsoned out on each broadside, and 8 smaller pieces. These were the first vessels to be provided with heavy guns mounted for high-angle (40°) fire. The side and barbette protection is 8-in. compound armouring. The torpedo-gunboat *Rosales* was lost at sea, but Messrs. Laird have launched a more powerful substitute in the *Patria* (1,183 tons), which has steamed 20.5 knots with forced draught. She carries a powerful armament of 2 4.7-in., 4 3-pr., and 2 3-pr. quick-firers. The *Buenos Aires*, the new second-class cruiser built by Messrs. Armstrong, is one of the fastest sea-going vessels afloat, with the exception of torpedo-boats and destroyers. The mean speed during a six hours' trial at natural draught was 23.202 knots. Her waterline length is 396 feet, and her extreme breadth 47 feet 2 inches. The displacement is 4,500 tons, and the indicated horse-power 14,000. She is armed with 2 8-in., 4 6-in. and 6 4.7-in. Q. F. guns, and 16 3-pr. and 8 1-pr. guns. The protective deck is 1½ in. on the flat, 3 in. on the slope, and 5 in. over the machinery space.

The *Garibaldi* and *San Martin*, armoured cruisers of 6,500 tons, and of a very powerful character, with powerful armament and high speed, have been bought from an Italian builder, through the sanction of the Italian Government, for which they were built. Messrs. Yarrow have built four protected destroyers, the *Santa Fé*, *Corrientes*, *Missonics*, and *Entre Rios*, which have a contract speed of 26 knots, greatly exceeded at the trials.

Production and Industry.

The area of land under cultivation in 1895, in the 14 provinces and 9 national territories, was 15,000,000 acres, or about 6.2 per cent. of the total area available for cultivation, which is put at 240,000,000 acres.

In 1895 the area under vines was 71,135 acres. The production of wine in 1895 was 42,267,200 gallons; of raisins, 10,532 tons; of alcohol, 478,800 gallons. About 82,000 acres are under sugar cane, and there are 48 sugar works in operation. The sugar crop (1897) was estimated at 110,000 tons.

The chief agricultural products are: wheat, 5,500,000 acres yielding 1,500,000 tons (1897); maize, flax, 400,000 tons (1897). In 1895 there were in the Republic 21,702,000 cattle, 74,380,000 sheep, 4,447,000 horses, and 3,885,000 goats and other animals. In 1896 there were slaughtered 367,230 head of cattle. In the saladeros of Argentina, Uruguay and Rio Grande do Sul, there were 1,954,800 cattle slaughtered in

1895; in 1896, 1,204,288. According to the census report for 1895, the number of industrial establishments in the Republic is: flour mills, 532; wine factories, 852; distilleries, 108; breweries, 44; sugar plantations, 2,749; sugar mills, 48; vineyards, 6,514. In the provinces of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, and Entre Rios agricultural lands to the extent of 318,000 acres have been acquired by the Jewish Colonisation Association. On this land 14 Jewish colonies, with a population of 7,097, have been settled; 11 of the colonies are in Entre Rios. In the Chubut valley in eastern Patagonia there is an agricultural colony with a population of 3,800, of whom 1,142 are Welsh-speaking British subjects, with 2 Church of England clergymen, 1 Roman Catholic priest, and 7 Welsh ministers. The wheat exported by the colony in 1895 amounted to 5,572 tons.

Coal (lignite) is found in several provinces, but not worked satisfactorily. Petroleum is worked in Mendoza.

Commerce.

The following table shows the official values in thousands of pesos gold of the imports and exports (exclusive of coin and bullion) for five years, including re-exports:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Imports .	91,481	96,224	92,724	94,856	112,058
Exports .	113,370	94,090	101,249	118,937	115,671

Of the total imports in 1896 the value of 96,482,518 dollars (86.1 per cent.), and of the exports 62,403,774 dollars (54 per cent.), passed through the port of Buenos Ayres.

The imports and exports of coin and bullion have been as follows:—

Years	Import		Total	Export		Total
	Gold	Silver		Gold	Silver	
1892	—	—	6,520,348	—	—	1,979,711
1893	—	—	4,688,653	—	—	815,585
1894	2,848,036	845,359	3,188,395	140,677	125,866	266,543
1895	—	—	4,723,333	—	—	118,275
1896	—	—	6,063,345	—	—	2,178,891

The following are the principal articles of import and export with their value, for two years:—

Imports	1895	1896	Exports	1895	1896
	Pesos	Pesos		Pesos	Pesos
Textiles and apparel	37,304,411	38,413,839	Animals & their produce	74,629,876	70,584,040
Food substances	11,543,370	14,172,747	Agricultural produce	89,100,000	36,963,480
Beverages	8,786,254	8,542,844	Manufactured produce	2,348,012	6,169,105
Iron & manuf.	9,800,565	17,753,662	Forest produce	2,161,414	1,268,663
Railway & other material	1,922,179		6,948,480	Mineral "	338,982	352,840
Wood & manuf.	8,812,243	2,952,248	Various "	358,554	332,836
Paper & manuf.	2,236,949	2,332,548			
Metals, various	1,430,009	8,569,431			
Coal, coke, oil, &c.	6,306,834	2,686,317			
Pottery, glass, &c.	2,256,423	9,685,886			
Chemicals	4,890,067				
Various	2,158,574				
Total	94,855,732	112,058,002	Total	118,936,838	115,670,964

Among the more important exports were the following :—

—	Wool	Sheep Skins	Wheat	Maize	Meat
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1894 .	161,908	36,756	1,608,000	54,876	80,000
1895 .	201,353	33,664	1,010,269	772,318	99,757
1896 .	187,619	36,919	532,001	1,570,517	91,654

The foreign trade in the Argentine Republic was mainly with the following countries, to the following values in gold dollars :—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1895	1896	1895	1896
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Great Britain .	39,524,270	44,729,966	14,694,783	14,388,761
France	9,116,870	12,028,514	20,357,169	23,654,976
Germany	11,162,549	13,895,065	13,323,324	13,332,785
Belgium	7,441,356	8,453,200	15,417,711	12,062,348
United States . .	6,686,999	11,210,475	8,947,165	1,401,362
Italy	10,363,129	11,394,910	3,518,087	3,897,059
Brazil	4,095,665	5,152,621	8,096,105	9,841,460

The commercial intercourse between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom for five years, according to the Board of Trade returns, was :—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1895
Imports into U. K. from Argentina	£ 4,540,358	£ 4,836,682	£ 6,168,624	£ 9,084,497	£ 8,974,164
Exports of British produce to Ar- gentina . .	5,651,605	5,535,754	4,514,563	5,349,091	6,620,993

The staple Argentine imports into the United Kingdom are as follows:—Tallow and stearine, 117,608*l.* in 1895; 140,589*l.* in 1896; fresh mutton, 1,000,050*l.* in 1895; 1,071,891*l.* in 1896; skins, mainly sheep, 149,187*l.* in 1895; 102,034*l.* in 1896; bones, 62,440*l.* in 1895; 48,621*l.* in 1896; hides, 100,625*l.* in 1895; 66,498*l.* in 1896; wool, 333,013*l.* in 1895; 216,578*l.* in 1896; wheat, 1,277,344*l.* in 1892; 2,432,674*l.* in 1893; 3,400,954*l.* in 1894; 3,142,378*l.* in 1895; 1,440,320*l.* in 1896; other sorts of grain, 1,127,912*l.* in 1892; 69,950*l.* in 1893; 77,817*l.* in 1894; 1,562,597*l.* in 1895; 2,796,372*l.* in 1896; cattle, 923,625*l.* in 1896; sheep, 501,712*l.* in 1896; linseed, 1,167,925*l.* in 1896. The exports of British produce to the Argentine Republic consist chiefly of cottons, 1,912,864*l.*; jute manufactures, 403,717*l.*; woollens, 619,871*l.*; iron, 1,124,823*l.*; and machinery, 303,804*l.*; arms and ammunition, 157,428*l.*; railway carriages, 146,003*l.*; coal, 497,248*l.* in 1896.

Shipping and Navigation.

The vessels entered in the foreign trade at the ports of the Republic in three years were:—

Year	Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Total	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1894	7,103	5,605,440	4,520	1,082,531	11,623	6,687,971
1895	6,496	5,461,468	3,382	785,633	9,878	6,247,101
1896	7,791	6,331,879	4,039	783,588	11,830	7,115,467

In 1895, of the vessels entered from abroad, 1,211 of 1,634,504 tons were British. In 1894 the merchant shipping of the Republic comprised 75 steamers of 21,613 tons net, 125 sailing vessels of 23,241 tons net.

Internal Communications.

The length of railway open for traffic in 1896 was 8,998 miles, which connect the principal cities of the Republic with the capital. In 1896 the capital was 510,643,296 dollars gold; gross receipts 31,238,326 dollars gold, and expenses 15,934,466 dollars gold. Of the capital invested, 56,331,063 dollars corresponded to lines the property of the nation

113,311,995 dollars gold to guaranteed lines, 257,141,178 dollars gold to private lines, and 83,859,062 dollars gold to provincial lines. The Trans-Andine line from Mendoza to Santa Rosa has a length of 158 miles. The total cost of construction of the lines open for traffic at the end of 1894 was 483,508,766 dollars. There were in 1891 173 miles of tramway.

In 1896 there were in the Republic 25,345 miles of telegraph lines with 59,060 miles of wire. The national lines had a length of 11,023 miles with 23,572 miles of wire; the railway telegraph lines, 7,070 miles with 18,717 miles of wire; the telegraph companies' lines, 4,428 miles with 7,462 miles of wire; and other undertakings, 2,824 miles of line with 9,309 miles of wire. The number of telegraphic despatches (1896) was 4,953,887. There were 1,237 offices.

The Post Office in the year 1896 carried 177,183,190 letters and packets, of which 19,871,664 were international. There are 1,460 offices (post and telegraph). The receipts in 1895 from the postal and telegraph service were 30,069,799 pesos, and the expenditure 27,169,020 pesos.

Money and Credit.

By law of October 16, 1891, the old National Bank was placed in liquidation, and a new bank, called 'Banco de la Nacion Argentina,' with a capital of fifty million dollars was opened on December 1, 1891. There are 14 State banks (exclusive of the old National Bank) and many private banks.

The paper currency in August, 1897, amounted to 285,115,964 pesos. Of this amount, 75,488,542 pesos had been issued by the nation and the Treasury; 193,218,285 pesos by various banks (including 120,103,907 pesos by the National Bank); and 16,409,137, pesos by guaranteed banks.

In 1878 the Provincial Government of Buenos Ayres founded the Municipal loan and savings bank, which in 1888 became the property of the Municipality. Its capital is 300,000 dollars.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The silver *Peso fuerte*, or dollar of 100 *centesimos* is of the value of 4s. at par.

The 5-dollar gold piece weighs 8·0645 grammes ·900 fine and therefore contains 7·25805 grammes of fine gold.

The silver dollar (like the French 5-franc piece) weighs 25 grammes ·900 fine and thus contains 22·5 grammes of fine silver.

Professedly the standard of value is gold. The money in circulation is chiefly inconvertible paper currency.

The <i>Quintal</i>	. . . . .	=	101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	. . . . .	=	25·35 „ „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	. . . . .	=	1½ imperial bushel.

Since January 1, 1887, the use of the French metric system is compulsory.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Don Luis L. Dominguez. Accredited May 8, 1886.

Secretary.—Florencio L. Dominguez.

There are Consular representatives at Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham] Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Falmouth, Glasgow (C.G.), Hull, Leeds, Leith, London (C.G.), Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Newport, Southampton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. W. A. C. Barrington. Appointed February 1896.

Secretary.—Edward Thornton.

Consul.—Ronald Bridgett.

There are Vice-Consuls at Buenos Ayres, Bahia Blanca, Concordia, Cordoba, La Plata, Parana, Rosario, and Santa Fé.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning the Argentine Republic.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. London.

Anuario de la Direccion General de Estadística. 2 vols. Buenos Aires.

Boletín mensual de estadística municipal de la ciudad de Buenos Aires.

Censo de la provincia de Santa Fé. 1887.

Censo municipal de la ciudad de Buenos Aires. 2 v. 1887.

Census Committee. Preliminary Reports for Census of 1895. Buenos Aires. 1896.

Datos trimestrales del comercio exterior de la República Argentina. Buenos Aires.

Estadística general del comercio exterior de la República Argentina. Annual. Buenos Aires.

Foreign Office Reports. Annual Series. London.

Handbook of the Argentine Republic, Bulletin No. 67 of the Bureau of the American Republics. Washington, 1892.

Higiene Pública, Anales de. Monthly. Buenos Aires.

Informe presentado á la Oficina de Estadística de Buenos Aires. Annual. Buenos Aires.

Informes del Delegado Argentino. 2 vols. Paris, 1890.

Informe sobre el estado de la educación comun, durante el Año de 1891. By Dr. Benjamin Zorrilla. Buenos Aires, 1898.

Informe sobre deuda pública, bancos, &c., por P. Agote. Año vii. Buenos Aires, 1896.

Instituto Geográfico Argentino, Boletín del. Buenos Aires.

L'Agriculture l'Élevage, l'Industrie, et le Commerce dans la Province de Buenos Aires in 1896. Buenos Aires, 1897.

La República Argentina en la Exposición Universal de Paris, 1889.

Ligeros apuntes sobre el clima de la República Argentina, por el Director de la oficina meteorológica Gualterio G. Davis. Buenos Aires, 1899.

Los presupuestos, los recursos y las leyes de impuestos de la nación, las 14 provincias y las principales municipalidades. Año de 1894. Buenos Aires, 1896.

Map of the Argentine Republic. With a short description of the country. Published by the Argentine Government Information Office.

Memoria del Ministerio del Interior de la República Argentina, presentada al Congreso nacional de 1896. 4. Buenos Aires, 1896.

Memoria presentada por el Ministro de Estado en el departamento de Hacienda al Congreso nacional de 1896. 4. Buenos Aires, 1896.

Message of the President of the Republic in opening the Session of the Argentine Congress, May, 1896. Buenos Ayres, 1896.

Registro estadístico de la Provincia de Buenos Aires. Fol. Buenos Aires, 1896.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Akers* (C. E.), Argentine, Patagonian and Chilian Sketches. 8. London, 1898.
- Aurignac* (Romain d'). Amérique du Sud. Trois ans chez les Argentins. 4. Paris, 1890.
- Bates* (H. W.), South America. London, 1892.
- Child* (Theodore), The Spanish American Republics. London, 1891.
- Crawford* (A.), Across the Pampas and the Andes. London, 1884.
- Diarcoux* (Emile), Buenos Aires, la Pampa et la Patagonie. Paris, 1878.
- Dodds* (J.), Records of the Scottish Settlers on the River Plate. Buenos Ayres, 1897.
- Dominguez* (L. L.), Historia Argentina. 4th edit. Buenos Ayres, 1870.
- Gibson* (H.), History and Present State of the Sheep-Breeding Industry in the Argentine Republic. London, 1898.
- Goodwin* (W.), Wheat Growing in the Argentine Republic. Liverpool, 1896.
- Hudson* (W. H.), Idle Days in Patagonia. London.
- König* (A.), A través de la Republica Argentina. Santiago, 1890.
- Martínez* (Alberto B.), El Presupuesto Nacional, Buenos Aires, 1890.
- Mitré* (Bartolomé), Historia de San Martín. 4 vols. 8. Paris and Buenos Aires, 1890.
- Mitré* (B.), The Emancipation of South America. A Condensed Translation, by W. Pilling, of The History of San Martín. London, 1893.
- Mulhall* (M. G. and E. T.), Handbook of the River Plate. London, 1893.
- Mulhall* (Mrs. M. G.), Between the Amazon and the Andes. London, 1894.
- Pas* (E. N.), and Mendonça (Manuel), Compte-Rendu de l'Exposition continentale de la République Argentine. Buenos Ayres, 1882.
- Pas Soldan* (Mariano Felipe), Geografía Argentina. Buenos Ayres, 1885.
- Report of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders. Appendix for 1896. London, 1897.
- Review of the River Plate. Weekly. Buenos Aires.
- Rumbold* (Sir H.), The Great Silver River. London, 1888.
- Saldías* (Adolfo), Rozas y su Epoca. 2nd ed. 5 vols. 8. Buenos Aires, 1892.
- Sarmiento* (Domingo Faustino), Life in the Argentine Republic in the Days of the Tyrants. Translated by Mrs. H. Mann. 8. London, 1868.
- Turner* (T. A.), Argentina and the Argentines. London, 1892.
- Vincent* (F.), Round and About South America. New York, 1890.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(ÖSTERREICHISCH-UNGARISCHE MONARCHIE.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Franz Josef I., Emperor of Austria, and King of Hungary ; born August 18, 1830 ; the son of Archduke Franz Karl, second son of the late Emperor Franz I. of Austria, and of Archduchess Sophie, Princess of Bavaria. Proclaimed Emperor of Austria after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., and the renunciation of the crown by his father, December 2, 1848 ; crowned King of Hungary, and took the oath on the Hungarian Constitution, June 8, 1867. Married April 24, 1854, to Empress *Elisabeth*, born December 24, 1837, the daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria.

Heir-Presumptive.—Archduke *Franz Ferdinand*, son of the late Archduke Karl Ludwig and Princess Annunciata, daughter of the late King Ferdinando II. of Naples.

Children of the Emperor.

I. Archduchess *Gisela*, born June 12, 1856 ; married April 20, 1873, to Prince Leopold, second son of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, born February 9, 1846.

II. Archduchess *Maria Valeria*, born April 22, 1868 ; married, July 31, 1890, to Franz Salvator, Archduke of Austria-Tuscany.

Grandchild of the Emperor.

Archduchess *Elisabeth*, born September 2, 1883, only child of the late Archduke *Rudolf*, Crown Prince, and Princess Stéphanie, second daughter of King Leopold II. of Belgium.

Brother of the Emperor.

Archduke *Ludwig Victor*, field-marshal-lieutenant in the imperial army ; born May 15, 1842.

Children of the Emperor's late Brother, the Archduke Karl Ludwig.

I. Franz Ferdinand, born December 18, 1863. II. Otto, born April 21, 1865 ; married October 2, 1886, to Princess Maria Josepha, born May 31, 1867, the daughter of the Prince Georg of Saxony ; offspring, Karl, born August 17, 1887 ; Maximilian, born April 13, 1895. III. Ferdinand Karl Ludwig, born December 27, 1868. IV. Margaret, born May 13, 1870 ; mar-

ried January 24, 1893, to Albert, Duke of Würthemberg. V. Maria, born July 31, 1876; installed abbes at Prague, October 19, 1895. VI. Elisabeth, born July 7, 1878.

The imperial family of Austria descend from Rudolf von Habsburg, a German count, born 1218, who was elected King of Germany in 1273. The male line died out in 1740 with Emperor Karl VI., whose only daughter, Maria Theresa, gave her hand (1736) to Duke Franz of Lorraine and Tuscany, afterwards Kaiser Franz I. of Germany, of the House of Lorraine, who thereby became the founder of the new line of Habsburg-Lorraine. Maria Theresa was succeeded, in 1780, by her son Joseph II., who, dying in 1790, left the crown to his brother Leopold II., at whose death, in 1792, his son Franz I. ascended the throne, who reigned till 1835, and, having been married four times, left a large family, the members of which and their descendants form the present Imperial House. Franz was the first sovereign who assumed the title of Emperor, or 'Kaiser,' of Austria, after having been compelled by Napoleon to renounce the imperial crown of Germany, for more than five centuries in the Habsburg family. The assumption of the title of Emperor of Austria took place on August 1, 1804. Franz I. was succeeded by his son, the Emperor Ferdinand I. (V. as King of Hungary), on whose abdication, Dec. 2, 1848, the crown fell to his nephew, the present Emperor-King Franz Josef I.

The present Emperor-King has a civil list of 9,300,000 florins: one moiety of this sum, 4,650,000 florins, is paid to him as Emperor of Austria, out of the revenues of Austria, and the other moiety as King of Hungary, out of the revenues of Hungary.

The following is a list (for the first centuries not complete) of the sovereigns of Austria (Dukes and Archdukes of Austria, from 1526 also Kings of Hungary and Bohemia, from 1804 Emperors of Austria), from the date of the ffeoffment of Dukes Albert I. and his brother Rudolf II. with the Duchy of Austria by his father, Emperor of Germany, Rudolf of Habsburg, founder of the dynasty:—

<i>House of Habsburg.</i>			
Albert I.	1282	Maximilian II.	1564
*Rudolf II.	1282	Rudolf V. (Rudolf II. of Ger-	
*Rudolf III.	1293	many)	1576
Friedrich (III. of Germany) .	1307	Matthias	1611
*Leopold I.	1314	Ferdinand II.	1619
*Albert II.	1314	Ferdinand III.	1637
*Rudolf IV.	1358	Leopold I.	1657
*Albert III.	1365	Joseph I.	1705
*Albert IV.	1395	Karl II. (VI. of Germany) .	1711
Albert V. (Albert II. of Ger-		*Maria Theresa	1740
many, King of Hungary and			
of Bohemia)	1404		
*Ladislaus (King of Hungary			
and of Bohemia)	1439		
Friedrich V. (Friedrich IV.			
of Germany)	1457		
Maximilian I.	1493		
Karl I. (Karl V. of Germany)	1519		
Ferdinand I.	1520		
		<i>House of Habsburg-Lorraine.</i>	
		Joseph II.	1780
		Leopold II.	1790
		Franz I. (Franz II. of Ger-	
		many)	1792
		*Ferdinand I.	1835
		*Franz Josef I.	1848

All except those marked with an asterisk likewise filled the throne of the Holy Roman Empire.

Constitution and Government.

WHOLE MONARCHY.

Since 1867 the provinces of the monarchy have been united as two States, politically, under the same dynasty, and having certain interests defined as common; but otherwise each has its own constitution, which is a limited monarchy.

Affairs common to the two parts of the monarchy are:— (1) Foreign affairs; (2) military and naval affairs, but excluding legislation concerning the army; (3) Finance. Certain other affairs are treated on similar principles: (1) Commercial affairs; (2) indirect taxation; (3) the coinage; (4) railways which concern the interests of both; (5) defence.

Transylvania has entered into legislative and administrative union with Hungary. Croatia-Slavonia possesses an autonomy as regards the internal administration of religion, instruction, justice and police.

The common head in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is the Emperor (Kaiser) of Austria and King of Hungary. The crown is hereditary in the Habsburg-Lothringen dynasty, passing by right of primogeniture and lineal succession to males and (on failure of males) to females. The monarch must be a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is styled 'His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty,' having a threefold title, 'Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and King of Hungary.'

The monarch exercises his legislative authority only with the co-operation and consent of the representative bodies, i.e. the Reichsrath, Reichstag, and the provincial Parliaments (Landtage). Legislation in affairs common to the Reichsrath and Reichstag is accomplished by means of Delegations (Delegationen). Of these there are two, each consisting of 60 members, of whom 20 are from each of the Upper Houses (the Austrian Herrenhaus and the Hungarian Magnatentafel), and 40 from each of the Lower Houses (the Austrian Abgeordnetenhaus and the Hungarian Repraesentantentafel). The members are appointed for one year. The Delegations are summoned annually by the Emperor, alternately at Vienna and Budapest. Their decisions are communicated reciprocally in writing; and if, after three such interchanges, they do not agree, then the 120 delegates meet together, and, without discussion, settle the matter by vote. The common Ministry is responsible to the Delegations, and Ministers may be impeached by them. Subject to the Delegations

are the three executive departments for common affairs. These are :—

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial House for the Whole Monarchy.—Count Agenor Maria Adam *Goluchowski*, Privy Councillor; born March 25, 1849.

2. The Ministry of War for the Whole Monarchy.—General *Edmund Edl. v. Kriehammer*, General of the Cavalry, Privy Councillor, Minister of War for the Whole Monarchy.

3. The Ministry of Finance for the Whole Monarchy.—Benjamin *de Kállay*, Privy Councillor, born December 22, 1839. Appointed Minister of Finance for the Whole Monarchy June 4, 1882.

The above Ministers are responsible for the discharge of their official functions to the Delegations.

AUSTRIA PROPER.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The political representation is twofold—(1) for all the Austrian provinces (Reichsrath); (2) for each separate province (Landtage).

The Reichsrath, or Parliament of the western part of the Monarchy, consists of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House (Herrenhaus) is formed, 1st, of the princes of the Imperial family who are of age, 21 in number in 1895; 2nd, of a number of nobles—67 in the present Reichsrath—possessing large landed property, in whose families by nomination of the Emperor the dignity is hereditary; 3rd, of cardinals, two in number, the archbishops, eight in number, and bishops, seven in number, who are of princely title inherent to their episcopal seat; and 4th, of any other life-members nominated by the Emperor, on account of being distinguished in art or science, or who have rendered signal services to Church or State—120 in 1895. The Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus) up to 1896 consisted of 353 members, elected, partly directly and partly indirectly, by the vote of all citizens who are 24 years of age and possessed of a small property or particular individual qualification; of these, 85 representing the landed proprietors, 118 the towns, 21 the chambers of trade and commerce, 129 the rural districts. The constituencies were divided into four classes: first, the rural districts, where the peasantry and small landholders are the electors; they choose a voter for every 500 inhabitants, these voters electing the representatives; secondly, the towns; thirdly, the chambers of commerce in the cities and large towns; and fourthly, the large landed proprietors, payers of from 50 to 250 florins taxes, according to the provinces in which their estates are situated. In this last class females in possession of their own property are entitled to vote. Under a law passed in 1882, the franchise was extended to all male persons in towns and rural districts paying direct taxes to the amount of 5 florins per annum; but there are voters who pay less taxes and some who pay none; in the latter case they must have a particular individual qualification. Further, by the law of June 14, 1896, 72 members are chosen by the whole body of electors, that is, all male citizens over 24 years of age not disqualified by any special cause. The total number of members is thus increased to 425, distributed as follows: Lower Austria 46,

or 1 for every 61,519 inhabitants; Upper Austria 20, or 1 for 40,242; Salzburg 6, or 1 for 29,694; Styria 27, or 1 for 48,749; Carinthia 10, or 1 for 36,458; Carniola 11, or 1 for 45,815; Trieste 5, or 1 for 32,290; Görz and Gradisca 5, or 1 for 44,542; Istria 5, or 1 for 64,692; Tyrol 21, or 1 for 38,557; Vorarlberg 4, or 1 for 30,191; Bohemia 110, or 1 for 54,441; Moravia 43, or 1 for 54,364; Silesia 12, or 1 for 52,625; Galicia 78, or 1 for 89,188; Bukowina 11, or 1 for 62,239; Dalmatia 11, or 1 for 50,474; Total 425, or 1 for 58,094. The duration of the Lower House of the Reichsrath is for the term of six years. Members of the Lower House receive 10 florins (16s. 8d.) for each day's attendance, with an indemnity for travelling expenses. In case of dissolution new elections must take place within six months. The Emperor nominates the president and vice-president of the Upper House of the Reichsrath, while those of the Lower House are elected by the members. It is incumbent upon the head of the State to assemble the Reichsrath annually. The rights which, in consequence of the diploma of Oct. 20, 1860, and the 'Patent' of Feb. 26, 1861, have been conferred upon the Reichsrath, are as follows:—1st, *Consent* to all laws relating to military duty; 2nd, *Co-operation* in the legislation on trade and commerce, customs, banking, posting, telegraph, and railway matters; 3rd, *Examination* of the estimates of the income and expenditure of the State; of the bills on taxation, public loans, and conversion of the funds; and general control of the public debt. At present the rights of the Reichsrath are fixed by the law of December 21, 1867. To give validity to bills passed by the Reichsrath, the consent of both Chambers is required, as well as the sanction of the head of the State. The members of both the Upper and the Lower House have the right to propose new laws on subjects within the competence of the Reichsrath.

The Ministry for Austria Proper, as constituted March 7, 1898, is as follows:—

1. President and Minister of the Interior.—Count *Thun-Hohenstein*.
2. Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Count *Bylandt-Reydt*.
3. Minister of Finance.—Herr *Kaizl*.
4. Minister of Agriculture.—Baron *Kast*.
5. Minister of Commerce and National Economy.—Dr. von *Bärenreither*.
6. Minister of National Defence (*Landesvertheidigung*).—Field-marshal Count *Zeno von Welsersheimb*.
7. Minister of Justice.—Dr. *Edler von Ruber*.
8. Minister for Railways.—Dr. *Ritter von Wittek*. Without Portfolio.—Herr *Janderjevics*.

The responsibility of Ministers for acts committed in the discharge of their official functions was established by a bill which received the sanction of the Emperor on July 25, 1867.

II. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Provincial Diets are competent to legislate in all matters not expressly reserved for the Reichsrath. They have control over local representative bodies, and the regulation of affairs affecting taxation, the cultivation of the soil, educational, ecclesiastical, and charitable institutions and public works. In Tyrol and Vorarlberg they have the regulation of the defence of the province, and consent to the employment of the local militia (*Landeschützen*) beyond the province. Each Provincial Diet consists of one assembly, composed (1) of the archbishop and bishops of the Roman Catholic and Oriental Greek Churches; (2) the rectors of Universities; (3) the representatives of great estates, elected by all landowners paying land taxes of not less than 50, 100, 200, or 250 florins, according to the provinces in which their estates are situated; (4) the representatives of towns, elected by those citizens who possess municipal rights or pay a certain amount of direct taxation; (5) the representatives of boards of commerce or trade guilds, chosen by the respective members; (6) representatives of the rural communes, elected by deputies called 'Wahlmänner,' returned by all inhabitants who pay a small amount of direct taxation.

The strength of the seventeen separate Diets is shown in the following table:—

	No. of Members		No. of Members
Lower Austria	78	Tyrol	68
Upper Austria	50	Vorarlberg	21
Salzburg	26	Bohemia	242
Steiermark (Styria)	63	Moravia	100
Carinthia	37	Silesia	31
Carniola	37	Galicia	151
Trieste and district	54	Bukowina	31
Görz and Gradiska	22	Dalmatia	43
Istria	33		

The deputies to the Provincial Diets are elected for six years. The Diets are summoned annually.

The Provincial Council is an executive body composed of the president of the Diet and other members elected.

III. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each commune has a council to deliberate and decide, and a committee to administer all its affairs. The members of the council are elected for three (in Galicia for six) years. All who have a vote are eligible if of age. In the towns with special statutes a corporation takes the place of the communal committee.

District representative bodies are, in Styria (Steiermark), Bohemia, and Galicia, interposed between the communal bodies and Provincial Diets. They deliberate and decide on all affairs affecting the interests of the district (*Bezirk*). They consist of the representatives (1) of great estates, (2) of the most highly taxed industries and trades, (3) of the towns and markets, (4) of the rural communes (*Landgemeinden*). Members are elected for three years, in Galicia for six. A committee of this body (called the *Bezirksausschuss*) administers the affairs of the district.

HUNGARY.

I. CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution of the eastern part of the monarchy, or the kingdom of Hungary, including Hungary Proper, Croatia-Slavonia, and Transylvania, dates from the foundation of the kingdom, about 891. The first charter or constitutional code is the 'Bulla Aurea' of King Andrew II., granted in 1222, which defined the form of government as an aristocratic monarchy. The Hungarian Constitution has been repeatedly suspended and partially disregarded, until, at the end of the armed struggle of 1849, it was decreed to be forfeited by the nation. This decree was repealed in 1860; and the present sovereign, on June 8, 1867, swore to maintain the Constitution, and was crowned King of Hungary.

The Hungarian Reichstag (Országgyűlés) has legislative authority for Hungary, and for Croatia and Slavonia in matters which concern these provinces in common with Hungary. It consists of an Upper House (Főrendiház) and a Lower House (Képviselőház).

The House of Magnates, reformed by an Act passed in 1885, now includes all hereditary peers who pay 3,000 fl. a year land tax; 41 archbishops, bishops, and other dignitaries of the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches; 11 ecclesiastical and lay representatives of the Protestant Confessions; 84 life peers appointed by the Crown; 17 members *ex officio*, being State dignitaries and high judges; 3 delegates of Croatia-Slavonia; and lastly, the archdukes who have attained their majority. In the session of 1895 the number of archdukes was 19, and there were 181 hereditary peers holding the property qualification.

The Lower House or House of Representatives of Hungary is composed of representatives of the nation, elected by the vote of all male citizens, of 20 years of age, who pay a small direct tax on house property or land, or on an income varying with occupation; but in all cases very low. Certain large classes—professional, scientific, learned, and others—are entitled to vote without other qualifications. The number of the electorate, according to the last returns, was 821,241, or 1 in 18 of the population. New elections must take place every five years. By the electoral law in force in the session of 1895, the House of Representatives consisted of 453 members, of whom 413 were deputies of Hungarian towns and districts, and 40 delegates of Croatia and Slavonia.

Members of the Lower House receive 2,400 florins (200*l.*) a year, with an allowance of 800 florins (66*l.* 13*s.*) for house rent, and they travel by State and other railways at reduced rates.

The Reichstag is summoned annually by the King at Budapest. The language of the Reichstag is Hungarian; but the representatives of Croatia and Slavonia may speak their own language.

The executive of the kingdom is in a responsible ministry, consisting (January 1895) of a president and nine departments, namely:—

The Presidency of the Council.—Baron Desiderius *Bánffy*; appointed January 15, 1895.

1. The Ministry of Finance.—Dr. Ladislaus de *Lukács*; appointed January 15, 1895.

2. The Ministry of National Defence (Honved).—Baron Géza *Fejérváry*; appointed October 28, 1884.

3. The Ministry near the King's person (*ad latus*).—Baron Desiderius *Bánffy* (*ad interim*).

4. The Ministry of the Interior.—Desiderius de *Perczel*; appointed January 15, 1895.

5. The Ministry of Education and of Public Worship.—Dr. Julius de *Wlassics* ; appointed January 15, 1895.

6. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. Alexander *Erdélyi* ; appointed January 15, 1895.

7. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce.—Baron Ernest de *Daniel* ; appointed January 15, 1895.

8. The Ministry of Agriculture.—Dr. Ignatius de *Darányi* ; appointed November 2, 1895.

9. The Minister for Croatia and Slavonia.—*Emerich de Josipovich* ; appointed August 23, 1889.

The Croatian-Slavonian Provincial Diet, meeting annually at Agram (Landtag), consists of 90 members, elected for five years, representing 21 town districts and 69 rural districts, and of members (not more than one-third) with *Virilstimmen*. The electors must have a low property qualification, be of certain professions, or pay a small tax. Members with *Virilstimmen* are certain ecclesiastical and political dignitaries, and the members of certain noble families (Magnaten) possessing the right by inheritance or by royal nomination. They must pay at least 1,000 fl. of land or property tax.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

In Hungary a distinction is observed between communes (Gemeinde), which are large or small, or may be townships with regular magistrates, and municipalities (Munizipien), which are regarded as communes of a higher order. The communal electoral right is possessed by every inhabitant over twenty years of age who for two years has paid the State tax. The representative body is composed half of members elected for six years, and half of persons who pay the highest taxes. The committee consists of members appointed, in the towns for six years, in the rural communes for three years, with officials appointed for life. The counties and towns invested with similar rights are independent municipalities. Each has its council constituted similarly to the representative body of the communes ; but members are elected for ten years. All electors for the Reichstag are qualified to vote. In Budapest they must be able to read and write. The executive is in the hands of the official body of the municipality, who sit and vote with the council (Ausschuss).

In Croatia and Slavonia each county has an assembly (Komitats-Skuptschina) similar to the Hungarian local representative bodies. The electoral qualification is the same as for the Diet (Landtag). The municipalities within the county (except Agram and Essek) send delegates, and the higher county officials also sit and vote. In the rural communes the representative body is the council, elected for three years ; in the towns for four years. In the former the executive is in the hands of the magistrates ; in the latter, of the municipal council.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The Austrian dominions—exclusive of the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which have been under the administration of Austria-Hungary since 1878, but have not as yet been formally incorporated with it—have an area of 622,310 square kilometres, or 240,942 English square miles, with a population at the census of December 31, 1890, of 41,231,342, or 171 per square mile.

The following is the civil population of Austria-Hungary at the three last censuses :—

—	Population	Absolute increase	Yearly increase per cent.
Austria			
1869	20,217,531	1,993,031	0·87
1880	21,981,821	1,764,290	0·76
1890	23,707,906	1,726,085	0·76
Hungary¹			
1869	15,417,327	1,648,814	0·91
1880	15,642,102	224,775	0·13
1890	17,349,398	1,707,196	1·09

¹ Including Croatia and Slavonia.

The following table gives the area, and total number of inhabitants (civil and military), of the various provinces of the Monarchy, after the returns of the censuses of December 31, 1880 and 1890 :—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Dec. 31, 1880	Population, Dec. 31, 1890			Popula- tion per sq. mile, 1890
			Male	Female	Total	
<i>Austria Proper :</i>						
Lower Austria . . .	7,654	2,330,621	1,307,913	1,353,886	2,661,799	347
Upper Austria . . .	4,631	759,620	388,762	397,069	785,831	169
Salzburg	2,767	163,570	85,948	87,562	173,510	62
Styria	8,670	1,213,597	635,967	646,741	1,282,708	148
Carinthia	4,005	348,730	176,473	184,535	361,008	91
Carniola	3,856	481,243	233,011	260,947	493,958	129
Coast land	3,034	647,934	351,844	343,540	695,384	228
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	11,324	912,549	454,769	474,000	928,769	82
Bohemia	20,060	5,640,819	2,821,989	3,021,105	5,843,094	291
Moravia	8,583	2,153,407	1,087,340	1,189,530	2,276,870	264
Silesia	1,987	505,475	283,908	316,741	600,649	305
Galicia	30,307	5,968,907	3,260,433	3,347,383	6,607,816	218
Bukowina	4,035	571,671	324,469	322,122	646,591	160
Dalmatia	4,940	476,101	266,303	261,123	527,426	106
Total, Austria	115,903	22,144,244	11,689,129	12,206,284	23,895,413	206
<i>Kingdom of Hungary :</i>						
Hungary (including Transylvania) . . .	108,258	13,812,446	7,548,758	7,683,401	15,232,159	139
Croatia and Slavonia .	16,773	1,905,295	1,104,322	1,096,655	2,200,977	130
Town of Fiume . . .	8	21,634	14,891	15,446	30,337	3,025
Total, Hungary	125,039	15,739,375	8,667,971	8,795,502	17,468,473	139
Total, Austria- Hungary	240,942	37,883,619	20,357,100	21,001,786	41,353,886	171

The ethnical elements of the population on the basis of language was as follows in 1890 :—

	Austria 1890	Hungary 1890		Austria 1890	Hungary 1890
German	8,461,580	2,107,177	Servian & Croatian	644,926	2,604,260
Bohemian, Moravian, and Slovak	5,472,871	1,910,279	Italian and Ladin	675,805	—
Polish	3,719,282	—	Roumanian	209,110	2,591,905
Ruthenian	3,105,221	388,892	Magyar	8,139	7,426,730
Slovene	1,176,672	94,679	Gipsies	—	82,256
			Others	—	94,679

There were 193,710 foreign residents in Austria at the end of 1890, of whom 103,433 were Germans, 46,312 Italians, 18,149 Russians, 2,384 Turks, 6,777 Swiss, 2,261 British, 2,726 French, 1,729 Americans. These are exclusive of Hungarians, of whom there were 228,647.

In Austria, in 1890, the population, according to occupations, was as follows:—

Nature of Occupation	Masters, &c.	Employed	Members of families, &c.	Total
Agriculture, forestry, &c.	2,006,764	6,462,459	4,832,156	13,351,379
Mining, smelting, &c.	65,422	457,181	718,094	1,240,697
Machine making	20,938	58,802	112,612	190,352
Building	35,926	257,653	445,533	739,112
Textile industries	43,061	405,201	362,868	811,070
Foods and drinks	132,212	325,499	550,132	1,007,843
Clothing	218,706	385,111	551,160	1,154,983
Other industries	81,042	395,603	534,208	1,011,453
Banking, insurance, &c.	2,372	13,573	31,713	47,678
Trade	292,285	340,874	849,395	1,482,454
Transport	19,920	143,509	389,212	585,181
Active army	—	187,507	24,126	211,633
State officials	40,615	222,929	433,019	696,563
Other occupations	20,841	27,644	60,312	108,717
Rentiers, &c.	551,159	12,562	325,680	889,381
In institutions, &c.	241,084	—	—	241,084
Without occupation	69,773	—	53,960	125,753
Total	3,842,640	9,726,647	10,326,126	23,897,413

Of the total population of Hungary in 1890 there were:—

	Earning	Supported	Total
In occupations connected with learning	123,663	291,476	420,139
Servants in occupations connected with learning	36,426	70,506	106,932
Agriculture, forestry, &c.	4,474,653	6,410,791	10,905,444
Mining industry and communications	1,210,473	1,719,716	2,960,189
Pensioners' Assistants	129,362	104,334	273,696
Day labourers	1,242,284	1,196,155	2,438,439
Soldiers, gendarmerie	114,393	17,205	131,598
Other occupations	44,381	52,261	96,592
Unknown occupations	9,329	81,918	91,247
Supported by the Government	—	69,515	69,515
Total	7,389,914	10,073,877	17,463,791

In Hungary in 1890 there were 891,072 proprietors of farms, 101,491 tenant farmers, 580,217 farm servants, 334,846 day labourers, 1,619,128 domestic servants, while 11,686 were employed in other ways in agricultural operations. The total population of Hungary in 1890 consisted of: males, supporting, 5,354,341; supported, 3,199,441; females, supporting, 1,921,180; supported, 6,879,436. The town population of Hungary in 1890 numbered 2,636,589.

Practically belonging to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, though not incorporated with it by any treaty, is the small principality of Liechtenstein, enclosed in the Austrian province of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, with an area of 70 English square miles and a population in 1886 of 9,593 (4,897 males and 4,696 females), nearly all Roman Catholics. The inhabitants of the principality pay no taxes, nor are they liable to military service. The public debt amounts to 35,000 Austrian florins.

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The following table exhibits, for the civil population, the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births, in both Austria Proper and the lands of the Hungarian Crown, for a quinquennial period, according to the latest official returns:—

Austria Proper.

Year	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Living Births
1892	897,290	26,712	135,032	187,707	693,421	177,857
1893	951,015	27,595	138,280	193,235	660,081	263,339
1894	928,739	27,341	138,573	194,233	682,805	218,593
1895	968,560	27,376	141,551	199,761	681,899	259,285
1896	974,903	27,686	—	198,554	657,153	290,064

The rate of illegitimacy varies from 42 per cent. in Carinthia, 28 in Salzburg, 27 in Lower Austria, 24 in Styria, 19 in Upper Austria, to 3·2 per cent. in Dalmatia.

*Hungary.*¹

Year	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1892	728,140	15,726	62,889	162,644	633,971	94,169
1893	774,328	16,307	64,979	166,483	570,781	203,547
1894	761,607	16,827	65,756	166,033	563,558	198,049
1895	774,439	17,736	65,980	153,900	538,768	218,935
1896	760,854	17,924	65,412	147,477	530,368	212,562

The percentage of stillborn to total births in Hungary is 2·2. The rate of illegitimacy is 8·5 per cent. of the whole—considerably less than in Austria.

¹ Including Croatia, Slavonia, and Fiume.

The following are the emigration statistics of Austria-Hungary for five years :—

Year	Total Emigrants	To N. America	To Argentine	To Brazil
1891	78,524	70,711	268	4,246
1892	74,947	69,930	552	574
1893	65,544	65,878	685	2,737
1894	25,566	22,965	440	754
1895	66,101	50,951	549	10,511

According to United States statistics : the immigrants into the United States comprised in 1895, 18,256 Austrians and 15,206 Hungarians ; in 1896, 34,196 Austrians and 30,898 Hungarians ; in 1897, 18,006 Austrians and 15,025 Hungarians.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following were the populations of the principal towns on December 31, 1890 :—

AUSTRIA :—		Krakau	76,025	Laibach	30,691
Vienna	1,364,548	Czernowitz	57,403	Kolomea	30,160
Prague	184,109	Pilsen	50,693	Budweis	28,730
Trieste	158,344	Linz	47,560	Salzburg	27,741
Lemberg	128,419	Pola	39,273	Tarnopol	26,097
Graz	113,540	Przemysl	35,619	Wiener-Neustadt	25,324
Briinn	95,342	Reichenberg	31,033	Aussig	24,083
HUNGARY :—					
Budapest	506,884	Fünfkirchen	33,780		
Szegedin	87,210	Klausenburg	32,729		
Maria-Theresiopol	72,683	Makó	32,725		
Debreczin	56,996	Békés-Csaba	32,244		
Hód-Mező-Vásárhely	55,483	Szertes	30,758		
Pressburg	52,444	Kronstadt	30,724		
Kecskemét	48,234	Miskolcz	30,444		
Arad	41,945	Félegyháza	30,406		
Temesvár	39,850	Kaschau	29,196		
Grosswardein	38,219	Fiume	29,001		
Agram	37,369				

Religion.

In Austria the relation of the State to the religious bodies is regulated by the statutes of December 21, 1867, and of May 25, 1868. In these the leading principle is religious liberty, the independence of the Church as regards the State, saving the rights of the sovereign arising from ecclesiastical dignity. Full liberty of faith and conscience is secured, and the enjoyment of civil and political rights is independent of religious profession. Every religious body legally recognised has the right of ordinary public worship, the management of its own affairs, and the undisturbed

possession of its premises, endowments, and funds for the purposes of worship, instruction, or charity. Recognised religious bodies in Austria are:—The Roman Catholic, Old Catholic, Greek-Oriental, Evangelical (Augsburg or Lutheran, and Helvetian or Reformed), the Evangelical Brotherhood, the Gregorian-Armenian, and the Jewish. The Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs will grant legal recognition to any religious bodies if their doctrine, worship, constitution, and designation contain nothing illegal or immoral (Statute of May 20, 1874).

In Hungary there is perfect equality among all legally recognised religions. These are:—The Roman Catholic, the Evangelical (Augsburg and Helvetian), the Greek-Oriental, the Gregorian-Armenian, the Unitarian, and the Jewish. Each has the independent administration of its own affairs.

The following figures relate to 1890 and 1896:—

—	Austria, 1890	Hungary, 1896
Priests, secular:—		
Roman Catholic Church	16,468	5,464
Greek Catholic Church	2,582	2,463
Greek Oriental Church	564	2,494
Members of orders:—		
Male	7,770.	2,162
Female	13,554	2,883
Protestant clergy	267	3,912
Jewish clergy	—	815

The following table gives the division of the population according to religion on the basis of the census of 1890 for Austria and Hungary.

	Austria, 1890		Hungary, 1890	
	In 1,000's	per cent. of pop.	In 1,000's	per cent. of pop.
Roman Catholics	18,934	79·2	8,820	50·84
Greek Catholics	2,814	11·8	1,668	9·61
Armenian Catholics	3	—	—	—
Old Catholics	8	—	—	—
Greek Oriental	545	2·4	2,632	15·17
Armenian Oriental	1	—	—	—
Evangelical	436	1·8	3,430	19·77
Unitarian	—	—	61	0·36
Other Christian sects	6	—	—	—
Jews	1,143	4·8	725	4·18
Others	5	—	12	0·07
Total	23,895	100·0	17,348	100·00

Instruction.

The educational organisation of Austria-Hungary comprises:—

- (1) Elementary schools; (2) Gymnasias and Realschulen; (3) Universities and colleges; (4) Technical high schools; and (5) Schools for special subjects.

The progress of elementary education in Austria and in Hungary between the census of 1880 and that of 1890 is shown in the following statement:—

Population	Austria		Hungary	
	1880	1890	1880	1890
Read and write . . .	10,930,099	13,258,452	5,389,190	7,326,372
Read only	1,345,781	1,031,624	911,557	557,854
Neither read nor write .	9,858,364	9,605,337	9,341,355	9,465,172
	22,134,244	23,895,413	15,642,102	17,349,398

The erection of elementary schools is incumbent on the school districts. In both Austria and Hungary compulsory attendance begins with the completion of the sixth year; in Croatia and Slavonia, of the seventh; and continues in Austria generally, till the completion of the fourteenth; but in Istria, Galicia, and Dalmatia, as also in Hungary, till the completion of the twelfth (Bukowina, thirteenth) year. Of these schools there are in Austria two grades; in Hungary, three.

In the elementary schools in Austria the subjects taught are religion, reading, writing, language (Unterrichts-Sprache), arithmetic with elementary geometry, some branches of natural history and physics, geography, history, drawing, singing, gymnastics; to girls, domestic duties. The cost of erecting and maintaining elementary and burgh schools, and the payment of the teaching staff, are defrayed in different ways in different places; but the expense always falls ultimately on the communes or the land. In only a few special cases are elementary schools supported by the State.

The following figures show the latest statistics of school attendance, and the number of training colleges:—

—	Elementary Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Children of School Age	Training Colleges
Austria (1895) . . .	19,277	69,778	3,378,832	3,372,695	87
Hungary (1896) . . .	18,235	29,124	2,534,629	3,256,241	70

In Hungary there were besides, 729 institutions for the care of young children, 89 'humanistic' schools, and 30 prison schools with a total attendance of 70,283.

The Gymnasias and Realschulen are schools whose practical purpose consists especially in the preparation they supply for the universities and technical high schools. The curriculum of the former extends over eight years; of the latter, over seven. They are, so far as they are public, maintained by the State, by separate provinces, by the larger communes, or (in the case of confessional schools) by ecclesiastical foundations, &c., eventually with a subvention from

the State. Private middle schools are included in the following table; these are under the same regulations as public schools:—

	Gymnasia			Realschulen		
	No.	Teachers	Pupils	No.	Teachers	Pupils
Austria (1895)	181	3,746	56,152	80	1,610	23,600
Hungary (1896)	165	2,627	45,428	42	706	11,527
Monarchy	346	6,373	101,580	122	2,316	35,127

In Austria-Hungary there are eleven universities maintained by the State, each comprising four faculties—viz. theology, law, medicine, philosophy. In some of the smaller, however, the faculty of medicine, and in some that of theology, is absent.

Universities	Professors, &c.	Students	Universities	Professors, &c.	Students
Austria (1895):			Czernowitz	39	371
Vienna	429	5,459	Total (Austria)	1,262	14,411
Prague { German	160	1,192			
{ Bohemian	163	2,451	Hungary (1896):		
Graz	140	1,369	Budapest	222	4,407
Cracow	139	1,230	Klausenburg	82	702
Lemberg	80	1,413	Agram	54	406
Innsbruck	112	926	Total (Hungary)	358	5,515

In addition to the universities there are in Austria 46 theological colleges,—viz.: 42 Roman Catholic, 1 Greek Catholic, 1 Armenian Catholic, 1 Greek Oriental, and 1 Protestant, with a total of 2,098 students; in Hungary 53 theological colleges—viz.: 38 Catholic, 3 Greek Oriental, 10 Protestant, and 1 Jewish, with a total of 1,485 students. In Hungary there are 25 State law schools and 46 Confessional with 1,119 students.

There are seven Government technical high schools for various branches of engineering and technical chemistry, and a high school for agriculture in Vienna. In 1895 the numbers were:—

	Teachers	Students		Teachers	Students
Vienna	95	1,126	Graz	52	191
Budapest	60	1,136	Lemberg	59	242
Prague { German	47	301	Brünn	43	226
{ Bohemian	72	606	Vienna	48	243

There are besides 3,131 special technical institutes in Austria and 449 in Hungary, training in agriculture, industries of all kinds, art, music, mining, commerce, &c., with 182,132 students in Austria proper.

Included in these (1895) were 166 commercial schools in Austria and 98 in Hungary; 891 industrial schools in Austria and 265 in Hungary; 116 agricultural and forestry schools in Austria and 39 in Hungary; 6 lower schools of mining, 3 nautical schools, and 8 veterinary schools in Austria; 9 art schools in Hungary, and 554 music schools in Austria.

In Hungary, by the Trade Law of 1884, every commune, where there are 50 or more apprentices, is bound to provide special instruction. The first schools were established in Budapest in 1887, and numbered 12, with 125

teachers and 5,173 pupils. In 1888 the numbers were 16 schools, 151 teachers, and 6,459 pupils. In the other towns and countries of Hungary there were 229 schools for apprentices, with 1,237 teachers and 38,081 pupils.

In 1896, 2,386 periodicals of various kinds were published in Austria, 2,110 being daily papers. Of the whole, 1,539 were in German, 449 in Cech, the rest being in Polish, Slovenian, Ruthenian, Italian, Hebrew, &c. In Hungary (1896) there were 1,080 (833 Hungarian, 108 German, 74 Croatian).

In Hungary (1896) of 3,256,241 children, 2,534,629 attended school; the number at elementary schools was 1,869,487; at repetition schools, 505,908; at higher city schools, 43,622. Of the school children, 1,256,680 were Magyar. Of the 18,235 schools, 9,832 were Magyar; 3,703 Magyar with another language; 446 German; 707 Slavonian; 2,292 Rumanian; 1,443 Croatian; other languages 211. The number of teachers was 29,124

In 7,450 of the public elementary schools in Austria (1895) the language used was German; in 4,727 Czech (mainly in Bohemia and Moravia); and in 4,823, other Slav dialects; 802 Italian, 104 Roumanian, 3 Magyar; and in 385 more than one language. According to official statistics, 89.6 per cent. of the children of school age were attending school in Austria in 1895.

Justice and Crime.

In Austria the ordinary judicial authorities are:—

(1) The Supreme Court of Justice and Court of Cassation (Oberste Gerichts- und Kassationshof) in Vienna. (2) The higher provincial courts (Oberlandesgerichte). (3) The provincial and district courts (Landes- und Kreisgerichte), and, in connection with these, the jury courts (Geschworenengerichte). (4) The county courts (Bezirksgerichte). Of these, the third and fourth groups are courts of first instance; the second group consists of courts of second instance. Courts of *first* instance act as courts of inquiry and have summary jurisdiction. Courts of second instance are courts of appeal from the lower courts, and have the supervision of the criminal courts in their jurisdiction. The jury courts try certain cases where severe penalties are involved, political offences, and press offences. The county courts exercise jurisdiction in cases of misdemeanour in the counties, and co-operate in preliminary proceedings regarding crime.

There are in all for Austria 68 provincial and 930 county or district courts.

There exist also special courts for commercial, revenue, military, and other matters.

In case of conflict between different authorities the Imperial Court (Reichsgericht) in Vienna has power to decide.

For Hungary with Fiume the judicial authorities are:—The Royal Court (Kuria) in Budapest, of the highest instance in all civil and criminal matters; 11 Royal Courts of Justice, of second instance. As courts of first instance, 65 courts (Gerichtshöfe), with collegiate judgeships; 384 county courts (Bezirksgerichte), with single judges; 10 jury courts (Geschworenengerichte), for press offences, besides an army special court.

Convictions	Austria			Hungary, with Croatia		
	1892	1893	1894	1894	1895	1896
Of crimes	30,867	28,498	30,133	10,198	10,163	10,576
Of less serious offences	5,624	5,562	6,985	75,846	75,428	78,758
Of misdemeanours	541,742	526,433	525,782	—	—	—
Number of prisoners in penal establishments at end of year:						
Males	9,151	9,073	8,994	—	—	—
Females	1,316	1,258	1,276	—	—	—

There are 16 penal establishments in Austria for males, and 6 for females.

Pauperism.

The right to poor relief is defined by an imperial statute, but the regulations for the apportionment of the cost are made by the separate provinces, and are consequently very various. The funds first available are those of the public institutions for the poor (Armeninstitutionen), derived from endowments, voluntary contributions, the poor's third of the property left by intestate secular priests, and certain percentages on the proceeds of voluntary sales. In some provinces the poor's funds are augmented from other sources, e.g. theatre money (Spectakelgelder), hunting licences, dog certificates, and in some large towns percentages on legacies over a fixed amount. When, in any given case, these funds are exhausted, the commune of origin (Heimatgemeinde) must make provision. Those who are wholly or partially unfit for work may be provided for in such manner as the commune judges propose. Besides poor's houses and money relief, there exists in many provinces, by custom or by constitutional rule, the practice of assigning the poor—in respect of board and lodging—to each of the resident householders in fixed succession.

In some provinces unions (Verbände) have been formed by statute to undertake certain burdens as to poor relief. By the erection of houses for forwarding vagrants to their proper communes (Schubstationen) a great step was taken towards the suppression of begging and vagrancy.

The following table shows the number of offices for the poor (Armeninstitutione) in Austria during five years, the number of persons relieved by them, and the amount distributed:—

Year	Institutes	Persons relieved	Distributed
			Florins
1890	11,058	297,915	4,750,349
1891	11,351	310,645	4,984,938
1892	11,878	321,594	5,062,415
1893	11,949	251,145	5,550,560
1894	12,962	259,929	5,312,151

Besides these there were, in 1894, 1,109 *crèches*, Kindergartens, &c., with 123,868 children, 198 orphanages, &c., with 13,229 children, and 1,862 poor-houses (Versorgungs-Anstalten), with 44,228 inmates. The expenditure for the poor-houses alone was 3,153,264 florins, or 0.20 florin per head, per day.

Finance.

There are three distinct budgets: the first, that of the Delegations, for the whole monarchy; the second, that of the Reichsrath, for Austria; and the third, that of the Hungarian Diet, for the Kingdom of Hungary.

I. WHOLE MONARCHY.

The cost of the administration of common affairs is borne by both halves of the monarchy in a proportion agreed on from time to time by the Reichsrath and Reichstag, and sanctioned by the

Emperor. The agreement (*Ausgleich*), which requires to be renewed every ten years, expired in 1897 without a fresh understanding having been reached. By the old arrangement which, in the meantime, continues in force, the net proceeds of the common customs are deducted from the amount required; then 2 per cent. of the remainder is debited to Hungary; and, lastly, of this remainder 70 per cent. is paid by Austria, and 30 per cent. by Hungary. A common loan may be taken, and the floating debt, consisting of bills, is guaranteed jointly by both. The other debts are not regarded as common; but Hungary pays, on account of ordinary debt contracted before 1868, a yearly sum of 30,312,920 florins.

The following table shows the expenditure, and the sources from which the revenue was obtained, in thousands of florins, for the years indicated, those for 1895, 1896, and 1897 being the sanctioned estimates:—

	Years							
	1880	1890	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
Expenditure	115,760	140,910	148,733	149,432	153,578	149,378	156,291	157,843
Revenue from customs	4,908	41,528	47,283	54,956	57,695	47,540	49,047	50,573
Proportional contribution of both parts of the monarchy:—								
Contribution of								
Austria	76,044	68,175	69,389	64,810	67,813	69,862	71,723	73,587
Hungary	34,808	31,206	31,761	29,665	31,070	31,978	32,829	33,683

The budget estimates for the 'common affairs of the monarchy' were as follows for the year 1898:—

Sources of Revenue	Florins	Sources of Revenue	Florins
Foreign Affairs	132,000	Hungary's 2 per cent.	2,095,737
War and Marine	2,660,372	Austria's quota	71,883,785
Finance	5,967	Hungary's quota	80,807,336
Board of Control	938		
Surplus from customs	53,598,890	Total	161,185,025

Branches of Expenditure	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
	Florins	Florins	Florins
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	4,067,500	77,400	4,144,900
Ministry of War { Army	128,194,793	11,980,407	140,175,200
Marine	10,663,060	3,918,200	14,581,260
Ministry of Finance	2,134,307	11,900	2,146,207
Board of Control	137,458	—	137,458
Total	145,197,118	15,987,907	161,185,025

For the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina for 1897 the expenditure is estimated at 18,165,680 florins, and revenue 18,087,103 florins.

II. AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The following table shows the expenditure and revenue of Austria and Hungary in thousands of florins:—

	1880	1890	1892	1893	1894	1895
AUSTRIA.						
<i>Expenditure:—</i>						
Total in cash .	432,075	559,598	610,666	629,813	691,932	743,670
„ in bills .	41,303	88,457	125,535	420,210	27,651	65,715
Total .	473,378	648,055	736,201	1,050,023	719,583	809,385
<i>Revenue:—</i>						
Total in cash .	445,935	582,163	617,697	659,163	688,050	759,544
„ in bills .	37,428	88,457	125,535	399,181	24,684	67,850
Total .	483,363	670,620	743,232	1,058,344	712,734	827,394
HUNGARY.						
<i>Expenditure:—</i>						
Ordinary .	272,981	323,796	381,031	435,867	929,092	445,967
Transitory .	7,551	39,789	82,790 ¹	547,079 ¹	37,694	15,795
Investments .	6,508	18,629	24,193	36,141	31,109	47,261
Extraordinary expenditure	2,609	4,688	6,931	6,543	6,623	6,920
Total .	289,649	386,902	494,947	1,025,630	504,513	515,943
<i>Revenue:—</i>						
Ordinary .	214,822	373,223	466,016	475,235	477,408	500,574
Transitory .	17,529	43,950	99,218 ¹	558,951 ¹	53,702	17,625
Extraordinary	84					
Total .	262,435	420,173	565,234	1,034,186	531,110	518,458

¹ Increase due to special financial operations.

Austria Proper.—The revenue and expenditure were given as follows in the sanctioned estimates for the year 1898 as compared with those for 1897 :—

Sources of Revenue	1897	1898
	Gulden	Gulden
Reichsrath and Council of Ministers	813,485	791,800
Ministry of Interior	1,227,743	1,379,996
Ministry of Defence	394,126	408,679
Ministry of Worship and Instruction	6,769,983	6,851,733
Ministry of Finance	496,256,436	518,889,842
Ministry of Commerce	50,217,990	52,452,150
Ministry of Railways	113,806,260	118,829,800
Ministry of Agriculture	14,850,287	14,572,718
Ministry of Justice	1,048,279	1,073,231
Pensions, subventions, &c.	1,575,423	1,575,597
State debt	3,022,684	1,059,136
Various	150,000	1,016,100
Total	690,030,996	719,900,282
<i>Branches of Expenditure :</i>		
Imperial household	4,650,000	4,650,000
Imperial Cabinet Chancery	79,500	76,864
Reichsrath and Council of Ministers	2,657,891	2,636,283
Supreme Court	22,725	23,300
Contribution to common expenditure	119,132,680	122,656,440
Ministry of Interior	24,510,875	26,623,441
Ministry of Defence	23,094,170	24,072,681
Ministry of Worship and Instruction	27,920,665	29,177,140
Ministry of Finance	103,846,677	112,651,806
Ministry of Commerce	47,326,304	49,445,049
Ministry of Railways	93,974,710	96,525,500
Ministry of Agriculture	13,860,174	13,588,231
Ministry of Justice	25,036,808	28,065,087
Board of Control	175,200	176,600
Pensions, subventions, &c.	30,029,530	29,348,305
State debt	163,137,859	170,553,910
Management of debt	666,490	650,190
Total	690,122,258	715,920,827

Hungary.—The budget estimates for the year 1898 give the sources of revenue and branches of expenditure as follows :—

REVENUE.			Florins
Ordinary revenue :	Florins		
State debts	2,298,231	Ministry of National	
Ministry <i>ad latus</i>	800	Defence	367,041
„ of the Interior	1,487,855		
„ „ Finance	308,841,770	Total of ordinary	
„ „ Commerce	138,325,269	revenue	470,605,451
„ „ Agriculture	16,781,727	Transitory revenue	27,710,840
„ „ Instruction			
and Public Worship	1,706,795	Grand total	498,316,291
Ministry of Justice	795,968		

EXPENDITURE.			Florins
Ordinary expenditure :	Florins		
Civil list	4,650,000	Minister-Presidency	457,290
Cabinet chancery	76,864	Ministry <i>ad latus</i>	74,478
Diet	1,758,906	„ for Croatia	43,908
Quota of common ex-		„ of the Interior	17,053,907
penditure	27,882,870	„ of Finance	74,720,382
Pensions chargeable on		„ of Commerce	97,326,100
the common exchequer	25,460	„ of Agriculture	18,470,464
Pensions (Hungary)	8,687,457	„ of Instruction	
National debt	129,192,798	and Public Worship	13,118,716
Debts of guaranteed		Ministry of Justice	16,539,356
railways now taken		„ of National	
over by the State	13,671,287	Defence	16,164,135
Guaranteed railway			
interests	438,508	Total of ordinary	
Administration of		expenses	449,084,228
Croatia	8,307,881	Transitory expenditure	14,086,378
Accountant-General's		Investments, total of	35,069,964
office	150,343		
Administration of Courts	264,118	Total	498,240,570

This shows a surplus of 75,721 florins. The estimates of the previous year were :—Revenue, 475,332,505 florins ; expenditure, 475,269,870 florins ; surplus, 62,635 florins.

III. PUBLIC DEBT.

The following table shows the growth of the debt of the monarchy in thousands of florins :—

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
General debt	2,759,930	2,757,678	2,766,188	2,751,026	2,762,752
Austria's special debt	1,226,786	1,274,075	1,435,338	1,437,137	1,490,373
Hungary's „ „	2,077,290	2,083,702	2,144,786	2,167,498	2,177,685
Total	6,064,006	6,115,450	6,346,807	6,355,661	6,430,810

There is, besides, a common floating debt amounting in December 1896 to 138,949,109 florins. The cost of the general debt in 1897 was estimated at 126,799,554 florins, of which 96,488,601 florins was borne by Austria, and 30,310,953 florins by Hungary. The cost of the special debt of Austria was estimated at 71,649,258 florins.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

Austria-Hungary lies in the heart of Europe. The total length of frontier is 5,396 miles. In the S. the frontier line towards the Adriatic Sea is 1,050 miles. The land frontier is formed in the W. by Bavaria, the canton of St. Gallen, Lichtenstein, the Canton Graubünden, and Italy; in the S. by Italy, Montenegro, Herzegovina, and Bosnia, Servia, and Roumania; in the E. by Roumania; in the N.E. and N. by Russia; in the N. by Prussia, and in the N.W. by Saxony. Natural frontiers are the Fichtel Mountains, the Böhmerwald, the Inn, and the Salzach towards Bavaria; the Saale, the Alps, and the Rhine towards St. Gall; the High Alps towards Graubünden and Italy; the Lago di Garda and Carnic Alps also towards Italy; towards Herzegovina and Bosnia, the Dinoric Alps, the Unna and Save; towards Servia, Save and Danube; towards Roumania, the Banat, Siebenburgen, and Bucovinian Carpathians; towards Russia, the Dniester and Vistula; towards Prussia, the Riesen and Iser Gebirge; towards Saxony, the Erz-Gebirge.

The following are the chief territorial defences:—In Bohemia: Josephstadt and Theresienstadt, fortified towns; in Galicia: Cracow, fortified and entrenched camp at Przemysl. Hungary and Transylvania: on the left of the Theiss, Karlsburg, Arad, and Temesvar; on the Danube, Komorn, Peterwardein, and Orsova; on the Drave, Essegg. Croatia: Brod, Gradiska, Karlstadt on the right of the Save. In Dalmatia are the coast fortifications of Zara, Ragusa, Cattaro, Sebenico, Budua, and Lissa island; in Istria, Pola, fortified naval harbour. The Alpine frontiers in Tyrol have numerous defences on all the routes, and also between Tyrol and the Adriatic. In Bosnia and Herzegovina are numerous old fortifications. The Austrian capital, Vienna, is undefended. Pola, the chief naval port, is strongly fortified, both towards sea and land, and has been recently enlarged, so as to be able to accommodate the entire

fleet. The arsenal of the imperial navy is also in Pola ; Trieste is the great storehouse, and there is also an arsenal of the imperial navy.

II. ARMY.

The system of defence is, in Austria and Hungary alike, founded on the principle of universal military service (Austr. Statute 11 Ap. 1889, and Hung. art. vi. 1889). The armed force is organised into the Army, Navy, Landwehr, and Landsturm. The army and Landwehr have each, as an essential part, an Ersatz- (or supplementary) Reserve. Military service begins at the age of 21, but for the Landsturm, at 19. The duty of service continues :—(1) In the army : Three years in the line and 7 years in the reserve ; 10 years for those enrolled at once in the Ersatz-Reserve. (2) In the navy : Four years in the marines, 5 years in the reserve, and 3 years in the Seewehr. (3) In the Landwehr, i.e. in its Ersatz-Reserve : Two years for those who have been transferred to the Landwehr for the army, and 12 years for those at once enrolled. Then follow 10 years in the Landsturm. The marines and the Seewehr can (apart from periodical drill) only be called out by command of the Emperor.

The army consists of 15 army corps, most of which are organised in 2 divisions of infantry of 2 brigades ; 1 brigade of cavalry and 1 brigade of artillery with a train section. There are, in all, 31 divisions of infantry troops, comprising 63 brigades of infantry and 6 brigades mounted ; 4 divisions of cavalry troops, 18 brigades of cavalry, and 14 brigades of artillery. Chasseurs and pioneers are attached to the infantry as required.

The Landwehr, unlike the army and marines, which are common to the whole monarchy, is a special national institution in each separate part. In peace it is called out only for instruction and drill. The command of the Emperor is required for its mobilisation. (In Tyrol and Vorarlberg it cannot be ordered out of the province save in accordance with constitutional law.) From the Ersatz-Reserve men are drafted into the army and Landwehr in time of war. It includes many who are exempt from other compulsory service. Only one year's service in the army and Landwehr is required of those who have reached a certain standard in certain schools. The Landsturm is organised by statutes of 6 June, 1886, and Hung. art. xx. 1886. All citizens from the beginning of their 19th to the end of their 42nd year, who do not serve in the army, navy, Ersatz-Reserve, or Landwehr, belong to the Landsturm, as well as those transferred from the Landwehr. The Landsturm may be used for filling up gaps in the army and Landwehr, and is called out by command of the Emperor, and can be ordered beyond its own territory only in pursuance of a statute ; Tyrol and Vorarlberg have in this respect special regulations. With certain modifications the Austrian military organisation has been applied to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Austrian Landwehr consists of 23 regiments of infantry and 3 regiments of Tyrolean sharpshooters ; 6 regiments of Uhlans ; 1 section of mounted rifles in Dalmatia, and 2 squadrons of rifles in Tyrol. The Hungarian Land-

wehr consists of 28 regiments of infantry and 10 regiments of cavalry with pioneer and other troops.

The whole monarchy is divided into 108 recruiting districts, 102 corresponding to the 102 regiments of infantry, three districts (Tyrol and Vorarlberg) for the Tyrolean Chassours, and 3 in the Adriatic littoral for the marine. There are besides 4 recruiting districts in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The yearly contingent of recruits for the army amounts to 103,100; from Austria 60,389; from Hungary 42,711; besides these is a yearly contingent, 23,000, for the Landwehr or Honvéd, the Austrian Landwehr contingent being 10,500, the Honvéd 12,500 (yearly) (Wehrgesetz Bill of Army of 1889).

The following table shows the actual strength (officers, men, and horses) of the Austro-Hungarian army on peace footing in 1897:—

—	Officers	Men	Total	Horses
Army—				
Staff	3,738	3,843	7,581	14
Sanitary troops	79	2,854	2,933	—
Establishments	1,536	7,680	9,216	494
Infantry	9,454	177,109	186,536	704
Cavalry	1,874	45,506	47,380	38,144
Artillery—				
Field	1,636	28,152	29,788	1,248
Fortress	412	7,760	8,172	134
Pioneers, &c.	575	9,918	10,483	19
Train	393	3,253	3,646	1,849
Austrian Landwehr—				
Infantry	2,168	20,657	22,825	118
Cavalry	196	1,899	1,095	1,401
Hungarian Landwehr—				
Infantry	2,132	21,232	23,364	136
Cavalry	390	4,251	4,641	2,888
Total	24,583	334,114	358,697	47,149

On war footing the numbers are put at 45,238 officers, 1,826,940 men, and 281,886 horses, while the number of men who would be obliged to serve in the Landsturm is over 4,000,000. In peace the number of guns, exclusive of fortress artillery, is 1,048, in war 1,864. The infantry is armed with the Mannlicher rifle.

III. NAVY.

The Austro-Hungarian navy is mainly a coast defensive force, maintained in a state of high efficiency, and including a flotilla of monitors for the Danube. It is administered by the Naval Department of the Ministry of War. The headquarters of the fleet are at Pola, and there are other establishments upon the Dalmatian coast. Rating the old ships named among the port-defence vessels, and including the ships actually in hand, the Austro-Hungarian fleet is thus constituted:—

	Launched Dec. 1897	Building
Battleships, 2nd class	1	—
" 3rd "	7	—
Port-Defence Ships (including the Danube Monitors)	8	—
Cruisers 1st Class	—	1
" 2nd "	3	—
" 3rd "	14	—
Gun Boats, &c.	12	—
Torpedo Boats, 1st Class	26	11
" 2nd "	5	—
" 3rd "	26	—

The following table shows the armour-clad ships of the Austro-Hungarian navy in similar arrangement to that adopted for the British navy. The ships in *italics* are coast defence vessels. The numbers following the names of the others indicate the classes to which they have been assigned in the foregoing table. Abbreviations:—*b.* broadside; *c. b.* central battery; *bar.* barbette; *Q. F.* quickfiring.

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement Tons	Extreme armour inches	Armament	Torpedo ejectors	Indicated Horse Power	Nominal speed
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Kaiser</i>	1871	5,810	6	10 9-in., 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in..	8	3,300	12·0
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Custoza</i>	3 1872	7,060	9	8 10-in., 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in..	4	4,400	14·0
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Erzherzog Albrecht</i> 3 1872	5,940	9	8 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in..	4	3,600	13·0	
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Kaiser Max</i>	1875	3,550	8	8 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in..	4	2,700	12·5
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Don Juan de Austria</i> . 1875	3,550	8	8 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in..	4	2,700	12·5	
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Prinz Eugen</i>	1877	3,550	8	8 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in..	4	2,700	12·5
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Tegetthoff</i>	3 1878	7,390	14	6 11-in., 6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in..	2	5,000	14·0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Erzherzog Rudolf</i> 2 1887	6,370	12	8 12-in., 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in..	4	7,500	16·0	
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Erzherzogin Stefanie</i> 3 1887	5,660	9	2 12-in., 6 6-in., 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in..	4	8,300	17·0	
	<i>Monarch (ex A)</i>	3 1895	5,550	10·6	4 9·4-in., 6 6·5·9 Q.F. 14 47-mm. Q.F.	4	8,500	17·0
	<i>Wien (ex B)</i>	3 1895	5,550	10·6	Ditto	4	8,500	17·0
	<i>Budapest (ex C)</i>	3 1896	5,550	10·6	Ditto	4	8,500	17·0
	RIVER MONITORS—							
	<i>Leitha</i>	1871	310	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6-in.	—	200	8·0
	<i>Maros</i>	1871	310	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6-in.	—	200	8·0
	<i>Körös</i>	1892	448	—	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 2 Q.F.	—	1,250	10·0
	<i>Samos</i>	1892	448	—	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 2 Q.F.	—	1,250	10·0
	RAM. CRUISERS—							
	<i>Maria Theresa</i>	1893	5,250	—	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 6 6-in., 11 Q.F..	4	9,800	19·0
	"D"		6,100	10·6	2 9·4-in., 8 5·9-in. Q.F. 18 Q.F.	4	12,000	20·0

The most important armour clad vessels are the *Monarch*, *Wien*, and *Budapest*, which displace 5,550 tons, are about 305 ft. long, with Harvey steel armouring and protection for their guns, which consist of four 9·4 in. pieces, coupled in turrets fore and aft, besides a quick-firing armament. A ram-cruiser, known as D, is at hand at Trieste, a torpedo-cruiser, the *Zenta*,

has lately been launched, and it is proposed to lay down a powerful armour-clad.

The sister second-class "ram" cruisers *Kaiser Franz Josef* and *Kaiserin Elizabeth* (about 4,050 tons) closely resemble the *Kaiserin und Königin Maria Theresa*. In the artillery column given above machine guns are not indicated.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The interests of agriculture fall to the care of the ministry of that department, under which are numerous local organisations for the direction and encouragement of the industry, besides many private societies.

The cultivation of the soil is at the head of the industries of the monarchy, since (if we include the forests) it furnishes employment to nearly three-tenths of the population; and if family and house servants be included, the proportion rises to more than half the population in Austria, and still higher in Hungary.

According to an official statement of 1893 the ownership of land in Hungary was as follows:—

Ownership	Acres	Percentage of total area
State	3,963,391	5·68
Foundation	353,991	·51
Railways	59,704	·10
Fideicommiss	3,342,597	4·79
Districts and Parishes	12,338,930	17·69
Companies	617,615	·89
Church	3,229,257	4·63
Educational	189,145	·27
Private	45,631,540	65·44
Total	69,726,170	100·00

According to a statement of 1888 the size of properties in Hungary and the number of proprietors was:—

—	Number	Total Area. Acres
Under 43 acres	2,348,107	21,489,900
43 — 286 „	118,981	9,639,600
286 — 1,430 „	13,757	20,363,200
1,430 — 14,300 „	4,695	9,523,800
Over 14,300 „	231	5,619,900

As to the distribution of the soil, we have the following results taken from the latest official figures :—

—	Percentage of total area		
	Austria	Hungary	Whole Monarchy
Arable and garden land . . .	36·7	43·61	38·9
Vineyard	0·8	1·30	1·1
Pastures and meadows	23·8	25·18	23·9
Woodlands	32·6	29·61	30·2
Lakes and fishponds	0·4	0·30	0·3
Total area subject to taxation .	94·3	100·00	94·4
Exempt from taxes	5·7		5·6
Totals	100·0	100·00	100·0

The following tables show, for Austria and Hungary, the area in thousands of hectares (2·47 acres) of the leading crops, the total produce in thousands of hectolitres (2·75 bushels dry, 22 gallons liquid measure) or of quintals, and also the produce per hectare in hectolitres or quintals. The figures are for 1896, except for potatoes and beet in Hungary, which are for 1895.

—	Austria, 1896			Hungary, 1896		
	Area in 1,000 hectares	Produce in 1,000 hectolitres	Produce per hectare in hectol.	Area in 1,000 hectares	Produce in 1,000 hectolitres	Produce per hectare in hectolitres
Wheat	1,059	15,507	14·6	3,871	56,349	16·28
Barley	1,178	19,318	16·4	1,079	21,448	19·88
Oats	1,917	36,727	19·2	1,030	26,341	25·56
Rye	1,836	27,074	14·7	1,136	18,120	15·96
Pulse	308	3,784	12·2	—	—	—
Buckwheat	277	1,811	6·5	—	—	—
Maize	346	6,164	17·8	2,448	51,620	21·00
Other cereals	94	1,530	16·2	148	2,509	16·88
Total cereals	7,015	111,915	15·9	9,212	176,387	—
Potatoes	1,152	88,180	76·5	—	35,644	—
Sugar beet	247	59,348	240·2	—	15,469	—
Beet (other)	160	24,426	152·6	—	31,159	—
Vineyards	253	3,485	13·8	—	—	—
Tobacco	4·7	68	14·0	—	—	—
Hops	17	100	5·8	—	—	—
Hemp	37	221	5·9	—	—	—
Flax	85	394	4·6	—	—	—

The proportion of productive land in Austria is greatest in Dalmatia, Silesia, Moravia, Bukowina, Bohemia, and Galicia; least in Salzburg and Tyrol.

The following show the average produce of the leading crops in hectolitres per hectare for the ten years 1885-94 for Austria:—Wheat, 14·29; rye, 14·20; barley, 17·20; oats, 19·31; maize, 16·97; pulse, 10·66; potatoes, 95·52; wine, 16·36; sugar beet, 182·48 metre-centners. For the three years 1890-92 for Hungary:—Winter wheat, 16·94; summer wheat, 12·42; winter rye, 14·70; summer rye, 13·02; winter barley, 21·50; summer barley, 17·99; oats, 21·19; maize, 20·58; pulse, 12·14; potatoes, 76·13; sugar beet, 176·28 metre-centners; wine (1881-90), 12·06.

Barley and wine are most largely exported, though in some years considerable quantities of wheat are also exported.

In Austria in 1891 there were 1,548,197 horses, 8,643,936 cattle, 3,186,787 sheep, 3,549,700 pigs, and 1,035,832 goats. In Hungary (with Croatia there were (1884) 1,997,355 horses, 25,550 asses, 5,592,873 cattle, 11,180,841 sheep, 5,554,130 pigs, and 367,073 goats.

The total value of the Austrian live stock was estimated at 487 million florins. Both in Austria and Hungary the export of horses, cattle, and sheep far exceeds the imports.

Silk-culture, by the law of 1885, is exclusively in the hands of the Government. In Hungary, in 1895, 94,865 families were engaged in silk-culture, as compared with 1,059 in 1879. In 1895 the produce of cocoons was 1,499,845 kilogrammes, the value being 1,460,568 florins. The produce of cocoons in Austria in 1895 was 2,027,423 kilogrammes.

There are 117 agricultural institutions in Austria, with 4,105 pupils in 1894-95; 39 in Hungary, with 1,996 pupils.

II. FORESTRY.

The administration of the forests and domains belonging to the State is in the hands of (a) the Administrators of Forests and Domains (the heads of husbandry); (b) the Direction of Forests and Domains; (c) the Ministry of Agriculture. Under the Administration of Domains and Forests is an extensive association of forestry officials, and schools of various grades for practical training in forestry.

The total area under forest in Austria (1895) is 9,709,620 hectares, and of this 6,828,415 hectares are under pines, and 1,425,353 hectares under other trees. In Hungary (1894) the total area is 9,074,000 hectares (Hungary Proper 7,542,996, Croatia and Slavonia 1,530,442), of which 2,440,167 hectares are under oak, 4,752,978 hectares under beech, and 1,880,975 hectares under pine. The forests are mostly situated in the Carpathians and the Alps, as also the central mountains of Austria-Hungary. In 1892 the Hungarian exports of timber and forest products amounted to 6,086,000 metric centners, valued at 24,176,000 florins, and the imports to 2,604,000 metric centners, valued at 8,914,000 florins.

III. MINING.

Mines are worked for common coal chiefly in Bohemia, Silesia, Moravia, and Galicia; for brown coal in Bohemia, Styria, Upper Austria, Carniola, and Moravia. Iron ore is worked in Styria, Bohemia, Carinthia, Moravia, and Galicia; silver ore in Bohemia; quicksilver in Carniola; copper ore in Salzburg; lead ore in Styria, Galicia, Bohemia; zinc in Galicia, Carinthia, Tyrol, and Vorarlberg; sulphur in Bohemia, Tyrol, and Vorarlberg; manganese in Styria and Carniola; alum in Bohemia; graphite in Bohemia; petroleum and ozokerit in Galicia; while the largest production of salt is from Galicia, Upper Austria, and the Coast Land.

In mining there were employed in Austria in 1894, 116,521 men, 6,796 women, 5,270 juveniles, and 4 children; total 128,591 persons. In smelting there were employed 12,092 men, 1,357 women, 740 juveniles, 296 children; total 14,485 persons. In Hungary (1889) there were employed 48,173 persons in mining and smelting works; in salt works, 2,264.

The following table shows the value of the chief mineral and furnace products in thousands of florins:—

—	Common Coal	Brown Coal	Raw Iron	Lead	Quick-silver	Zinc	Silver	Copper	Total including others
Austria									
1890	19,386	15,375	15,253	1,739	775	713	2,096	882	56,928
1890	30,401	27,639	27,311	1,399	1,596	1,467	3,197	602	—
1892	31,680	30,097	24,417	1,125	1,148	1,265	3,294	508	—
1893	33,550	34,049	24,186	1,104	1,008	1,213	3,330	568	—
1894	33,183	32,290	26,750	1,118	1,057	1,269	3,032	745	—
1895	34,104	34,923	29,771	1,204	1,169	1,096	2,525	461	—
Hungary:									
1880	4,168	2,784	5,729	251	36	99	1,570	602	18,623
1890	4,831	6,835	11,338	13	20	—	1,597	157	28,880
1892	5,166	8,085	11,751	418	16	—	1,635	164	30,420
1893	5,162	9,395	12,103	949	5	—	2,120	174	33,104
1894	5,447	10,311	12,613	295	4	—	1,217	136	35,760
1895	5,640	11,218	12,490	323	2	—	1,231	144	38,081

The total value of mining and furnace products in five years was as follows in Austria in florins:—

—	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
Mining products	73,495,532	70,438,556	76,750,410	79,671,551	84,181,329
Furnace . . .	33,776,439	32,903,184	32,690,524	35,126,161	35,262,727

The following table shows the quantities and values, respectively, of the leading minerals and furnace products of Austria and Hungary in 1895 :—

Minerals	Austria Metre- centners	Hungary Metre- centners	Products	Austria Florins	Hungary Florins
Salt of all kinds	3,115,969	1,693,949	Pig iron . . .	27,771,707	12,490,000
Black coal . . .	97,226,788	10,680,459	Silver	2,524,993	1,281,000
Brown coal . . .	183,391,472	39,749,051	Lead	1,204,980	323,000
Silver ore	181,184	17,357	Zinc	1,096,008	—
Iron ore	18,849,111	9,552,025	Quicksilver . . .	1,168,512	2,000
Lead ore	129,194	—	Copper	460,900	144,000
Gold ore	1,039	—	Gold	—	—

IV. SEA FISHERIES.

Years	No. of Boats		Value caught		No. of Fishers	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
			Florins	Florins		
1895-96	3,531	3,073	1,746,777	1,084,922	13,799	11,623
1894-95	3,404	3,101	1,615,469	1,054,146	14,385	11,816
1893-94	3,437	3,079	1,799,531	1,028,049	13,176	11,712
1892-93	3,342	3,147	1,499,127	1,039,504	12,518	11,731
1891-92	3,292	3,087	1,606,542	982,978	12,582	11,274

V. MANUFACTURES.

In Austria, in the year 1890, there were employed in the various manufacturing industries 2,880,897 persons, of whom 2,144,606 were workmen and 99,128 labourers. Including families and domestic servants the total number of those dependent on the industries was 6,155,510. For the preparation of metals and the manufacture of metal wares there were 971 establishments with 99,353 work-people; for machinery 506 with 57,129 work-people; in the stoneware and glass industries there were 1,173 establishments with 72,547 work-people, 38,131 of whom were in Bohemia. The number of textile factories was 2,287 with 296,481 work-people, of whom 155,098 were in Bohemia. There were 3,047 factories for alimentary substances with 149,195 work-people, and 592 chemical factories with 33,264 work-people.

In the various textile industries there were employed 1,970 steam engines with a total of 113,281 horse-power. For cotton-spinning there were 153 establishments with 2,392,856 spindles, employing 38,815 work-people. For cotton-weaving there were 194 establishments with 47,902 power-looms, employing 48,384 work-people.

In 1894 there were 1,636 breweries, producing in the year 1893-94 16,514,262 hectolitres of beer, and 55,528 distilleries which produced in 1893-94 125,228,521 hectolitres of alcohol. In the same year there were 210 sugar factories with 68,836 work-people, and 28 tobacco factories with 33,001 work-people, the output for the year being 331,145 metric centners of raw tobacco.

In Hungary and Croatia the number of persons employed in the industries in 1890 was 913,010, or 5·26 per cent. of the population. Of these the most numerous were shoemakers, 62,864; smiths, 53,373; tailors (men), 46,938. Much of the industrial work is carried on in the homes of the people.

Commerce.

The special commerce of the whole monarchy of Austria-Hungary, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, comprising imports and exports of merchandise, but not bullion, was as follows, in millions of florins, in the years indicated:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	1,000,000 florins	1,000,000 florins		1,000,000 florins	1,000,000 florins
1880	613·5	676·0	1893	670·7	805·6
1890	510·7	771·4	1894	700·0	795·5
1891	613·7	786·7	1895	722·5	741·8
1892	622·6	722·7	1896	705·8	774·0

The chief imports and exports (special trade) in two years were as follows (in thousands of florins):—

Imports	1895	1896	Exports	1895	1896
	1,000 florins	1,000 florins		1,000 florins	1,000 florins
Coffee	37,595	31,886	Sugar	68,003	75,187
Tobacco	25,478	27,611	Grain	28,722	41,977
Grain	18,900	11,684	Malt	18,407	20,510
Cattle	14,018	9,487	Cattle	39,396	22,997
Eggs	18,319	18,027	Horses	22,742	23,841
Hides and skins	17,991	18,325	Eggs	39,357	39,902
Wine	10,901	11,763	Hides and skins	18,409	14,830
Coal and fuel	27,790	31,391	Feathers	10,715	10,296
Cotton	51,687	57,389	Beer	7,497	7,961
Cotton yarn	18,989	10,732	Wine	5,426	4,757
Wool	39,232	40,847	Timber	19,443	21,996
Woollen yarn	24,978	28,612	Cask-staves	10,968	11,402
Woollen goods	12,542	11,303	Sawn wood	27,704	31,515
Silk goods	14,197	14,403	Lignite	23,902	24,321
Leather	16,707	18,983	Woollen goods	17,837	18,599
Useful metals (excl. of pig iron)	15,261	17,087	Leather Shoes	7,646	10,020
Machinery	22,663	21,842	Leather Gloves	21,457	22,791
			Glass-ware	28,048	24,294

In Austria the values are fixed annually by a permanent commission, comprising official and representatives of agriculture, sylviculture, trade and industry. In general, net value are taken for imports and gross values for exports, and they must be determined at the crossing of the frontier. The commission has to fix them according to the countries of origin or of destination, and only employ averages exceptionally. Quantities are declared, but the administration may, and in the case of imports always does, check the declarations. The weight declared is either net or gross, according to the tariff regulations. The recorded country of origin is that of production, and the country of destination is that where the goods are to be consumed. When the prime origin and ultimate destination are unknown, the most distant points of transit are recorded.

In 1895 and 1896 the trade of Austria-Hungary was distributed as follows:—

Country.	Imports from. (1895)	Imports from. (1896)	Exports to. (1895)	Exports to. (1896)
	1,000 florins	1,000 florins	1,000 florins	1,000 florins
Germany	258,932	257,446	388,342	402,361
Great Britain	75,285	73,492	63,740	73,617
Italy	47,519	47,178	62,264	60,116
Russia	46,887	44,124	26,868	27,633
Switzerland	21,272	22,125	34,658	35,047
Turkey	15,506	16,166	19,537	24,845
Roumania	18,888	10,570	24,916	26,270
Servia	17,292	15,349	9,348	10,094
France	25,861	24,671	30,417	29,589
Netherlands	11,291	10,200	8,362	9,657
Belgium	13,257	12,815	7,451	7,915
Egypt	7,057	5,803	8,345	9,485
British India	40,110	42,732	6,571	6,901
United States	37,660	42,403	16,820	17,292
Brazil	34,202	27,851	2,192	2,585
Greece	10,245	9,242	3,877	4,148

The value of gold, silver, and bullion exported in 1895 was 25,181,120 florins, and the imports 53,829,482 florins; in 1896 exports 42,534,439 florins, imports 68,806,845 florins.

The imports into and exports from Hungary alone for five years were as follows (in thousands of florins):—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	1,000 florins	1,000 florins	1,000 florins	1,000 florins	1,000 florins
Imports	519,384	513,696	546,278	543,977	548,975
Exports	509,659	524,543	562,564	504,812	544,704

In 1895 and 1896 the chief imports and exports were (in thousands of florins):—

Imports	1895	1896	Exports	1895	1896
Cotton goods	58,649	66,307	Flour	69,618	81,596
Woollen goods	45,738	44,317	Wheat, barley, maize	67,568	99,647
Silk goods	17,709	13,273	Oxen, pigs, horses	86,417	69,002
Clothing	18,990	19,001	Wine in casks	19,287	19,588
Refined sugar	10,104	10,655	Cask staves	11,489	10,312
Wine in casks	9,990	14,543	Wool	8,822	8,604
Cotton yarn	9,004	8,506	Eggs	8,739	9,431

Of the imports in 1896, 20·99 per cent. in value were raw material and 79·01 per cent. were manufactured; of the exports 61·85 per cent. in value were raw material and 38·15 per cent. manufactured. The imports into Hungary from Austria were 444,679,000 florins, or 81·00 per cent.; the exports to Austria were 417,092,000 florins or 76·57 per cent. of the whole. The imports from Germany were 29,042,000 florins; and the exports to Germany were 53,905,000 florins. The imports from Great Britain (mostly cotton goods and tobacco) were 6,133,000 florins; and the exports to Great Britain (mostly flour and barley) were 10,499,000 florins. Other countries having considerable trade with Hungary are Servia, France, Switzerland, Italy.

From the Board of Trade returns the direct trade of Austria-Hungary with the United Kingdom is shown in the following table:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Austria-Hungary	1,237,634	1,627,036	1,385,762	1,221,788	1,232,678
Exports of British produce to Austria-Hungary	1,142,638	1,096,150	1,427,428	1,715,605	1,508,304

The staple articles imported into the United Kingdom from Austria are wheat flour, the total value of which in the year 1896 amounted to 768,390*l.*; dye stuffs, &c., 61,908*l.*; and wood 79,525*l.* The principal exports of British produce to Austria are cotton manufactures (including yarn), 496,451*l.*; iron, 107,796*l.*; machinery, 203,650*l.*; oil-seed, 10,483*l.*; coals, 101,930*l.*; woollen goods, 96,846*l.*; copper, 23,676*l.*; leather, 22,010*l.*; hardware, 13,577*l.*, in 1896.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following tabular statement shows the strength of the commercial marine of Austria-Hungary on Jan. 1, 1896:—

—	Number of vessels	Tonnage	Crews
Sea-going vessels	244	202,352	4,592
Coasting vessels	1,746	38,849	5,171
Fishing vessels, &c.	9,922	22,992	23,260
Total	11,912	264,193	33,023

Of the total number of vessels 202 of 146,098 tons were steamers, and 11,710 of 118,095 tons were sailing vessels.

The progress of navigation is shown as follows for Austria alone :—

Year	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1891	70,988	9,839,454	70,814	9,837,037
1892	77,635	9,094,863	77,457	9,082,491
1893	82,295	9,517,265	82,146	9,514,087
1894	87,503	9,494,229	87,421	9,472,485
1895	92,637	10,695,978	92,566	10,692,058

Of the vessels entered, an average of 88 per cent. and 90 per cent. of the tonnage, and of the vessels cleared 88 per cent. and 90 per cent. of the tonnage were Austrian, Italy coming next, and Greece third.

At the port of Trieste alone in 1896, 8,728 vessels of 1,780,888 tons entered, and 8,773 vessels of 1,785,707 tons cleared. At the port of Fiume in 1896, 7,156 vessels of 1,113,515 tons entered, and 7,111 of 1,107,265 tons cleared.

Internal Communications.

I. RIVERS AND CANALS.

In 1895 the total length of navigable rivers and canals in Austria was : for rafts only, 2,384 miles ; for vessels and rafts, 1,706 miles ; total, 4,090 miles, of which 814 miles were navigable for steamers.

The total length of navigable rivers and canals in Hungary is 3,050 miles (for Danube navigation *see* under ROUMANIA).

The river traffic of the monarchy during five years was as follows :—

Year	Danube Steam Navigation Company					Austr. North-West Steam Navigation Company (Elbe)		
	Number of		Passengers (including military)	Goods and Luggage shipped, in metrecentners	Head of Living Animals shipped	Number of		Goods carried, in metrecentners
	Steam-boats	Tow-boats				Steam-boats	Tow-boats	
1891	190	769	3,369,297	19,827,380	—	41	164	6,528,473
1892	189	766	3,271,852	18,303,740	—	41	160	5,882,172
1893	187	770	3,151,414	21,785,390	—	42	157	5,462,964
1894	183	787	3,168,068	20,301,750	—	44	155	7,266,500
1895	186	827	2,812,318	19,631,840	—	45	151	6,403,829

II. RAILWAYS.

The following are railway statistics of Austria-Hungary :—

	Austria (1896)	Hungary (1895)	Total
	Miles	Miles	Miles
State lines	4,583	4,766	9,299
Companies' lines worked by the State	933	2,118	3,051
Companies' lines worked by companies	4,774	1,491	6,265
Total	10,240	8,375	18,615

In Bosnia and Herzegovina there were, in 1897, 480 miles of railway.

The following table shows the growth in miles of Austro-Hungarian railways since 1877, and the total cost of construction in thousands of florins.

—	1880	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
Length	11,516	16,382	17,198	17,609	17,888	18,317
Capital expenditure in 1,000 florins	3,035,574	2,788,302 ¹	2,940,788 ¹	2,974,905 ¹	2,604,530 ¹	2,628,344

¹ Austria alone.

The following table shows the traffic on the Austrian and Hungarian railways :—

—	Austrian			Hungarian		
	1898	1894	1895	1891	1892	1893
Passengers (in 1,000's)	97,305	102,398	106,443	35,881	41,079	95,582
Goods carried (in 1,000 tons)	90,904	92,865	93,379	11,696	12,244	24,460
Receipts (1,000 florins)	242,072	243,208	247,633	89,586	93,544	102,591
Working expenses (1,000 fla.)	187,142	136,227	145,842	46,351	48,692	53,702

III. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

There were, in 1895, 5,623 post offices in Austria, and in 1895 4,462 in Hungary.

The work of the Post Office in Austria (1896) and Hungary (1895) was as follows :—

—	Austria, 1896	Hungary, 1895
	Number	Number
Letters and post-cards	740,904,060	152,889,000 ¹
Samples and printed packets	104,816,660	31,283,000
Newspapers	87,592,600	89,081,000
	Florins	Florins
Receipts (posts and telegraphs)	44,373,724	16,771,000
Expenses	41,742,829	12,153,000

¹ Exclusive of letters official and post-free.

The following are the telegraph statistics of Austria in 1896, and Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1896, and Hungary in 1895:—

—	Offices	Line	Wire	Messages
	No.	Miles	Miles	No.
Austria	4,785	30,495	89,100	13,213,633
Hungary	2,525	13,604	39,828	6,969,643
Bosnia and Herzegovina .	118	2,002	3,311	547,046

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the issues from the Austro-Hungarian mint and the value of coin now in circulation:—

—		1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
		Florins	Florins	Florins	Florins	Florins
Gold	Four-ducat	2,717,496	2,834,445	784,497	910,809	1,313,659
	Single-ducat	2,086,107		1,584,608	2,015,062	2,229,397
	Franz-Josefs	24,322,360	185,042,480	97,323,530	72,011,760	80,116,220
	Twenty & ten-crown	6,433,204	3,470,100 (pieces)	2,697,600 (pieces)	2,301,100 (pieces)	6,455,600 (pieces)
Silver	Levantine thalers	4,173,573	—	—	—	—
	Two-gulden	125,000	37,255,001	20,089,895	16,829,983	4,022,871
	Single-gulden	296,520	—	—	—	—
	Twenty-kreuzer	219,560	9,827,259	11,874,404	8,078,777	—
Nickel	Ten-kreuzer	—	—	—	—	—
	Twenty & ten-heller	162,230	—	—	—	—
Copper	Four-kreuzer	—	—	—	—	—
	One-kreuzer	—	—	—	—	—
Bronze	Half-kreuzer	2,600	772,704	1,365,672	1,199,447	1,072,942
	Two and single-heller	343,970,577	372,098,255	303,905,896	193,539,593	138,949,109
State notes in circulation		477,987,590	486,623,620	507,808,160	619,354,140	659,726,360
Austro-Hungarian bank-notes in circulation .						

The only State bank is the Austro-Hungarian, formerly the National Bank. To secure a free loan, originally of eighty million florins, to the State, the bank, during the continuance of its privilege, has the exclusive right to issue bank-notes. The charter of the bank, which expired at the end of 1897, has been renewed and extended to the year 1910. Of the sum total of bank-notes in circulation, at least two-fifths must be covered by the supply of metal, silver or gold, coined or in bullion. The State, under certain conditions, takes a portion of the clear profits of the bank. From these profits, first 5 per cent. on the share capital is paid to the shareholders, of the remainder 8 per cent. is transferred to the reserve fund, and 2 per cent. to the pension fund, and the dividend to the shareholders may be made up to 7 per cent. Whatever still remains is divided into two portions, one of which goes to the shareholders and the other to the State, 70 per cent. to

Austria and 30 per cent. to Hungary. These last sums, however, are only applied to the reduction of the debt of eighty millions mentioned above.

The following are the statistics of the Austro-Hungarian Bank for five years, in thousands of florins :—

	Liabilities					Assets				
	Capital	Reserve Fund	Note Circulation	Mortgages	Total including others	Cash	Dis-counted Bills, &c.	State Loan	Other Loans	Total including others
1892	90,000	32,498	477,988	117,997	744,989	289,155	171,917	77,851	121,457	744,989
1893	90,000	32,472	486,624	121,276	762,814	278,235	171,899	76,987	125,262	762,814
1894	90,000	32,521	507,808	128,611	791,559	307,005	180,254	76,858	181,505	791,559
1895	90,000	32,458	619,854	128,541	915,462	377,251	219,474	76,322	184,290	915,462
1896	90,000	32,499	659,726	133,483	964,362	443,277	217,592	76,093	136,79	964,362

The following are statistics for December 31, 1895, of the 54 Austrian and for 1894 of the 241 Hungarian joint-stock and private banks, in thousands of florins :—

LIABILITIES.

	Nominal Capital	Paid-up	Reserve	Bills, &c., in circulation	Credit Accounts current	Mortgages	Total, including others
Austria	233,273	217,315	71,795	227,582	534,871	666,876	1,790,432
Hungary	30,155	76,888	13,842	14,804	116,518	47,580	478,378

ASSETS.

	Bank and Credit Notes	Mortgage Loans	Debit Accounts current	Cash in hand	Total, including others
Austria	237,421	670,352	597,800	43,661	1,790,432
Hungary	127,876	64,796	136,838	9,979	478,378

There are, besides (1894), 2,342 alliance banks in Austria, and 709 in Hungary.

The following are the savings-bank statistics of Austria-Hungary :—

	Austria			Hungary		
	1895	1894	1893	1894	1893	1892
No. of banks	488	472	460	595	568	521
Depositors at end of year	2,877,154	2,786,448	2,687,905	—	—	—
Amount deposited at end of year (1,000 fl.)	1,597,619	1,530,713	1,461,680	547,253	524,402	510,620

The following are the statistics of the post-office savings-banks :—

—	Austria		Hungary	
	1895	1896	1895	1896
No. of banks . . .	5,417	5,592	3,983	4,019
Depositors at end of year . . .	1,138,454	1,205,739	276,565	295,597
Value of deposits at end of year, in florins . . .	100,799,777	113,846,985	9,818,000	10,427,000

Money, Weights, and Measures.

By law of August 2, 1892, the monetary system of Austria-Hungary was reformed on a gold basis, though the standard coin, the crown (krone), is not coined in gold.

The new coins with English equivalents are—

Gold :—

The twenty-crown piece (weighing 6·775067 grammes ·900 fine, and thus containing 6·09756 grammes of fine gold) = 16s. 8d.

The ten-crown piece = 8s. 4d.

The single ducat = 9 crowns 60 heller = 8s.

Silver :—

The single crown (weighing 5 grammes ·835 fine, and thus containing 4·175 grammes of fine silver) = 100 heller = half-a-gulden of the old coinage = 10d.

The half-crown = 50 heller = 25 kreuzer = 5d.

Nickel :—

The twenty-heller piece = 10 kreuzer of the old coinage = 2d.

The ten-heller piece = 5 kreuzer of the old coinage = 1d.

Bronze :—

The two-heller piece = 1 kreuzer = $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The single heller piece = $\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzer = $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Silver gulden or florins continue to be legal tender to any amount. Silver crown-pieces are accepted to any amount at Government offices, but in general circulation they are legal tender only up to 50 crowns. The notes of the State Bank are legal tender.

The metrical system of weights and measures is now legal and obligatory in Austria-Hungary. The old weights and measures are :—

The <i>Centner</i> = 100 <i>Pfund</i> = 56·06 kg.	= 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Eimer</i> . . . = 56·50 litre	= 14·94 wine gallons.
„ <i>Joch</i> . . . = 5,754·64 square metre	= 1·43 acre.
„ <i>Metzen</i> . . . = 61·49 litre	= 1·7 imperial bushel.

(The *Klafter of wood* = 3·41 cubic metre = 120 cubic feet.)

„ <i>Meile</i> = 24,000 <i>Aus-</i>	} = 7,585·6 metres	= { 8,897 yards, or about 4 miles.
„ <i>trian feet</i> . . . }		

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Count Francis Deym, accredited November 26, 1888.

Councillor.—Count Albert Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein.

Secretary.—Count Alexander Pálffy.

Attaché.—Count Franz Karolyi.

Military Attaché.—Major-General Prince Louis Eszterházy.

Naval Attaché.—Commander L. Sztranyavszky.

Chancellor.—E. K. Rüti.

Consul-General.—Baron A. de Rothschild.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool (C.G.), Manchester, Plymouth, Sheffield, etc.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Sir H. Rumbold, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; appointed Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, October, 1896.

Secretary.—Ralph Milbanke, C.B.

Military Attaché.—Col. F. M. Wardrop, C.B.

Commercial Secretary.—E. Fitzgerald Law.

There are Consular representatives at Vienna (C.G.), Buda-Pest (C.G.), Fiume, Trieste, Prague, Lissa.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

The Ottoman Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were, by the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878), handed over to the Austro-Hungarian Government for administration and military occupation. The direction of the administration of the two occupied provinces is exercised by the Bosnian Bureau, entrusted to the Imperial Finance Minister in Vienna in the name of the Emperor-King. The chief authority in the province itself, with its seat in Sarajevo, is the provincial government (Landesregierung), in three departments, for internal affairs, finance, and justice. For administration purposes there are 6 district (Kreis) and 48 county (Bezirk) authorities. The provincial government is provided with an advising body, composed of the ecclesiastical dignitaries of Sarajevo and 12 representatives of the populace. Similar councils are also provided for the district and county authorities. (For Finance see the common Budget of Austria-Hungary.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina contain six districts (Kreise), with an area of 23,262 square miles. The Sanjak of Novi-Bazar is occupied by an Austrian military force, though administered civilly by Turkey. In 1895 the population numbered 1,568,092 (828,190 males and 739,902 females). Mohammedans, 548,632; Oriental Orthodox, 673,246; Roman Catholic, 334,142; Evangelical, 3,596; other Christians, 251; Jews, 8,213; other religions, 12.

The nationality is Servian, only in the southern districts are Arnauts, and here and there gipsies. The most populous towns are the capital, Sarajevo, with 38,083; Mostar, 14,370; Banjaluka, 13,666; and Dolnja Tuzla, 10,227.

There is 1 higher gymnasium, 2 gymnasia, 4 commercial schools, 943 elementary schools, with 1 Greek-Oriental, and 1 Roman Catholic seminary for priests, and 1 training college for teachers.

There is an upper court of justice in Sarajevo, the 6 district (Kreis) courts and the county (Bezirk) authorities as courts of first instance.

The agricultural population in 1895 numbered 1,385,291 or 88 per cent. of the whole, but agriculture is in a very low state of development, though the soil is very fertile. Tobacco is the most important crop in Herzegovina, (8,592

tons in 1896), and maize, wheat, barley, oats, rye, millet and buckwheat, potatoes, flax, and hemp, are cultivated. Both provinces have a superabundance of fruit. The vine is grown in Herzegovina, but the wine produced is insufficient for the local supply. Dried plums are an important article of export; sugar-beet is cultivated, and there is a government sugar factory at Usora, near Doboj. Silk-culture has been introduced. Cattle-grazing is important. Forest land occupies 45 per cent. of the whole area. In Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1895 there were 233,322 horses, 1,416,394 cattle, 1,447,049 goats, 3,230,720 sheep, and 662,242 swine.

Minerals are abundant; mining is now carried on (mainly by the Government) for iron and copper, manganese, chromium, quicksilver, and coal. In 1895 the output of coal was 195,400 tons, of iron ore 12,540 tons, of copper ore 1,960 tons, of manganese 8,016 tons. The miners employed numbered 1,278. There are salt-pits at Dolnja Tuzla, and an ammoniac soda factory with an annual output of 11,810 tons. In 1892 there were 24 mines, 6 foundries, and 2 salt works.

Bosnia and Herzegovina belong to the Austro-Hungarian customs territory, and their trade statistics are included in those of Austria-Hungary.

There are 481 miles of railway, and 1,767 miles of telegraph lines.

In 1896 there were transmitted 7,742,154 letters and postcards, and 2,773,617 packets of printed matter, samples, and newspapers.

Military service is compulsory over 20 years of age. The native troops comprise 12 infantry battalions (each of 4 companies), with a total of 5,185 men, on peace footing. The Austro-Hungarian troops of occupation have at present a strength of 22,944 men.

Statistical and other Books of Reference.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.—AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Agriculture Industries &c. Ackerbau-Ministeriums, Statistisches Jahrbuch, Heft I. Statistik der Ernte. Heft II. Bergwerkshettriche österreichts. Annual, Vienna. Arbeitseinstellungen im Bergwerksbetriebe während 1894. Vienna. Mittheilungen des K. Ung. Ministeriums für Ackerbau, Industrie, und Handel. Monthly, Budapest. Ungarns Mühlen Industrie in 1894. Budapest, 1896.

Army. Militär-Statistisches Jahrbuch. Vienna. Handbook of the Military Forces of Austria-Hungary, Prepared in the Intelligence division of the War Office. London, 1891.

Commerce &c. Statistik des auswärtigen Handels des österr.-ungar. Zollgebiets. Annual. Vienna. Statistische Uebersichten betreffend dem auswärtigen Handel des österr.-ungar. Zollgebiets. Monthly. Vienna. Nachrichten über Industrie, Handel, und Verkehr. Annual. Vienna. Das Handelsmuseum und supplements with consular Reports, Vienna. Ungarns Waaren-Verkehr. Annual. Budapest. Auswärtiger Handel der Länder der Ungarischen Krone. Annual. Budapest. Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries, &c., London. Foreign Office Reports. Annual Series and Miscellaneous Series. London.

Finance. The Budget estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for Austria, and for Hungary. Annual. Statistik über den Zustand &c. der Finanzwache in 1895. Vienna. 1897. Ergebnisse der Verzehungssteuer. Annual. Vienna. Mittheilungen des k. k. Finanz-ministeriums. Annual. Vienna.

Foreign Office List. By Sir Edward Hertslet. Annual. London.

Hungary and its People, The Millennium of, Edited by J. de Jekelfalussy. Budapest, 1897.

Instruction. Statistik der Unterrichts Anstalten. Annual. Vienna. Das ungarische Unterrichts-wesen, aus dem Bericht des Ministers. Annual. Budapest.

Justice, Crime, &c. Ergebnisse der Strafrechtspflege; der Concursverfahrens; der Strafanstalten; der Civilrechtspflege. Annual. Vienna.

Money, Credit, &c. Statistik der Banken. Annual. Vienna. Statistik der Sparcassen. Annual. Vienna. Tabellen zur Währungs-Statistik. Vienna, 1896.

Navy. Almanach für die k. k. Kriegs-Marine. Annual. Pola. Annuario Marittimo, Trieste.

Pauperism, Health, &c. Jahrbuch der Wiener k. k. Krankenanstalten. Vienna. Statistik der Sanitätsverhältnisse der Mannschaft des K. und K. Heeres. Annual. Vienna.

Population. Ergebnisse der Volkszahlung vom 31 December, 1890. Vienna. Bewegung der Bevölkerung. Annual. Vienna.

Reichsgesetzblatt. Vienna, 1897.

Railways, Posts, Telegraphs, &c. Hauptergebnisse des österr. Eisenbahn-Statistik. Annual. Vienna. Statistik des Verkehrs. Annual. Vienna. Statistik des österr. Post- und-Telegraphwesens. Annual. Vienna.

Shipping. Navigazione e Commercio in Porti Austriaci. Annual. Trieste.

Städtebuch (österreichisches): Statistische Berichte der grösseren, österreichischen Städte. Annual. Vienna. Statistisches Jahrbuch der Stadt Wien, bearbeitet von Sedlacek und Löwy. Vienna.

Statistics (general). Statistisches Handbuch der österr.-ung. Monarchie. Vienna, 1891. Österr. Statistisches Handbuch. Annual. Vienna. Handbuch der Vereine für die im Reichsrathe vertretenen Königreiche und Länder. Annual. Vienna. Hof- und Staats- handbuch der österr.-ungar. Monarchie. Annual. Vienna. Statistische Monatschrift. Vienna. Ungarische Statistische Mittheilungen. Annual. Budapest. Ungarisches Statistisches Jahrbuch. Annual. Budapest. Statistische Mittheilungen über die Verhältnisse Galiziens. Annual. Lemberg. Zigeuner Conseription, Ergebnisse der. Budapest, 1895.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.—AUSTRIA—HUNGARY.

- Arnold-Forster (F.), Francis Déak, a Memoir. London, 1880.
- Baedeker's Handbook for Southern Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Transylvania. Leipzig, 1894.—The Eastern Alps. Leipsic, 1895.
- Baty (B.), Moravian Schools and Customs. 8. London.
- Beer, Die Finanzen Oesterreichs im 19. Jahrhundert. Prag, 1877.
- Bell (F. A.), Ungarn in Wort und Bild. Zürich, 1890.
- Bourlier (J.), Les Tchèques et la Bohème contemporaine. Paris, 1897.
- Brachelli (H. F.), Statistische Skizze der Oesterreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie. 13. Auflage. 8. Leipzig, 1892.
- Brote (E.), Die Rumänische Frage in Ungarn. Berlin, 1895.
- Browning (H. Ellen), A Girl's Wanderings in Hungary. 8. London, 1896.
- Butler (E. D.), Article on Hungary in Encyclopædia Britannica. Vol. XII. Edinburgh, 1881.
- Chamagne (A.), Sensations de Dacie et d'Illyrie. Paris, 1896.
- Chavanne (Dr.), Physikalisch-statistischer Handatlas der Oesterr.-Ungar. Monarchie. Wien, 1882-88.
- Chillard (R.), La Hongrie contemporaine. Paris, 1891.
- Chronik, Volkswirtschaftliche, von Oesterreich-Ungarn, 1887. Hgg. von Blau. Wien, 1888.
- Clarke (Ernest), Agricultural Administration in Austria-Hungary, 'Journal of the R. Agricultural Society,' January, 1891.
- Coldstream (J. F.), The Institutions of Austria. Westminster, 1895.
- Commedia (H.), Materialien zur landeskundlichen Bibliographie Oberösterreichs. Linz, 1891.
- Compass, finanzielles Jahrbuch. Gegründet von Leonhardt, 1889. Hgg. von Heller. Wien, 1890.
- Caernig (Freiherr von), Ethnographie der Oesterreichischen Monarchie, 3 vols. Wien 1855-57.
- Dupain (L.), L'Administration militaire austro-hongroise, &c. 8. Paris, 1894.
- Dus (A.), Aus Ungarn. Leipsic, 1880.
- Entwicklung von Industrie und Gewerbe in Oesterreich, 1848-88. Hgg. von der Commission der Gewerbe-Ausstellung. Wien, 1888.
- Export-Compass, 1890. Hgg. von Dorn. Wien, 1890.
- Ficker (A.), Die Völkerstämme der Oesterreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie. 8. Wien, 1869.
- Felbermann (L.), Hungary and its People. London, 1892.
- Gerrard (E.), Transylvania: The Land beyond the Forest. London, 1888.
- Godkin (E. L.), History of Hungary and the Magyars. London, 1853.
- Guides Joanne, Etats du Danube et des Balkans. 1^{re} Partie, Hongrie Meridionale, &c. Paris, 1888. II^e Partie, Haute Hongrie, &c. 2 vols. Paris, 1893.
- Jackson (T. G.), Dalmatia, the Quarnero and Istria. 3 vols. 8. London, 1893.
- Hock, Statistisches Handbuch für Kärnten. Jahrgang I. Klagenfurt, 1886.
- Hönig, Die öst. ung. Lebensversicherungsgesellschaften, 1888. Wien, 1889.
- Huber (A.), Geschichte der Staatsbildung und des öffentlichen Rechts. Prag. 1895.
- Hutbner (J. A. von), Une année de ma vie (1848-49). Paris, 1891.
- Hunfalvi (Dr. J.), A magyar-oztrák birodalom földrajza. 8. Pesth, 1886.
- Kahn (J.), Das heutige Budapest. Budapest, 1895.
- Karpeles (B.), Moravian and Silesian Miners. Statistical inquiries into their Social and Economic Condition. Vol. I. London. 1894.
- Kaulbars (A. V.), L'Armée austro-hongroise. Paris, 1893.
- Key (David), Austria-Hungary. London, 1880.
- Konta (Ignaz), Eisenbahn-Jahrbuch der Oesterreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie. 21. Jahrgang. Wien, 1891.
- Lang, Statistik der Bevölkerung Ungarns. Budapest, 1885.
- Leger (L.), Histoire de l'Autriche-Hongrie, 4th ed. Paris, 1895. [Eng. Trans. of 1st ed. by Mrs. Birkbeck Hill. London, 1889.]—La Save, le Danube, et le Balkan. Voyage chez les Slovènes, &c. Paris 1884.

- Lévy* (Daniel), L'Autriche-Hongrie, ses institutions, &c. Paris, 1872.
- Löher* (F. von), Die Magyaren und andere Ungarn. 8. Leipzig, 1874.
- Lorens* (J. R. v.), Atlas der Urproduktion Oesterreichs. Wien, 1878.
- Lutzow* (Count), Bohemia: an Historical Sketch. 8. London, 1896.
- Mandello* (Dr. Karl), Rückblicke auf die Entwicklung der Ungarischen Volkswirtschaft Budapest, 1871-1894.
- Marbeau* (Edouard), Slaves et Teutons. Paris, 1882
- Maurice* (C. E.), Bohemia from the Earliest Times to 1620. [In "Story of the Nations" Series]. 8. London, 1896.
- Mayer* (F. M.), Geschichte der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie. Wien, 1894
- Masuchelli* (N. E.), Magyarland. 2 vols. London, 1891.
- Monarchie. Die ost. ung. in Wort und Bild auf Anregung des Kronprinzen Rudolf. Wien, 1886-90. Lieferung 1-116.
- Murray's* Handbook for South Germany and Austria. Two Parts. 8. London.
- Neményi* (A.), Das moderne Ungarn. Berlin, 1880.
- Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Revue. Jahrgang 1894. Redigirt von J. B. Meyer. Wien, 1894.
- Patterson* (Arthur J.), The Magyars; their Country and its Institutions. 2 vols. 8. London, 1870.
- Peas* (Dr. Alexander), Oesterreich und der Orient. 8. Wien, 1875.
- Pollack*, Die Böhmische Braunkohle in den letzten 25 Jahren, chronologisch-statistische Tafel. Vom Jahre 1861 bis 1885. Teplitz (s.a.).
- Prigl*, Ortslexicon für die Königreiche Kroatien und Slavonien. Nach amtlichen Quellen. Essek, 1888.
- Reclus* (Elisée), Nouvelle Géographie Universelle. Vol. III. 8. Paris, 1878.
- Romstorfer* and *Wiglitzky*, Vergleichende graphische Statistik in ihrer Anwendung auf das Herzogtum Bukowina. Wien, 1886.
- Schwingschloegl* (R.), Der erst Beamten-Verein der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie. Wien, 1890.
- Singer* and *Wolfner's* Handbook for Hungary and Budapest. 8. London, 1896.
- Somogyi* (E.), Ludwig Kossuth, sein Leben und Werken. 8. Leipzig, 1894.
- Statistik d. öst. ung. Aktiengesellschaften. Aus dem 'Aktionär,' 1888-89. Frankfurt, 1890.
- Steinbach* (G.), Die ungarischen Verfassungsgesetze. Wien, 1891.
- Strigl*, Statistische Notizen für Oesterreich. II. Wien, 1888.
- Sturm* (Albert), Uj Orszaggyűlési Almanach. Budapest, 1887.
- Turn and Taxis* (Princess of), Travels in Unknown Austria. 4. London, 1896.
- Umlauf* (F.), Die österreichisch-ungarische Monarchie, 3rd ed. Vienna, 1896.
- Ulbrich*, Handbuch der österreichischen Verwaltung. Wien, 1887-89.
- Vámbéry* (A.), Der Ursprung der Magyaren. Leipzig, 1882. Hungary. In "Story of the Nations" Series. 8. London, 1887.
- Vautier* (G.), La Hongrie économique. 8. Paris, 1893.
- Werkovitsch*, Das Land Vorarlberg. Denkschrift. Innsbruck, 1887.
- Whitman* (Sidney), The Realm of the Habsburgs. 8. London, 1893.
- Wirth* (Max), Ungarn und seine Bodenschätze. Frankfurt-on-Maine, 1785.
- Worms* (Baron Henry de), The Austro-Hungarian Empire. 8. London, 1877.
- Yriarte* (C.), La Dalmazie. 8. Milan, 1878.
- Zoričić*, Statistische Skizze der Königreiche Kroatien und Slavonien. Agram, 1886.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

- Das Bauwesen in Bosnien und der Hercegovina, vom Baudepartement der Landesregierung in Sarajevo, 1887.
- Ortschafts- und Bevölkerungsstatistik von Bosnien und Hercegovina. Amtliche Ausgabe. 1885.—Hauptresultate der Volkszählung vom 22 April, 1895. Vienna, 1896.
- Ergebnisse der Viehzählung, 1895. Vienna, 1896.
- Asboth* (J.), An Official Tour through Bosnia and Herzegovina. [Translation.] 8. London, 1890.
- Blau* (Dr. E. Ö. F. H.), Reisen in Bosnien und der Herzegovina. 8. Berlin, 1877.
- Coquelle* (P.), Histoire du Montenegro et de la Bosnie. Paris, 1896.
- Evans* (A. J.), Through Bosnia and Herzegovina on foot. 8. London, 1876.
- Haardt* (V. von), Die Occupation Bosniens und der Herzegovina. 8. Vienna, 1878.
- Laveleye*, The Balkan Peninsula. London, 1887.
- Munro* (R.), Rambles and Studies in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Dalmatia. London, 1895.
- Novibazar und Kossovo. 8. Vienna 1892.
- Sainte-Marie* (E. de) L'Herzegovine. Paris, 1875
- Schneller* (H.), Die Staatsrechtliche Stellung von Bosnien und Herzegovina. Leipzig, 1892.
- Schwarz* (Dt. B.), Aus den Osten; Reisenbriefen aus Ungarn, &c. 8. Chemnitz, 1876.
- Stillman* (W. J.), Herzegovina and the late uprising. London, 1877.
- The Land of the Bora; Camp Life and Sport in Dalmatia and the Herzegovina, 1894-96. [Author not named.] London, 1897.
- Thoemmel* Gustav, Beschreibung des Vilajet Bosnien. 8. Vienna, 1867.
- Yriarte* (C.), Bosnie et Herzegovine. 12. Paris, 1876. Digitized by Google

BELGIUM.

(ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE.)

Reigning King.

Leopold II., born April 9, 1835, the son of King Leopold I., former Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Princess Louise, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French; ascended the throne at the death of his father, Dec. 10, 1865; married, Aug. 22, 1853, to Queen *Marie Henriette*, born Aug. 23, 1836, the daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria.

Children of the King.

I. Princess *Louise*, born Feb. 18, 1858; married, February 4, 1875, to Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born March 28, 1844, eldest son of Prince August, cousin of the reigning duke, and of Princess Clementine of Orléans, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French.

II. Princess *Stéphanie*, born May 21, 1864; married to the late Archduke Diédé Rudolf, only son of the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, May 10, 1881; widow January 30, 1889.

III. Princess *Clémentine*, born July 30, 1872.

Brother and Sister of the King.

I. *Philippe*, Count of Flanders, born March 24, 1837; lieutenant-general in the service of Belgium; married, April 25, 1867, to Princess Marie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. Offspring of the union are three children living:—
1. Princess *Henriette*, born November 30, 1870; married February 12, 1896, to Prince Emmanuel of Orléans, Duc de Vendôme. 2. Princess *Josephine*, born October 18, 1872; married, May 28, 1894, to Prince Charles-Antoine of Hohenzollern. 3. Prince *Albert*, born April 8, 1875.

II. Princess *Charlotte*, born June 7, 1840; married, July 27, 1857, to Archduke Maximilian of Austria, elected Emperor of Mexico July 10, 1863; widow June 19, 1867.

King Leopold II. has a civil list of 3,300,000 francs.

The Kingdom of Belgium formed itself into an independent State in 1830, having previously been a part of the Netherlands. The secession was decreed on October 4, 1830, by a Provisional Government, established in consequence of a revolution which broke out at Brussels on August 25, 1830. A National Congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg King of the Belgians on June 4, 1831; the prince accepted the dignity July 12, and ascended the throne July 21, 1831. By the Treaty of London, Nov. 15, 1831, the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by Austria, Russia, Great Britain, and Prussia. It was not until after the signing of the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which established peace between King Leopold I. and the sovereign of the Netherlands, that all the States of Europe recognised the Kingdom of Belgium.

Constitution and Government.

According to the Constitution of 1831 Belgium is 'a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy.' The legislative power is vested in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture. By marriage without the King's consent, however, the right of succession is forfeited, but may be restored by the King with the consent of the two Chambers. The King's person is declared sacred; and his ministers are held responsible for the acts of the Government. No act of the King can have effect unless countersigned by one of his ministers, who thus becomes responsible for it. The King convokes, prorogues, and dissolves the Chambers. In default of male heirs, the King may nominate his successor with the consent of the Chambers. If the successor be under eighteen years of age, which is declared to be the age of majority, the two Chambers meet together for the purpose of nominating a regent during the minority.

According to the law amending the constitution, promulgated 7th September, 1893, the Senate consists of members elected for eight years, partly directly, and partly indirectly. The number of Senators elected directly is proportioned to the population of each province, and is equal to half the number of members of the Chamber of Representatives. The constituent body is similar to that which elects deputies to the Chamber, except that the minimum age of electors is fixed at thirty years. In 1895-96 the number of electors was 1,186,000, disposing of 1,924,000 votes. Senators elected indirectly are chosen by the provincial councils, two for each province with less than 500,000 inhabitants; three for each with a population up to 1,000,000; and four for each with over 1,000,000. No one, during two years preceding the election, must have been a member of the council appointing him. All senators must be at least forty years of age, and those elected directly must pay not less than 1,200 francs in direct taxes, or own immovable property in Belgium yielding an income of 12,000 francs. In provinces, however, where the number eligible for the Senate would be less than one in 5,000 of population, the list is extended to this proportion by admission of the most highly taxed. Sons of the King, or failing these, Belgian princes of the reigning branch of the Royal Family are by right Senators at the age of eighteen, but have no voice in the deliberations till the age of twenty-five years.

The members of the Chamber of Representatives are elected directly. Their number is proportioned to the population, and cannot exceed one for every 40,000 inhabitants. They sit for four years, one half retiring every two years, except that after a dissolution a general election takes place. From citizens over

twenty-five years of age, domiciled for not less than one year in the same commune, and not legally disqualified, has a vote. Every citizen over thirty-five years of age, married or widower, with legitimate issue, and paying at least 5 francs a year in house tax, has a supplementary vote, as has also every citizen over twenty-five years of age owning immovable property to the value of 2,000 francs, or having a corresponding income from such property, or who for two years has derived at least 100 francs a year from Belgian funds either directly or through the Savings Bank. Two supplementary votes are given to citizens over twenty-five years of age who have received a diploma or certificate of higher instruction, or who fill or have filled offices or engaged in private professional practice, implying at least average higher instruction. No person has more than 3 votes; failure to vote is a misdemeanour, punishable by law. There were in 1895-96 1,405,000 electors possessing, in all, 2,170,000 votes. Deputies must be not less than twenty-five years of age, and resident in Belgium. Each deputy has an annual indemnity of 4,000 francs (160*l.*), and a free pass over Government railways between his home and the place of Session.

The Senate and Chamber meet annually in the month of November, and must sit for at least forty days; but the King has the power of convoking them on extraordinary occasions, and of dissolving them either simultaneously or separately. In the latter case a new election must take place within forty days, and a meeting of the Chambers within two months. An adjournment cannot be made for a period exceeding one month without the consent of the Chambers. Money bills and bills relating to the contingent for the army originate in the Chamber of Representatives.

The Executive Government consists of eight departments, under the following Ministers:—

1. *President of the Council and Minister of Finance*—M. P. de Smet de Naeyer. Appointed February 25, 1896.
2. *Minister of Foreign Affairs*.—M. P. de Favereau. Appointed February 25, 1896.
3. *Minister of Justice*.—M. V. Begerem. Appointed October 26, 1884.
4. *Minister of War*.—M. van den Peereboom (ad interim).
5. *Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs*.—M. J. H. P. van den Peereboom. Appointed October 26, 1884.
6. *Minister of Interior and Public Instruction*.—M. Schollaert. Appointed May 25, 1895.
7. *Minister of Agriculture and Public Works*.—M. L. de Bruyn. Appointed October 26, 1884.
8. *Minister of Industry and Labour*.—M. Nyssens. Appointed May 25, 1895.

Besides the above responsible heads of departments, there are a number of 'Ministres d'Etat,' without portfolio, who form a Privy Council called together on special occasions by the sovereign. The acting ministers, as such, do not form part of the Privy Council.

of autonomous government. The provincial and communal electors are the same as those who elect the senators directly. Communal electors must have been domiciled at least three years in the commune, and a supplementary vote is given to owners of real property yielding an income of at least 150 francs. No one has more than 4 votes. In communes with over 20,000 inhabitants there are councillors elected directly, by single vote, by citizens enrolled on the communal electoral lists, and possessing the qualifications requisite for electors to the Councils of Industry and Labour; half the councillors are appointed by the working-men electors, and half by the electors who are industrial heads (chefs d'industrie). In communal elections vote by ballot is suppressed, except when there is merely a single mandate to be conferred. Candidates obtaining an absolute majority are declared elected; others have seats allocated in accordance with the system of "Proportional Representation." In the year 1895-96 there were 1,185,000 provincial and 1,095,000 communal electors. To be eligible to the Provincial or Communal Council, persons must be twenty-five years of age and domiciled in the province or commune. Half the Provincial Council is renewed every two years, and it meets fifteen days each year. There is a permanent deputation of six members elected, which is presided over by the Governor of the province. All provincial and communal interests, including local finances, are under the care of the Council, as far as they are not provided for in the general administration. The Communal Councils are elected for eight years, half being renewed every four years. In each commune there is a college composed of the burgomaster, president, and a certain number of aldermen, corresponding to the permanent deputation of the Provincial Council, and both are the organs of the central administration.

Area and Population.

Belgium has an area of 29,455 square kilometres, or 11,373 English square miles. The following table shows the population in the various census years since 1846, with the absolute increase and the rate per cent. of increase between each of these years:—

Census Years	Population	Total Increase	Increase per cent. per annum	Census Years	Population	Total Increase	Increase per cent. per annum
1846	4,337,196	—	—	1876	5,386,185	508,352	1·05
1856	4,529,461	192,265	·44	1880	5,520,009	183,824	·85
1866	4,827,833	298,372	·65	1890	6,069,321	549,312	·99

The kingdom is divided into nine provinces, the area and population of which were as follows at the census of December, 31, 1890, and on December 31, 1896, with population per square mile at the latter date:—

Provinces	Area: Eng. sq. miles	Population		Population per sq. mile, 1896	
		Dec. 31, 1890	Dec. 31, 1896		
Antwerp (Anvers)	1,093	699,919	784,975	718·2	
Brabant	1,268	1,106,158	1,212,686	956·4	
Flanders	West	1,249	738,442	781,261	625·5
	East	1,158	949,526	1,002,300	865·5
Hainaut	1,437	1,048,546	1,100,345	765·7	
Liège	1,117	756,734	817,473	731·8	
Limbourg	931	222,814	234,210	251·6	
Luxembourg	1,706	211,711	216,144	126·6	
Namur	1,414	335,471	346,492	245·0	
Total	11,373	6,069,321	6,495,886	571·1	

In 1896 there were 3,241,423 males and 3,254,463 females.

According to the census returns of 1890 there are 2,485,072 Belgians who speak French only; 2,744,271 who speak Flemish only; 32,206, German only; 700,997, French and Flemish; 58,590, French and German; 7,028, Flemish and German; 36,185 who speak all three languages; and 4,972 who do not speak any of the three.

The census returns for 1890 according to occupation are tabulated as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Mining and metal industries	277,997	15,266	293,263
Industries connected with vegetable products	226,818	35,442	262,260
Industries connected with animal products	38,806	13,415	52,221
Mixed industries	282,881	190,878	473,759
Commerce	215,559	111,532	327,091
Professions and official occupations	505,847	153,440	659,287
Various occupations and independent	509,261	362,246	871,507
Total	2,057,169	882,219	2,939,388
Without profession or status	1,151,093	2,199,592	3,350,685
Grand total	3,208,262	3,081,811	6,290,073

The difference between the above total and that of the population of 1890 is no doubt accounted for by the fact that many persons are entered under more than one head. It is estimated that about 426,000 people are directly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages in five years:—

Year	Total Living Births	Still-born	Illegitimate (Living)	Illegitimate per 100 Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1892	177,485	8,497	15,703	8·85	133,693	47,209	43,792
1893	183,062	8,636	16,086	8·79	125,530	47,065	57,532
1894	181,466	8,572	16,316	8·99	118,213	47,735	63,253
1895	183,015	8,627	15,811	8·64	125,148	49,712	57,867
1896	188,533	9,188	16,510	8·75	113,748	52,585	74,785

The following table shows the immigration and emigration:—

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Immigration	21,774	21,686	24,635	23,476	24,501
Emigration	22,532	22,117	18,302	18,617	19,762
Excess of immigration	-758	-431	+6,333	+4,859	+4,739

The following are the populations of the most important towns, January 1, 1896 :—

Brussels and suburbs ¹	531,011	Verviers . . .	52,396	Namur . . .	32,389
Antwerp . . .	267,902	Bruges . . .	50,838	Ostend . . .	30,730
Liège . . .	165,404	Louvain . . .	41,726	St. Nicolas . . .	29,452
Ghent . . .	159,218	Seraing . . .	36,873	Alost . . .	23,137
Mechlin . . .	54,185	Tournai . . .	35,905	Mons . . .	25,514
		Courtrai . . .	32,517	Charleroy . . .	23,042

¹ The suburbs comprise 8 distinct communes.

Religion.

The Roman Catholic religion is professed by nearly the entire population of Belgium. The Protestants number only 10,000, while the Jews number about 4,000. The State does not interfere in any way with the internal affairs of either Catholic or Protestant Churches. Full religious liberty is granted by the Constitution, and part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury. The sums granted in the budget for 1898 are 5,234,000 francs to Roman Catholics; 93,200 francs to Protestants; and 19,000 francs to Jews; besides 56,000 francs for various ecclesiastical expenses. There are few endowments, and the clergy derive their maintenance chiefly from fees and voluntary gifts.

The kingdom is divided into six Roman Catholic dioceses and 185 deaneries; there are 5,622 Catholic churches and chapels of all kinds. In each diocese is an ecclesiastical seminary, and there are besides 10 smaller seminaries. At the census of 1890 there were 1,643 convents in Belgium, of which number 218, with 4,775 inmates, were for men, and 1,425, with 25,323 inmates, for women.

The Protestant Evangelical Church, to which belong the greater number of the Protestants in the kingdom, is under a synod composed of the clergymen of the body, and a representative from each of the congregations.

Instruction.

There are four universities in the kingdom, three of them with four 'facultés,' or branches of study, and one, Louvain, nursery of the clergy, with five; Ghent and Liège are State universities, Brussels and Louvain free. The following table gives the number of students attending the various 'facultés' in each of the four universities in the academical year 1895-96 ;—

Universities	Students of					Total
	Theology	Jurisprudence	Philosophy	Medicine	Sciences	
Brussels . . .	—	243	123	600	299	1,265
Ghent . . .	—	99	74	133	121	427
Liège . . .	—	219	124	236	400	979
Louvain . . .	47	305	227	368	232	1,179

Attached to the universities are various special schools of engineering, arts, manufactures, mining, &c., with a combined attendance of 967 students in 1895-96. Other special schools are the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Antwerp, with 1,430 students in 1895; schools of design, 14,814 students; royal conservatoires and other schools of music, 15,401.

The following are the statistics for the end of 1895 of the various classes of public schools:—

—		No.	Pupils	—	
Royal Atheneums and colleges . . .	85	7,505	Middle-class normal schools	4	188
Middle-class schools (male)	88	15,417	Primary normal schools . . .	53	2,996
Middle-class schools (female)	40	6,987	Primary schools . . .	6,385	720,191
			Infant „ . . .	1,431	142,384
			Adult „ . . .	1,797	69,270

Besides the above public schools there are many private or free schools—about 80 colleges, 65 middle-class schools for boys, 150 institutions for girls, besides many infant, primary, and adult schools, mostly under ecclesiastical care.

By a law of 1842 each commune was required to have at least one primary school. The Acts now in force are those of 1884 and 1895, by which the cost of primary instruction devolves on the communes, while the State and provinces intervene by way of subsidies. The total sum spent on elementary education in 1894 was 30,322,383 francs by State, provinces, and communes, and including fees, &c.

There were in the school year 1894-95, 38 industrial schools, with 12,079 pupils, and 46 professional schools and courses with 6,775 pupils.

The proportion of the population above fifteen years who could not read or write at the census of 1890 was 26·9 per cent., and between seven and fifteen years 26·7 per cent. In the year 1896 there were 63,113 young men called out for military service, and of this number 7,129 could neither read nor write; 31,141 could

simply read and write, 1,284 could only read, 22,911 had more complete instruction, and concerning 648 there was no return.

Justice and Crime.

Judges are appointed for life by the King from lists prepared by the Senate and by the Court. There is one Court of Cassation for the whole kingdom. There are three Courts of Appeal, and there are Assize Courts for criminal cases. The country is divided into 26 judicial arrondissements or districts, in each of which is a Court of first instance. In each canton there is a justice of the peace, a police court, and a judge of the peace; there are 215 such cantons. There are, besides, special military, commercial, and other tribunals. There is trial by jury in all criminal and political cases. The Gendarmerie (2,586) and the Garde Civique are utilised for the maintenance of internal order.

The following table shows the number of criminals sentenced at the Assize Courts and Correctional Tribunals in the years stated:—

—	1870	1880	1890	1892	1898	1894
Assize Courts .	105	137	97	183	129	139
Correctional Tribunals .	22,255	34,108	40,275	49,731	47,887	44,769

The mean number of inmates of the various classes of prisons was:—

—	1870	1880	1890	1893	1894	1895
Central prisons .	2,029	824	860	1,180	1,098	715
Secondary „ .	2,672	2,881	3,424	3,392	3,408	3,721
Reformatories ¹ .	550	1,005	905	301	317	258

¹ In 1891 the reformatories were classed as charities; since that year the figures show only the number of children in the correctional branch of the State charity schools annexed to the Ghent central prison.

Pauperism.

Apart from private charitable associations, which are numerous, public charity is administered under precise regulations. The only public charity institutions are refuges, *dépôts de mendicité*, or alms-houses, hospitals, and the *bureaux de bienfaisance*, the administrators of which are appointed by the Communal Councils, while the provinces of the State contribute to maintain certain classes of hospitals, refuges, or alms-houses, and asylums. It is the duty of the commune to furnish assistance to its paupers. The charity institutions received in donations and legacies 2,155,360 francs in 1890; 2,437,871 francs in 1893; 3,159,056 francs in 1894. Outdoor relief is provided under certain conditions. The statistics of the *dépôts de mendicité* for the reception of beggars and vagabonds (adults) were as follows:—

Year	Total Entries	Mean Population	Expenditure	Year	Total Entries	Mean Population	Expenditure
			francs				francs
1885	12,267	3,614	976,972	1893	3,834	4,324	1,076,411
1890	17,124	4,644	1,246,004	1894	4,534	4,193	1,136,678
1892	6,813	3,564	915,112	1895	4,055	4,529	1,248,886

State Finance.

The ordinary and extraordinary revenue and expenditure of Belgium for the years stated are shown in the following table in thousands of francs :—

Years	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total	Ordinary	Special	Total
	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.
1870	190,537	14,905	205,442	191,844	25,064	216,908
1880	291,921	102,294	394,215	292,009	90,899	382,908
1890	340,526	37,878	378,404	335,231	82,663	417,894
1891	346,346	55,601	401,947	338,723	63,445	402,168
1892	347,264	66,781	414,045	341,004	64,906	405,910
1893	352,285	45,398	397,678	344,701	49,829	394,529
1894	362,600	42,589	405,185	353,840	49,219	402,559
1895	—	—	395,730	—	—	410,383

The following table gives the details of the proposed budget for the year 1898 :—

Ordinary Revenue	Francs	Ordinary Expenditure	Francs
Taxes, direct :—			
Property taxes	25,456,000	Interest on public debt and sinking fund	114,152,253
Personal taxes	20,085,000	Civil list and dotations	4,930,200
Trade licences	7,400,000	Ministry of Justice	21,517,990
Mines	600,000	" Foreign Affairs	2,797,065
Taxes, indirect :—		Ministry of Interior and Public Instruction	26,378,070
Customs	36,246,632	Ministry of Agriculture & Public Works	21,773,694
Excise	52,420,297	Ministry of Railways, Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones	116,337,880
Succession duties	19,940,000	Ministry of War	48,320,375
Registration duties	19,900,000	" Finance	19,514,515
Stamps	6,500,000	Gendarmerie	4,917,100
Various	5,771,000	Repayments, &c.	1,896,000
Tolls :—		Ministry of Industry and Labour	2,748,560
Rivers, Canals, &c.	1,590,000		
Railways	154,000,000		
Telegraphs	6,880,000		
Post Office	13,160,020		
Pilotage dues, &c.	1,430,000		
Capitals & revenues :—			
Domains, forests, &c.	2,718,000		
Unused amortisation fund, securities, national bank, &c.	10,051,900		
Repayments	4,149,749		
Total ordinary revenue	388,298,598	Total ordinary expenditure	385,278,702

The following table shows the total amount of the national liabilities of the kingdom in 1897 :—

	Francs
Share of the Netherlands debt at 2½ per cent.	219,959,632
Loans at 3 per cent.	2,088,537,690
Floating debt (Treasury bonds)	20,000,000
Total	2,328,497,322

Almost the entire debt of Belgium was raised for and devoted to works of public utility, particularly the construction of State railways. There is a sinking fund attached to all descriptions of the debt, with the exception of the 2½ per cent. old debt.

The total debt amounts to about 15½ per head of population, and the annual charge to about 10s. 9d. ; or, including civil and military pensions, &c., to about 12s. per head ; but the interest is more than covered by the revenue from railways alone. The total exports of home produce average 10½ per head.

Local Finance.

The provincial budgets for the year 1894 show a total revenue for all the provinces of 15,225,501 francs, and a total expenditure of 14,069,000 francs, thus leaving a surplus of 1,156,501 francs.

According to the communal budgets for 1892, the total revenues and expenditures of the communes were :—

	Francs.		Francs.
Ordinary revenue	118,742,538	Ordinary expenditure	117,144,576
Extraordinary revenue	59,278,228	Extraordinary expenditure	62,172,216
Total	178,020,761	Total	179,316,792

Defence.

The maritime frontier of Belgium is 42 miles in length ; the Dutch frontier, north and east, 282 miles ; the German frontier, in the east, 60 miles ; the Luxembourg frontier, in the east, 80 miles ; and the French frontier, south and west, 384 miles. The chief military arsenal of the kingdom is Antwerp, where also are the fortified towns of Dendermonde and Diest. There are fortifications at Liège, Huy, and Namur on the Meuse, and at Mons, Tournai, and Ypres on the French frontier, and in 1887 an extensive scheme for the further fortification of the Meuse was resolved upon and is being carried out.

The standing army is formed by conscription, to which every able man who has completed his nineteenth year is liable, and also voluntary enlistment. Substitution is permitted. The annual contingent required is about 13,300 men. The legal period of service is eight years, of which, however, two-thirds are allowed, as a rule, on furlough. The country is divided into two

military circumscriptions or districts; the first comprising the province of Anvers and the two Flanders', and the second the rest of the country. There are military schools of various grades and several establishments for special military education.

The following is the composition of the Belgian army, apart from the general staff and the administrative and sanitary services:—Infantry: 1 regiment of carabineers, of 4 active and three reserve battalions, each of 4 companies and 1 depôt; 1 regiment of grenadiers, 3 regiments chasseurs-à-pied, 14 regiments of the line, each of these three bodies of 3 active and 2 reserve battalions each of 4 companies and 1 depôt; a corps of discipline and correction; a school for army cadets. Cavalry: 2 regiments of chasseurs, 4 regiments of lancers, 2 regiments of guides, each of 5 active squadrons and 1 depôt. Artillery: A special staff; 2 regiments of field artillery each of 8 mounted batteries, 2 reserve batteries and 1 depôt battery; 2 regiments of field artillery each of 7 mounted batteries, 2 horse batteries, 3 reserve batteries, and 1 depôt battery; 3 regiments of fortress artillery, each of 14 active batteries, 2 reserve batteries, and 1 depôt battery; 1 regiment of fortress artillery of 16 active batteries, 2 reserve batteries, and 1 depôt battery; 4 special companies—pontoons, artificers, mechanics, and armourers. Train, consisting of a staff, 7 companies, and 1 depôt company. Engineers: A special staff; 1 regiment of 3 battalions each and 4 companies of sappers and miners, 1 battalion of reserve of 4 companies and a depôt; 5 special companies, telegraphists, railway corps, &c. The following is the peace-strength of the Belgian army in 1897:—

	Officers	Rank and File	Total
Infantry	1,745	27,800	29,545
Cavalry	304	5,760	6,064
Artillery	534	8,225	8,759
Engineers	146	1,860	2,006
Gendarmerie	66	2,782	2,848
Others ¹	631	1,449	2,080
Total	3,426	47,876	51,302

¹ General staff, train, administrative, military school, &c.

For the army there are 9,040 horses and 204 guns, and for the gendarmerie 1,845 horses. In time of war the total strength is 3,742 officers, 135,656 men, and 25,666 horses.

Besides the standing army, there is a 'Garde Civique,' numbering in 1897, 42,827 men, organised as far as possible in the communes, and part of whose duties is to maintain the integrity and independence of the territory; it is only active in communes of over 10,000 inhabitants and in fortified places.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

In each province of Belgium there is an Agricultural Commission appointed by the King; delegates from which, along with specialists, form a supreme council of agriculture. There are six special services connected with the

department of agriculture, dealing with forestry, clearing and planting, irrigation, veterinary affairs, cultivation, and agricultural laboratories.

The tendency in Belgium is to a great subdivision of holdings; these increased from 572,550 in 1846, to 910,396 in 1880, the date of the latest statistics. At that date the holdings of various sizes were as follows:—Less than 1 hectare (2·47 acres) 594,376; from 1 to 5 hectares 226,088; from 5 to 10 hectares 48,390; from 10 to 20 hectares 25,893; from 23 to 50 hectares 12,186; above 50 hectares 3,408.

The area worked by owners increased by 94,650 hectares between 1866 and 1880. In 1880, 713,019 hectares were worked by owners, and 1,270,512 by farmers.

Of the 2,945,715 hectares which compose the area of Belgium, 67·34 per cent. are under cultivation, and 16·61 per cent. under forest, 7·88 per cent. uncultivated, the rest roads, marshes, rivers, &c. The population connected with agriculture in 1880 numbered 1,199,319, or 21·77 of the whole.

The following figures show the yield of the chief crops for two years. For the area under the various crops there are no more recent statistics than those of 1880:—

Crop	Area cultivated 1880	Yield	
		1895	1896
	Hectares	Hectolitres	Hectolitres
Wheat	275,756	6,596,084	7,238,595
Barley	40,156	1,309,688	1,445,616
Oats	249,327	10,616,344	8,477,118
Rye	277,362	7,819,474	7,422,185
		Quintals	Quintals
Potatoes	199,229	84,251,450	31,679,940
Beet (sugar)	32,606	9,467,152	9,374,551
„ (other)	26,171	11,179,989	9,814,386

In 1895 the yield of tobacco grown in Belgium was 5,166,000 kilogrammes.

The net revenue from forests alone in 1890 was 4,830,884 francs.

In 1880 there were 271,974 horses, 1,882,815 horned cattle, 365,400 sheep, and 646,375 pigs.

II. MINING AND METALS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

There is a special department for the administration of Industry and Labour. There are a Superior Council of Industry, a Council of Mines, and a Council of Prud'hommes or specialists for advising the State as to the interests of various industries.

The number of quarries in Belgium in 1895 was 1,409, workmen 31,701. The number of workmen engaged in metallic mines in 1893 was 1,804; in 1894, 1,581; in 1895, 1,422. The quantity of iron ore produced in 1895 was 312,637 tons, valued at 1,470,450 francs. There were in 1895, 223 coal mines in Belgium, of which 122 were worked. The number of work-people in 1895 was 118,957 (in 1893, 116,861), of whom 1,628 were women (in 1893, 2,172), 5,792 boys (in 1893, 6,859), working underground. The production of coal, and its value, were as follows:—

	1880	1890	1892	1893	1894	1895
Tons (1000)	16,886	20,366	19,583	19,411	20,585	20,451
Value in 1000 frs.	169,680	268,508	201,288	181,406	191,292	193,857

The quantity of iron ore imported in 1895 was 1,857,624 tons ; in 1896, 2,069,676 tons, mostly from Luxemburg.

The quantity and value of pig iron and manufactured iron produced were as follows :—

	1890	1892	1893	1894	1895
Pig iron					
Tons	787,836	753,268	745,264	818,597	829,234
Value (1,000 fr.)	50,073	38,716	36,052	40,828	40,207
Manufactured iron					
Tons	514,311	479,008	485,021	453,290	445,899
1,000 fr.	82,988	64,879	61,873	57,589	55,729
Steel ingots					
Tons	221,296	260,037	273,113	405,661	407,634
Million fr.	24,989	28,277	22,929	33,011	31,018
Steel rails, &c.					
Tons	201,817	208,281	224,922	341,318	367,917
1,000 fr.	31,278	27,601	28,868	40,201	42,419

In 1895 there were 17 pig-iron works in activity and 3 unemployed ; 29 blast furnaces active and 11 inactive ; number of workmen, 2,949.

For the manufacture of iron there were 48 works active and 3 inactive ; 358 puddling furnaces active and 129 inactive ; number of workmen, 13,586. Of steel works there were 10 active and 3 inactive ; Martin and other furnaces, 7 active and 5 inactive ; Bessemer converters, 14 active and 16 inactive ; number of workmen, 4,691.

The value of the zinc produced in 1895 was 38,496,000 francs, and the workmen employed 4,783 ; value of lead, 4,203,000 francs ; of silver from lead, 3,430,000 francs ; number of workmen, 671.

In 1895 there were 123 sugar manufacturing establishments which turned out 182,178,000 kilogrammes of raw sugar, and 33 refineries giving an output of 65,662,000 kilogrammes. There were also 215 distilleries in operation, whose output was 628,340 hectolitres of alcohol at 50° G.-L.

In 1895 there were 366 fishing vessels of 9,379 tons, of which 393 vessels were engaged in deep-sea fishery, and the value of the deep-sea fish caught was 2,929,851 francs.

Commerce.

The value of the general commerce in the year 1895 was, imports 2,904,948,026 francs, and exports 2,604,862,583 francs ; in 1896, imports 3,037,371,700 francs, and exports 2,720,302,115 francs. Of the general imports in 1896, those by sea were valued at 1,444,331,105 francs, and by land and river at 1,593,040,595

francs; of the exports, those by sea were valued at 1,271,069,378 francs, by land and river 1,449,232,737 francs. The following table shows the value of the imports for home consumption, the exports of Belgian produce and manufactures, and the transit trade, in millions of francs:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs
Imports	1,672.1	1,799.8	1,586.6	1,575.1	1,574.5	1,680.4	1,776.7
Exports	1,437.0	1,519.0	1,369.4	1,355.9	1,308.7	1,385.4	1,467.9
Transit	1,511.1	1,328.0	1,274.9	1,284.3	1,120.9	1,219.4	1,252.3

In Belgium a distinction, as regards valuation, is made between imports subject to *ad valorem* duties and other goods imported or exported. For the former, statistics are drawn up according to the values which have served as a basis for the calculation of the duties. For the others a commission of five members availing themselves of Bourse and official quotations, and of information supplied by the Chambers of Commerce, fixes average values—without regard to countries of origin or destination. For imports the official values comprise the first cost and cost of transport to the frontier, but not customs duties or excise; for exports, they consist of the cost at the place of production and the cost of transport to the frontier. The quantities of goods subject to duty are strictly scrutinised; but for goods free of duty, imports and exports, the declarations of the parties interested are generally accepted. When the gross weight is given an official tare is deducted. In the case of goods subject to *ad valorem* duty the administration has a right of pre-emption at the declared value increased by 10 per cent. when the importers disagree with the fiscal authorities and are unwilling to risk a reference of the dispute to experts.

The leading articles of special commerce were as follows in the year 1896:—

Imports	1,000 francs	Exports	1,000 francs
Cereals	290,903	Yarns, linen, wool, &c.	103,712
Textiles, raw	165,912	Coal, coke	88,255
Chemicals and drugs	110,309	Cereals	65,505
Timber, &c.	89,807	Machinery, carriages	64,826
Resins, &c.	81,102	Chemicals, drugs	63,334
Oil seeds	55,532	Textiles, raw	81,781
Mineral substances	70,799	Tissues	60,920
Tissues, wool, cotton, silk	63,681	Steel	62,325
Coffee	52,260	Hides, raw and tanned	55,829
Hides, raw	49,743	Iron	66,795
Animals, living	56,571	Glass	78,344
Animal products	36,166	Meat	24,758
Metals	72,353	Sugar, raw and refined	54,689
Yarns, linen, wool, &c.	29,629	Animal products	35,093
Manures	18,203	Zinc	40,148
Wines	39,522	Manures	20,880
Dyes, colours	27,660	Oil seeds	22,119
Coal, coke	31,153	Animals (horses)	31,287
Machinery	21,659	Mineral substances	38,206
Butter and margarine	14,603	Resin, bitumen	26,712
Tobacco, raw	10,012	Dyes and colours	24,256

The following table shows the respective shares of the leading countries in the special commerce of Belgium in two years:—

	Imports		Exports	
	1895	1896	1895	1896
	1000 francs	1000 francs	1000 francs	1000 francs
France	299,856	310,611	284,220	287,539
United States	132,852	173,650	46,650	48,912
Great Britain	193,130	205,618	266,708	291,202
Netherlands	174,602	176,703	165,004	171,231
Germany	199,195	215,395	310,790	327,258
British India	52,965	55,228	20,267	20,993
Russia	116,910	110,047	21,510	31,267
Roumania	100,188	128,582	9,028	7,915
Argentine Republic	92,693	85,222	14,353	19,096
Sweden and Norway	46,148	51,879	15,474	14,250
Brazil	41,145	41,521	21,859	37,469
Italy	19,834	19,661	25,323	22,464
Peru	36,733	6,476	1,487	903
Australia	21,171	28,449	5,665	7,965
Spain	20,339	22,643	21,932	25,006
Chile	28,274	42,703	7,710	7,688
Egypt	3,557	2,196	9,813	11,844
Switzerland	4,344	5,918	34,103	26,233

The principal imports into Great Britain from Belgium, and exports of British produce to Belgium (Board of Trade returns) were:—

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Imports into Great Britain :	£	£	£	£	£
Woollen yarn	1,236,894	1,063,171	1,057,211	1,165,340	1,107,418
Silk stuffs & ribbons	1,793,309	1,647,729	1,896,496	1,800,608	1,844,382
Flax	815,861	647,001	431,142	849,856	1,078,219
Sugar	764,804	1,220,666	651,725	960,439	985,495
Bar iron & manufactures	761,035	759,176	782,054	515,207	917,637
Eggs	629,264	682,636	885,136	713,464	694,322
Poultry, rabbits, &c.	412,823	372,493	352,133	360,738	394,497
Exports to Belgium :					
Cottons	1,003,870	1,104,711	1,026,862	1,096,337	1,278,891
Cotton yarns	452,937	387,504	448,465	350,069	330,583
Woolens	934,742	922,509	1,036,254	992,530	959,443
Machinery	670,344	677,304	782,762	652,979	721,081
Iron	244,138	255,553	275,420	276,951	537,754

The imports into Great Britain from Belgium, and exports of British produce and manufactures to Belgium, according to the

Board of Trade returns, are shown in the subjoined tabular statement for five years :—

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Great Britain	17,013,967	16,848,979	17,052,405	17,545,636	19,221,408
Exports of British produce . .	6,943,935	7,130,605	7,632,901	7,326,965	7,816,152

Of foreign and colonial produce, amounting to 4,510,482*l.* sent from Great Britain to Belgium in 1896, raw cotton was valued at 274,008*l.*, and wool at 1,760,685*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The condition of the merchant marine of Belgium is shown as follows on December 31 :—

	1880		1890		1894		1895		1896	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Sailing Vessels	24	10,442	10	4,393	5	917	5	917	5	917
Steamers . . .	42	65,224	46	71,553	50	78,272	54	86,296	53	84,822
Total . . .	66	75,666	56	75,946	55	79,189	59	87,213	58	85,739

The navigation at Belgian ports is shown as follows :—

	1880		1890		1894		1895		1896	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Vessels-Entered	6,667	3,571,182	7,357	5,785,980	7,272	6,513,780	7,249	6,858,237	7,814	7,483,206
Cleared	6,615	3,544,964	7,381	5,803,168	7,273	6,542,962	7,227	6,841,755	7,812	7,487,976
Total . . .	13,282	7,116,146	14,738	11,589,148	14,545	13,056,692	14,476	13,670,002	15,626	14,971,182

Of the total in 1896, 4,259 vessels of 2,807,683 tons entered from, and 5,451 of 4,405,643 tons cleared to England ; the United States coming next with 274 of 715,465 tons entered, and 226 of 648,646 tons cleared.

Internal Communications.

The length of public roads in Belgium was 5,690 miles in 1895, and of navigable water (rivers and canals) 1,363 miles.

The length of railways open in Belgium on January 1, 1896, was: lines worked by the State, 2,044 miles; worked by companies, 795 miles; total 2,839 miles.

The total number of passengers conveyed by the State railways in 1895 was 76,937,198, and by the companies 22,662,735. The gross receipts in 1895 amounted for the State to 154,467,350 francs, of which 50,411,389 francs were for passengers; and for the companies 42,167,600 francs, of which 12,591,444 francs were for passengers; expenses for the State 90,486,312 francs; for the companies 20,054,337 francs. The first cost of the State railways from their origin in 1834 to the end of 1895 amounted to 1,418,057,543 francs; the net receipts from 1835 amounted to 1,505,187,060 francs, and the financial charges to 1,437,038,840 francs.

The work of the Post Office in Belgium for three years was as follows:—

	1893	1894	1895	1896
Private letters .	102,307,722	105,197,611	109,921,805	110,566,990
Official letters .	19,103,155	20,578,796	20,786,583	20,597,401
Post-cards .	40,195,766	42,502,135	45,177,886	45,376,318
Printed matter .	80,579,743	82,263,614	89,061,193	91,274,389
Newspapers .	108,221,087	103,449,177	110,695,533	101,513,576

On January 1, 1896, there were 864 post offices in Belgium. The gross revenue of the Post Office in the year 1896 amounted to 20,655,491 francs, and the expenditure to 11,227,909 francs.

The telegraphs in Belgium carried 8,668,177 despatches, private and official, in the year 1896. In 1896 the total length of public telegraph lines was 3,955 miles, and the length of wires 39,000 miles. There were in 1896, 1,002 telegraph offices. Receipts in 1896, 6,580,763 francs; expenses, 5,872,298 francs.

Money and Credit.

The nominal value of money minted and circulated in Belgium from 1832 to 1894 was: gold, 598,642,745 francs; silver, 556,342,745 francs; copper and nickel, 18,530,857 francs; total, 1,173,516,348 francs. No gold has been minted since 1885, and no silver since 1890.

The one bank of emission in Belgium is the National Bank, instituted 1850. Its capital, entirely paid up, is 550 million francs. It is the cashier of the State, and is authorised to carry on the usual banking operations. The situation of the Bank on September 30, 1897, was:—

Cash	104,300	1,000 francs.
Notes to bearer in circulation	486,000	
Accounts current and deposits	41,400	
Portfolio	426,800	
Advances on mortgage	28,000	
Treasury account current and deposits	46,200	

The condition of the 54 joint-stock and private banks on December 31, 1896, was as follows:—

Assets.		1000 francs	Liabilities		1000 francs
Cash		39,577	Paid up Capital		205,288
Securities:—			Reserves (various)		96,862
Commercial		169,390	Contracts for fixed term		274,576
Public Funds, &c.		296,908	Contracts short dated		568,798
Accounts current		399,115	Unpaid dividends		20,508
Advances		261,037			
Total.		1,166,027	Total.		1,166,027

There are also agricultural banks, credit unions, and popular banks. The following are statistics of the State savings-banks:—

Year	Offices	Depositors	Amount of Deposits at end of Year	Year	Offices	Depositors	Amount of Deposits at end of year
			Francs				Francs
1890	844	781,057	282,588,099	1894	859	1,053,699	390,181,775
1892	854	869,947	333,428,732	1895	868	1,146,408	427,317,065
1893	856	960,468	351,308,338				

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Franc* Par value 25·22½ to £1 sterling.

Belgium belongs to the Latin Monetary Union.

The weights and measures are those of the metric system.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF BELGIUM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Baron Whettnall, appointed February, 1894.

Councillor of Legation.—Viscount de Beughem de Houthem.

First Secretary of Legation.—M. Wauters.

Second Secretary.—Baron Nothomb.

Attaché.—J. de Burlet.

Consul-General in London.—F. H. Lenders.

There are Consular representatives of Belgium in the following towns:—

Aberdeen, Belfast, Berwick, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Devon, Dublin, Dundee, Falmouth, Glasgow, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Portsmouth, Queenstown, Sheffield, Southampton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BELGIUM.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Sir F. R. Plunkett, G.C.M.G., Envoy and Minister to Sweden and Norway, 1888; to Belgium, 1893.

Secretary.—George Earle Welby.

There is a Consul-General at Antwerp, and Vice-Consuls at Brussels, Ghent, Liège, Louvain, Ostend, and Spa.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Belgium.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Almanach Royal Officiel de Belgique, contenant notamment les attributions et le personnel de tous les services publics du royaume. Année 1897. Bruxelles, 1897.

- Annuaire statistique de la Belgique. Bruxelles, 1895.
 Documents statistiques, publiés par le départ. de l'Intérieur, avec concours de la commission centrale de statistique. Bruxelles, 1857-69.
 Bulletin de la commission centrale de statistique. Bruxelles, 1890.
 Moniteur belge.
 Budgets provinciaux. Exercice 1897. Bruxelles, 1897.
 Projet des Budgets des recettes et des dépenses pour l'exercice 1898. Bruxelles, 1897.
 Relevé du chiffre officiel de la population en 1896. Bruxelles, 1897.
 Rapport triennal sur la situation de l'instruction primaire en Belgique. Dix-septième Période Triennale, 1891-93. Bruxelles, 1896.
 Rapport triennal sur la situation de l'enseignement moyen, période 1891-93. Bruxelles, 1896.
 Rapport triennal sur la situation de l'enseignement supérieur, période, 1892-94. Bruxelles, 1897.
 Situation générale du trésor public au 1^{er} Janvier, 1897. Bruxelles, 1897. Compte générale de l'Administration des Finances pour l'année 1896. Bruxelles, 1897.
 Exposé des Budgets du royaume, période 1841-50. 1 vol. Période 1851-60. 3 vols. Période 1861-75. 2 vols. Publié par le Ministre de l'Intérieur. Bruxelles
 Statistique du mouvement de la population et de l'état civil. Annual. Brussels.
 Statistique de la Belgique. Population. Recensement général (31 Décembre, 1890). Bruxelles, 1893. 2 vols.
 Statistique de la Belgique. Agriculture. Recensement général de 1880. Bruxelles, 1885.
 Statistique de la Belgique. Aperçu de la situation de royaume dressé en Avril 1889 par les soins de la commission centrale de statistique de Belgique. Bruxelles, 1889.
 Statistique générale des recettes et dépenses du royaume, 1885-90. Bruxelles, 1896.
 Tableau général du commerce avec les pays étrangers, pendant l'année 1896, publié par le Ministre des Finances. Bruxelles, 1897.
 Compte-rendu des chemins de fer, postes, télégraphes et marine pour 1896. Bruxelles, 1896
 British Consular and Diplomatic Reports. Annual.
 Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries Imp 4. London.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Allen* (Grant), The Cities of Belgium. London, 1897.
Baedeker (K.) Belgium and Holland. 12th ed. Leipzig, 1897.
Belas (L.), Soixante-dix ans d'histoire de Belgique. Bruxelles, 1890.
Bovary (Ch. Victor de), Histoire de la révolution belge de 1830. 8. Bruxelles, 1876.
Bertrand (L.), Leopold II. et son règne, 1865-90. Bruxelles, 1890, &c.
Black (C. B.), Guide to Belgium, &c. 4th ed. London, 1897.
Brialmont (A. H.), Situation militaire de la Belgique. Brussels, 1882.
Cook (T.), Tourist's Handbook for Belgium, &c. London, 1895.
Garcia de la Vega (D. de), Royaume de la Belgique. Brussels, 1883.
 Guide Joanne: Belgique et Grand Duché de Luxembourg. Paris, 1894.
Harse (Em.), Statique des mines, minières, &c., pour l'année, 1895. 8. Bruxelles, 1896.
Jourdain (A.) and *Stalle* (L. von), Dictionnaire encyclopédique de géographie de Belgique. 8. Brussels, 1895, &c.
Martel (H.), Le Développement commercial de la Belgique, &c. 8. Brussels. Annual.
Moulemans (Ang.), La Belgique, ses ressources agricoles, industrielles et commerciales. 8. Bruxelles, 1866.
Mosel (H. G.), Histoire de la Belgique. Brussels, 1881.
Murray's Handbook for Holland and Belgium. London.
Nicolai (E.), Les chemins de fer de l'état en Belgique 1834-84. Étude historique, économique et statistique. Bruxelles, 1886.
Pouillet (E.), Histoire politique interne de la Belgique. Louvain, 1879.
Reclus (Elisée), Nouvelle géographie universelle. Tome IV L'Europe du Nord-Ouest Paris, 1879.
 Report of the British Iron Trade Delegation on the Iron and Steel Industries of Belgium. London. 1896.

BHUTAN.

AN independent State in the Eastern Himalayas, between 26° 45' and 28° N. latitude, and between 89° and 92° E. longitude, bordered on the north-east and west by Tibet and on the south by British India. Extreme length from east to west 160 miles; extreme breadth 90 miles.

The original inhabitants of Bhután, the Tephús, were subjugated about two centuries ago by a band of military colonists from Tibet. In 1774 the East India Company concluded a treaty with the ruler of Bhután, but since then repeated outrages on British subjects committed by the Bhután hill men

have led from time to time to punitive measures, usually ending in the temporary or permanent annexation of various *dwárs* or submontane tracts with passes leading to the hills. In November 1864 the eleven western or Bengal *dwárs* were thus annexed. The Bhutiás at first acquiesced in the annexation, but in January 1865 attacked an English outpost, and it was found necessary to send an expedition into their country. Peace being restored, a treaty was signed (November 1865) by which the rulers of Bhután receive a subsidy of Ra. 50,000, on condition of their good behaviour. This gives the Indian Government an effective control over them, while the occupation of two strong positions at Baxa and Diwángiri, within a few miles of their frontier, serves as a material guarantee against further aggression.

The government of Bhután resembles that of Tibet, the chief authority being nominally divided between the Deb Rájá, or secular head, on the one hand, and the Dharm Rájá, or spiritual head of the State, on the other. Practically, the Deb Rájá is a mere instrument in the hands of powerful barons (penlops and jungpens), while the Dharm Rájá is only supposed to be concerned with the spiritual welfare of his people. In theory the Deb Rájá is elected by the penlops and jongpens, but he is usually the nominee of the most powerful chieftain for the time being. The Dharm Rájá is supposed to be the incarnation of his predecessor, and is chosen in infancy. The most powerful chieftains of Bhután are the penlops of Tougso, Páro, and Taka, and the jongpens of Thimbu, Punakhá, and Angdaphorang.

Area about 16,800 square miles; population about 20,000 in 1864, but now much larger.

The chief towns of Bhután are Punakhá, the capital, a place of great natural strength; Tásichozong, Páro, Angdaphorang, Togsa, Taka, and Biaka.

The people are nominally Buddhists, but their religious exercises consist chiefly in the propitiation of evil spirits and the recitation of sentences from the Tibetan Scriptures. Tásichozong, the chief monastery in Bhután, contains 300 priests.

The military resources of the country are insignificant. Beyond the guards for the defence of the various castles, there is nothing like a standing army.

The chief productions of Bhután are rice, Indian corn, millet, two kinds of cloth, musk, ponies, chowries, and silk. Muzzle-loading guns and swords of highly-tempered steel are manufactured.

The trade between British India and Bhután amounted in 1896-97 to Rx. 14,390 imports into and Rx. 16,786 exports from India. The chief imports are tobacco, European cotton goods, betel-nuts, and rice; the chief exports, wool, musk, ponies, and caoutchouc.

See Report on Explorations in Sikkim, Bhután, and Tibet 1856-86. Edited by Lieut.-Colonel G. Strahan. Dehra Dún, 1889.

BOLIVIA.

(REPÚBLICA BOLIVIANA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Constitution of the Republic of Bolivia bears date October 28, 1880. By its provisions the executive power is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years by direct popular vote, and not eligible for re-election at the termination of his period of office; while the legislative authority rests with a Congress of two chambers, called the Senate, and the Chamber of Deputies. the suffrage is possessed by all who can read and write. There are 18 Senators

elected for six years, and 64 Deputies elected for four years. Senators and Deputies receive a salary of 200 bolivianos per month with an allowance for travelling expenses. There are two Vice-Presidents and a ministry, divided into five departments—of Foreign Relations and Worship; Finance and Industry; Government and Colonisation; Justice and Public Instruction; War.

President of the Republic.—Señor Severo Fernandez Alonso, installed August 15, 1896.

The supreme political, administrative, and military authority in each department is vested in a prefect. The Republic is divided into nine departments, 52 provinces, and 374 cantons, administered respectively by prefects, sub-prefects, and corregidores. The capital of each province has its municipal council.

Area and Population.

The area of Bolivia was estimated in 1869 at 842,729 English square miles, with a population of close upon two millions. The following table gives after official returns of 1890-93, the area of each of the existing provinces, with their estimated population (excluding aboriginal Indians):—

Departments	Area : English square miles	Population
La Paz de Ayacucho	171,200	593,779
Potosi	52,084	360,400
Oruro	21,331	189,840
Chuquisaca, or Sucre	39,871	286,710
Cochabamba	21,417	360,220
Beni	100,551	26,750
Santa-Cruz de la Sierra	126,305	112,200
Tarija	34,599	89,650
Total	567,360	2,019,549

As a result of the war with Chile, 1879-80, Bolivia mortgaged to that country the Litoral department, area 29,910 square miles, containing the port of Antofagasta. The question of the redemption of the territory at present mortgaged to Chile is discussed annually in the Bolivian Congress, but no resolution concerning it has yet been carried into effect. The aboriginal or Indian population of Bolivia is estimated at a million; the mestizos or mixed races at 500,000, and the whites about 500,000. They are mostly regarded as at least nominally Christian. The present population may be estimated at about 2,000,000.

The population of La Paz is estimated at 40,000; Cochabamba, 25,000; Sucre (the capital), 20,000; Tarija, 10,000; Potosi, 20,000; Santa Cruz, 10,000; Oruro, 15,000. The seat of Government changes; in 1892 it was at Oruro; in 1893 at La Paz; in 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897 at Sucre.

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The Roman Catholic is the recognised religion of the State; the exercise of other forms of worship is permitted in the settlements.

Primary instruction is free and nominally obligatory. The following figures are given for 1896:—Primary schools 506, with 806 (1895) teachers and 32,820 pupils; secondary schools and colleges 16, with 2,139 pupils (of whom 790 received superior instruction) and 104 professors. There are six universities with 1,900 students and 100 professors of law, medicine, and theology in 1896. There is also a military school with 60 pupils and 9 pro-

fessors. The Government contribution to public schools in 1895 was 126,461 bolivianos; the local contributions to education are 153,000 bolivianos. There are 70 schools for the rural Indian population, taught by the parish priests, besides 34 mission stations with 160 schools receiving subventions from Tarija, La Paz, and Potosi, and 10,000 bolivianos from the Government. Three schools of arts and trades are being established under the direction of the Salesian friars.

The judicial power resides in the Supreme Court, 8 district courts, and the courts of local justices.

Finance.

The estimated revenue and expenditure of Bolivia for the last four years have been in bolivianos:—

—	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97
Revenue . . .	5,234,820	5,670,790	6,805,793	6,963,124
Expenditure . .	5,721,300	6,677,264	6,727,824	6,785,596

The actual revenue in 1894 is officially stated at 3,566,777 bolivianos, and the expenditure at 4,264,681 bolivianos, leaving a deficit of 697,903 bolivianos, which was covered by a loan. The revenue for 1895 was (in 1897) estimated to have been 4,115,700 bolivianos.

External debt (1894), 2,000,000 bolivianos; the inscribed internal debt in 1895 was 3,614,340 bolivianos, and with the floating debt amounted to about 6,000,000 bolivianos. In 1897 it was put at 4,382,000 bolivianos. No complete statement of the debt has been made recently.

The general financial condition of Bolivia in 1896 is shown thus (in bolivianos); Liabilities of banks to the public (note circulation, bonds, deposits, shares, &c.), 19,500,000; liabilities of the public to banks, 18,800,000; public debt, external and internal, 10,000,000; public indebtedness, gross 28,800,000; net 9,300,000.

Defence.

Bolivia has a standing army of 1,500 men. There is also a national guard, in which all citizens are bound to serve. In 1892 a conscription law was passed making military service compulsory from 21 to 40 years of age, in the line, the reserve, and extraordinary reserve. The estimated cost of the army for 1897 amounts to 1,748,697 bolivianos.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture is in a backward condition. Wheat, maize, barley, beans, potatoes, are produced for local consumption, and coffee is exported to Chile and Argentina. Sugar is grown for the purpose of distillation, but much more is imported from Peru. The production of rubber is increasing, and cinchona and coca are important products. Cattle, sheep, and llamas are numerous. The wool produce is woven into coarse cloth for the use of the Indians. Llamas are employed for transport purposes.

The mineral wealth of Bolivia includes silver, copper, tin, antimony, bismuth, gold, and borax. The chief silver mines with their output in 1894, as deduced from the reports of the companies and the Government report of silver dues collected in the year, were as follows (the silver, whether in ores or bars, being expressed in standard ounces): Huanchaca, 8,468,727 oz.;

Colquechaca, 1,333,318 oz. ; Oruro, 1,518,058 oz. ; Guadaloupe, 652,010 oz. ; Royal Silver Mines, 365,549 oz. ; five districts 'licitados,' 2,181,034 oz. ; total, 14,519,296 oz. In 1895 and 1896 there was a considerable falling off in the production, especially in the Huanchaca district, where in 1895 the silver produced amounted to about 4,500,000 oz., and in 1896 to about 3,200,000 oz. Next in importance is tin, which is produced in large quantities on the border of the table-land extending south from Lake Titicaca. The chief tin-mining centre is in the Huanuni district, but the metal is found almost wherever silver is worked. The annual production of concentrated tin ore is about 4,000 tons. In 1895 about 2,000 tons were also exported in bars. Copper of fine quality is found in the Corocoro district, the annual output, in the form of barilla, being about 3,000 tons. Gold is found in small quantities throughout Bolivia, both in rivers and in quartz reefs, but its production is limited to washings by Indians. Large deposits of common salt are found near Lake Poopo and in the south of Bolivia.

Commerce.

Bolivia having no seaport, imports and exports pass chiefly through Arica, Mollendo, Antofagasta, and the eastern river-ports Porto Suarez and Villa Bella. The Argentine route through Salta is now little used. Official statistics of trade cannot be obtained, but in a British Foreign Office Report of 1895, the imports into Bolivia in 1894 are estimated at 6,800,000 bolivianos (about 570,000*l.*), of which 1,500,000 bolivianos passed through Arica, 1,800,000 through Mollendo, 3,000,000 through Antofagasta, and 500,000 through other channels. The chief imports are provisions, hardware, wines and spirits, cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, and ready-made clothes. The import trade is chiefly in the hands of Germans, but English goods are largely introduced. The exports in 1894 are estimated from Chilian and Bolivian returns at 2,560,142*l.*, of which amount 2,434,063*l.* (peso = 38*d.*) passed through Antofagasta, and the remainder (boliviano = 21½*d.*) through river-ports of Bolivia, no account being taken of shipments from Arica or the Peruvian port of Mollendo. The silver in various forms passing through Antofagasta was valued at 1,914,500*l.*, and the tin at 433,900*l.* Bolivian official statistics are compiled simply on the basis of quantities on which duties are paid, but extensive shipments of silver produced and coined in the country, and of rubber, take place at the river-ports without the cognisance of the customs authorities. The rubber export is put at 7,579*l.* from Villa Bella, and this export goes on increasing. Other exports are copper, wool, hides and skins, gold, coffee, coca, and cinchona.

Communications.

A railway connects the Chilian port of Antofagasta with the Bolivian frontier at Ascotan, and it thence proceeds as far as Uyuni in Bolivian territory ; from Uyuni there is a branch to Huanchaca and the extension to Oruro is now complete. Nearly 500 miles of this railway are built in Bolivian territory. Besides this, concessions have been given for other lines which are being studied and will, it is stated, soon begin to be built—namely, from the city of La Paz to the Peruvian frontier, to join the line from Mollendo on the Pacific coast to Puno on Lake Titicaca ; from the River Paraguay, in the east of Bolivia, to the city of Santa Cruz ; from Oruro to Cochabamba ; and from Challapata, near Oruro, to Potosi. The route for an international railway from Bolivia to the Argentine Republic is now being surveyed. New roads are being constructed in many parts of the country, and 6 bridges (suspension)

sion and Eiffel) have been recently built or are purchased to be placed over rivers.

There is a line of telegraph between Puno, on Lake Titicaca, and La Paz, 145 miles, and from La Paz to Oruro, Cochabamba, and Colquechaca; another from Sucre to Colquechaca; another between the capital and Potosi and the Argentine frontier on the one hand and the Pacific coast on the other. The total length of line is 2,980 miles; offices, 68. In 1897 there were 156 post offices; the number of letters, postcards, papers, &c., transmitted in 1896 was: internal, 1,847,009; international, 528,088. Bolivia belongs to the postal union.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

In Bolivia there are two commercial banks of issue, the Banco Nacional (paid-up capital 3,000,000 bolivianos), with no official connection with the Government, and the Banco Francisco Argandoña, a company *en commandite*, founded in 1893 with paid-up capital of 2,000,000 bolivianos. There are also three mortgage banks, the Credito Hipotecario de Bolivia, founded in 1870; the Banco Hipotecario Garantizador de Valores, founded in 1887; and the Banco Hipotecario Nacional, founded in 1893, each of these three banks having a paid-up capital of 100,000 bolivianos.

The *Boliviano* or *Dollar*, of 100 centavos, was struck on the basis of the 5-franc piece; actual value, about 1s. 9d. No gold pieces have been coined for many years. Notwithstanding the large production of silver there is scarcity of silver coin, for the metal not at once exported is minted and leaves the country as coin. The Potosi mint now coins only half bolivianos and 20-cent pieces, 8 per cent. lighter than the old boliviano. There are also 5-cent and 10-cent coins of nickel.

The metric system of weights and measures is used by the administration, and prescribed by law, but the old Spanish system is also employed. The *marc* weight, employed for mineral produce, is equal to 507 lb.

Consular Representative.

OF BOLIVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister Resident.—Felix A. Armayo; appointed 1897.

Consul-General.—

Great Britain has no representative in Bolivia.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Bolivia.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Informe que presenta al Señor Ministro de Colonization el Intendente de la Delegación nacional en el Noroeste Coronel Pastor Paldivieso. La Paz, 1896.

Apuntes sobre la industria de Goma Elástica, &c. Por M. V. Ballivian. La Paz, 1896.

Handbook of Bolivia. Bulletin No. 55 of the Bureau of the American Republics. Washington, 1892.

Foreign Office Reports. Annual Series. No. 1,499. 1895. (Containing a concise account of the condition of Bolivia in 1894.) London.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Ahumada Moreno (P.), Guerra del Pacifico. 6 tom. Fol. Valparaiso, 1884-89.

Ballivian (Manuel V.) and *Idiaques* (Eduardo), Diccionario Geográfico de la República de Bolivia. La Paz, 1890.

Ronelli (L. H. de), Travels in Bolivia. 2 vols. London, 1854.

Church (Col. Geo. Earl), Papers and Documents relating to the Bolivian Loan, the National Bolivian Navigation Company, &c. 8. London, 1873.

- Dalence (M.)*, Bosquejo estadístico de Bolivia. 8. Chuquisaca, 1878.
D'Orbigny, Description géographique, historique et statistique de Bolivia. 1844.
D'Orbigny (A.), Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale. 9 vols. Paris, 1835-47.
Ford (I. N.), Tropical America. 8. London, 1893.
Grandidier (P.), Voyage dans l'Amérique du Sud. 8. Paris, 1861.
Mathews (Edward D.), Up the Amazon and Madeira Rivers, through Bolivia and Peru.
 8. London, 1879.
Moreno (J. L.), Nociones de geografia de Bolivia. Sucre, 1889.
Pas Soldan (M. F.), Narracion de guerra de Chile contra Peru y Bolivia. La Paz, 1884.
Rück (Ernesto O.), Guia General de Bolivia. Sucre, 1866.
Temple (E.), Travels in various Parts of Peru. 2 vols. London, 1830.
Tschudi (J. J. von), Reisen durch Südamerika. 4 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1856.
Ursi (Comte C. d'), Sud Amérique: Séjours et voyages au Brésil, en Bolivie, &c. 12. Paris, 1879.
Weddell (H. A.), Voyage dans le Nord de la Bolivie. Paris, 1858.
Wiener (Charles), Pérou et Bolivie. Paris, 1880

BRAZIL.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL.)

Constitution and Government.

IN 1807 the royal family of Portugal fled to Brazil; in 1815 the colony was declared 'a kingdom'; and the Portuguese Court having returned to Europe in 1821, a national congress assembled at Rio de Janeiro, and on May 13, 1822, Dom Pedro, eldest son of King João VI. of Portugal, was chosen 'Perpetual Defender' of Brazil. He proclaimed the independence of the country on September 7, 1822, and was chosen 'Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender' on October 12 following. In 1831 he abdicated the crown in favour of his only son, Dom Pedro II., who reigned as Emperor until November 15, 1889, when by a revolution he was dethroned, and he¹ and his family exiled, and Brazil declared a Republic under the title of the United States of Brazil.

General Deodoro Fonseca was the first President. On November 23, 1891, he resigned, and Vice-President Peixoto took his place. Dissatisfaction, occasioned principally by military interference in the States, led to a rising in Rio Grande do Sul and to a naval revolt in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro. The rising in the South terminated in August, 1895, and the naval revolt was suppressed in March, 1894.

According to the constitution adopted by the National Congress in February, 1891, the Brazilian nation is constituted as the United States of Brazil. Each of the old Provinces forms a State, administered at its own expense without interference from the Federal Government save for defence, for the maintenance of order, and for the execution of the Federal laws. Fiscal arrangements in such matters as import duties, stamps, rates of postage, and bank-note circulation belong to the Union; but export duties are the property of the various States.

¹ Dom Pedro died in 1891.

The legislative authority is exercised by the National Congress with the sanction of the President of the Republic. Congress consists of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. It meets annually on the 3rd of May, without being convoked, unless another day be fixed by law, and sits four months, but may be prorogued or convoked extraordinarily. No member of Congress, after his election, can contract with the executive power or accept any commission or paid office, except such as are diplomatic or military or imposed by law. If, in ordinary circumstances, the acceptance of diplomatic or military office would cause the loss of the legislative services of a member, the permission of the Chamber is required. Nor can any member of Congress take part in the administration of any company which receives a subsidy from the Federal Government. Deputies and Senators are paid, and neither can be Ministers of State, and retain at the same time their seats in Congress. Deputies must have been Brazilian citizens for four years. Senators must be over thirty-five years of age and must have been citizens for six years.

The Chamber of Deputies consists of 212 members elected for three years by direct vote (providing for the representation of the minority), in a proportion not greater than one to every 70,000 of population as shown by a decennial census, but so that no State will have less than four representatives. It has the initiative in legislation relating to taxation.

The following table shows the number of Deputies from the different States and from the Federal district :—

Deputies		Deputies		Deputies	
Amazonas	4	Alagoas	6	Rio Grande do Sul	16
Pará	7	Sergipe	4	Minas Geraes	37
Maranhão	7	Bahia	22	Goyaz	4
Piahy	4	Espirito Santo	4	Matto Grosso	4
Ceará	10	Rio de Janeiro	17	Federal District	10
Rio Grande do Norte	4	San Paulo	22		
Parahyba	5	Paraná	4	Totals	212
Pernambuco	17	Santa Catharina	4		

Senators, 63 in number, are chosen by direct vote, three for each State, and for the Federal district, for nine years, and the Senate is renewed to the extent of one-third every three years. The Vice-President of the Republic is President of the Senate.

The executive authority is exercised by the President of the Republic. He must be a native of Brazil, over thirty-five years of age. His term of office is four years, and he is not eligible for the succeeding term. The President and the Vice-President are elected by the people directly, by an absolute majority of votes. The election is held on the 1st of March in the last year of each presidential period in accordance with forms prescribed by law. No candidate must be related by blood or marriage, in the first or second degree, to the actual president or vice-president, or to either who has ceased to be so within six months.

The President has the nomination and dismissal of ministers, supreme command of the army and navy, and, within certain limits, the power to declare war and make peace. He (with the consent of Congress) appoints the members of the Supreme Federal Tribunal and the diplomatic ministers. No minister can appear in Congress, but must communicate by letter, or in conference with commissions of the Chambers. Ministers are not responsible to Congress or the Tribunals for advice given to the President of the Republic.

The franchise extends to all citizens not under twenty-one years of age, duly enrolled, except beggars, 'illiterates,' soldiers actually serving, and members of monastic orders, &c., under vows of obedience.

President of the Republic.—Prudente de Moraes Barros.

Vice-President.—Manoel Victorino Persira.

There are 6 Secretaries of State at the head of the following Departments :—

1. Finance, 2. Justice, Interior and Public Instruction, 3. War, 4. Marine,
5. Foreign Affairs, 6. Industry, Communications and Public Works.

In 1835 a bill was passed for the gradual extinction of slavery, and on May 13, 1888, an act was passed repealing all former acts on the subject, and abolishing slavery from the day of the promulgation of the law.

I. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

According to the new Constitution each State must be organised under the republican form of government, and must have its administrative, legislative, and judicial authorities distinct and independent. The governors and members of the legislatures must be elective; the magistrates must not be elective nor removable from office save by judicial sentence. The Federal executive cannot intervene directly in the local government of the States. In cases of obstinate infringement of the Federal Constitution by State authorities the only resource of the central power is an appeal to the Supreme Tribunal of Federal District. The Federal District is administered by a council elected by the citizens of the District, the municipal executive authority being exercised by a Prefect appointed for four years by the President of the Republic. There are in Brazil 892 municipalities and 1,886 parishes.

Area and Population.

The Bureau of Statistics has published returns from the census of 1890, showing the population of the States and the Federal District. For Bahia and Minas Geraes the returns are not complete, but the total population is approximately as follows :—

States	Area : sq. miles.	Population, 1890			
		Males	Females	Total	Per sq. mile
Alagoas	22,588	250,480	260,060	511,440	22·1
Amazonas	782,460	80,921	66,994	147,915	0·2
Bahia	164,649	—	—	1,819,800	11·0
Ceará	40,258	394,909	410,778	805,687	20·0
Espirito Santo	17,312	69,813	66,184	135,997	7·2
Goyas	288,546	112,583	114,989	227,572	0·7
Maranhão	177,566	212,586	218,268	430,854	2·4
Matto Grosso	582,708	47,196	45,631	92,827	0·2
Minas Geraes	222,160	—	—	3,184,000	14·3
Pará	443,653	165,686	161,505	327,191	0·7
Parahyba	28,854	219,888	237,899	457,282	15·7
Paraná	85,453	128,209	121,282	249,491	2·8
Pernambuco	49,625	503,555	526,669	1,030,224	20·7
Piauhy	116,218	133,707	133,902	267,609	2·3
Rio de Janeiro	26,634	495,678	481,211	976,884	36·6
Rio Grande do Norte	22,195	180,712	187,561	368,273	12·8
Rio Grande do Sul	91,335	459,118	438,337	897,455	9·8
Santa Catharina	27,436	141,989	141,780	283,769	10·3
San Paulo	112,380	708,011	676,742	1,384,753	12·3
Sergipe	7,370	150,802	160,034	310,926	42·2
Federal District	538	298,657	228,994	522,651	971·5
Aggregate	3,209,873			14,332,530	4·5

In 1892 the population of Rio de Janeiro was 522,651 ; of Bahia, 200,000 ; of Pernambuco, 190,000 ; Belem, 65,000 ; San Paulo, 100,000 ; Ceará, 85,000 ; Maranhão, 38,000 ; Porto Alegre, 55,000 ; Parahyba, 40,000 ; Pelotas, 80,000 ; Ouro Preto, 22,000.

At the census of 1872 there were 3,787,289 whites, 3,801,787 mêtis, 1,954,452 negroes, and 386,955 Indians. In the northern provinces the Indian element preponderates, while in Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas the negroes are numerous. At the seaports the chief part of the population is of European descent.

In April, 1897, a convention was signed on behalf of the French and Brazilian Governments, submitting the Guiana boundary dispute to arbitration.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The returns of births, deaths and marriages are incomplete, and no statistics are available later than 1884.

From 1871 to 1892 860,991 immigrants are stated to have entered the country. The annual rate through Rio, Santos, and Victoria during five years has been : 1892, 86,518 ; 1893, 84,143 ; 1894, 63,294 ; 1895, 164,371 ; 1896, 157,948. Of the immigrants in 1896, 96,324 were Italians, 24,154 Portuguese, 1,070 Germans, 11,866 Austrians and Hungarians. In Rio Grande do Sul there are, under the administration of the Land and Colonisation Department of the Federal Government, 15 Colonies with a population of 108,000, occupying 562,400 hectares of land, of which 220,050 hectares are under cultivation. In September, 1892, the President sanctioned a law permitting Chinese and Japanese immigration.

Religion.

The established religion under the Empire was the Roman Catholic, but under the Republic the connection between Church and State has been abolished, and absolute equality declared among all forms of religion. The Federal Government continues to provide for the salaries and maintenance of the existing functionaries of the Catholic Church. In the State of Rio de Janeiro in August, 1892, there were 1,043,541 Catholics and 10,276 non-Catholics.

Brazil constitutes an ecclesiastical province, with a metropolitan arch-bishopric, the seat of which is at Bahia, 11 suffragan bishops, 12 vicars-general, and 2,000 curates. For the private instruction of the clergy there are 11 seminaries.

Instruction.

Public instruction is divided into three distinct forms or classes—namely, primary ; secondary, or preparatory ; and scientific, or superior. The higher education is controlled by the central Government. There are two schools of medicine, four of law, four military and one naval school, a school of mines, and a polytechnic. In 1890 these schools had, in all, 2,916 pupils. There are, besides, the Lyceum of Arts and Trades with 2,277 pupils, and five other special schools with 575 pupils. Connected with the observatory at Rio is a school for astronomy and engineering. The two establishments for secondary education called jointly the *Gymnasio Nacional* (old Pedro II. college) confer a degree, and are controlled by Federal Government. The States Governments are allowed to found gymnasia with similar organisation and privileges, and to a certain extent control this branch of instruction. All other secondary schools are private. Examinations are always official. Primary instruction in the Federal District is under the charge of the muni-

cipality, and in the States under the municipal and State authorities. According to the Constitution education is, at all stages, under lay management, and primary education is gratuitous. The central department complain that they can get no data from the States on public instruction. It seems that education is nowhere compulsory in Brazil. In 1889 there were, it was officially stated, 7,500 public and private primary schools, attended by 300,000 pupils in all. The number of illiterates is returned at 8,365,997, or 84 per cent. of the population.

Justice and Crime.

There is a supreme tribunal of Justice at Rio de Janeiro ; and a court of appeal in the capital of each State. There are courts of first and second instance, both in civil and criminal cases. Judges are appointed for life. There are also municipal magistrates and justices of the peace, who are elected, and whose chief function is to settle cases by arbitration.

Finance.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure (provisional for 1894-96 and estimates for 1897), according to the last Official Reports, balances on both sides from former years being omitted. The figures given for revenue also do not include proceeds of loans, balance of deposits, and the issues of nickel and paper money :—

	Revenue Milreis		Expenditure Milreis
1890 . . .	195,253,406	. . .	220,645,874
1891 . . .	228,945,070	. . .	220,592,463
1892 . . .	227,607,092	. . .	279,180,219
1893 . . .	259,850,981	. . .	291,311,070
1894 . . .	266,484,615	. . .	370,668,341
1895 . . .	300,725,297	. . .	275,691,670
1896 . . .	344,989,371	. . .	393,403,914
1897 . . .	339,307,000	. . .	313,169,790

The proposed budget for 1898 was as follows :—

Revenue	Milreis	Expenditure	Milreis
Import duties . . .	250,000,000	Departments :	
Railways . . .	34,000,000	Interior and Justice . . .	15,946,878
Post and Telegraphs . . .	7,700,000	Foreign Affairs . . .	2,101,812
Stamps, &c. . .	9,000,000	Marine . . .	26,878,358
Rio Water Supply . . .	1,200,000	War . . .	52,374,106
Lottery taxes . . .	1,500,000	Industry . . .	88,211,707
Tobacco duties . . .	2,000,000	Finance . . .	139,062,923
Other sources . . .	38,797,000		
Total . . .	344,197,000	Total . . .	324,570,264

The public debt on December 31, 1896, according to the Finance Minister's report, was as follows:—

	Milreis.
External, 35,261,700 <i>l.</i> (at par =)	313,447,333
Internal, in paper and gold	635,698,500
Paper money in circulation (March 31, 1897)	371,641,023
Bank notes	340,714,370
Floating debt	274,278,081
Guaranteed debts	6,893,500
Total	1,942,672,807

To these debts there should be added the Western Minas loan of 3,710,000*l.*

The rate of interest on the Foreign Debt varies from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent., that on the Internal Funded Debt from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent. The redemption of the foreign loans is to be effected by a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, to be applied by purchase of bonds in the market when the price is under par, and when at or above par by drawings by lots. The internal debt is chiefly represented by bonds, called *Apolicies*, inscribed to the holder, and the payment of its capital and interest, which is provided for by an annual vote of Congress, is under the charge of the sinking fund department (*Caixa da Amortisação*), independent of the Government, directed by a committee, presided over by the Minister of Finance, and composed of a general inspector and five large Brazilian bondholders.

The debts of the States in 1895 amounted to 91,706,736 milreis, of which 85,027,659 was funded, and 6,679,077 floating.

Defence.

Obligatory service in the army was introduced in 1875. The duration of service is 3 years in the active army and 3 in the reserve. There are 40 battalions of infantry, with 1 transport company and 1 depôt company; 14 regiments of cavalry, each of 4 squadrons, 2 cavalry corps of 4 companies, 5 garrison companies and 1 garrison squadron; 6 regiments of horse artillery and 6 battalions of foot artillery; 2 pioneer battalions of engineers. In 1897 the army consisted of 28,160 men, of whom 4,000 were officers. The gendarmerie numbers 20,000 men.

The Brazilian navy includes the third-class battleships *Riachuelo* and *24 de Maio* (ex-*Aquidaban*), the coast-defence vessels *Bahia* (1,000 tons), *Alagoas*, *Piauí*, *Rio Grande*, *Maranhão*, *Pernambuco* (the last five being river monitors, 340 to 470 tons), the first-class cruiser *Nitheroy* (ex-*El Cid*); the second-class cruisers *Almirante Tamandare* (4,735 tons), *Barroso* and *Amazonas* (3,600 tons); the third-class cruisers, *Andrada* (ex-*Britannia*), and *Benjamin Constant* (2,750 tons), and 10 smaller vessels of the cruising and gunboat classes. The torpedo-flotilla consists of 8 first-class and 6 third-class boats, besides small vedette craft. A new ship-building programme has been entered upon; 2 small ironclads, *Marshal Deodoro* and *Marshal Floriano* (3,162 tons), classed as port-defence vessels; 6 cruisers, 8 destroyers, 6 first-class torpedo boats, and 2 submarine boats (Goubet type). It has been stated (Jan. 1898), that the armourclads named, and the cruiser *Abreu*, building at Elswick, were to be sold to a foreign power.

The revolt of the fleet in September, 1893, headed by Admiral de Mello, supported by Admiral Saldanha da Gama and many naval officers, came to an end in March, 1894, the insurgents being unable to maintain their position.

It resulted in the *Nietheroy* and other merchant vessels being added as cruisers to the fleet.

The sea-going turret-ships, *Riachuelo* (5,700 tons displacement), and *24 de Maio* (4,950 tons), were built in England, the former launched in 1883 and completed in 1884, and the latter launched and completed in 1885. Both vessels are protected by a belt of armour (steel-faced) having a maximum thickness of 11 inches, and each has two turrets protected by 10-inch armour. The principal armament consists of four 21-ton breech-loading guns carried in the turrets, and there is an auxiliary armament of six 5-ton breech loaders in one ship, and four in the other, besides 17 machine-guns. The small armour-clads, *Deodoro* and *Floriano* (3,162 tons), are building at La Seyne, and are of a type unrepresented in our navy. Their small displacement is combined with heavy armouring (13·7 inches of Harvey steel on the sides), and powerful armament, comprising 2 9·2-inch guns, 2 6-inch howitzers, and 4 4·7 quick-firers. The cruiser *Almirante Tamandare*, built in Brazil in 1890, is a vessel of 4,465 tons and 7,500 nominal horse-power, with a very extensive quick-firing armament. An 18-knot third-class or torpedo cruiser, the *Aurora* (480 tons), was launched at Elswick in 1893, where the protected 20-knot cruisers, *Amazonas* and *Barroso*, were launched in 1896, and a sister ship is now in hand. These vessels have a large quick-firing armament.

There are five naval arsenals—at Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Ladario de Matto Grosso.

Production and Industry.

Brazil is an agricultural country, though only a small fraction of its soil has been brought under culture. Coffee is the chief product cultivated, and after that sugar, tobacco, and cotton, maté (Parauayan tea), india-rubber, timber, cocoa, nuts. The annual yield of coffee is estimated at 8,000,000 bags; for Rio de Janeiro alone the coffee yield in 1897-98 was estimated at 3,000,000 bags (60 kilos.), and for Santos at 4,000,000 bags. In Pernambuco the sugar crop, 1894, yielded 2,468,297 bags (75 kilos.). In this State are about 30 sugar factories with an average capacity of about 160 tons of cane per day. In Rio Grande do Sul the cattle industry is important. The number killed in 1895 was 280,000; 1896, 215,000; 1897, 320,000. In the same State are prosperous fruit preserving establishments, tanneries and breweries. The production of rum and alcohol is rapidly increasing. Both the forests and mines of Brazil are of value, but little has been done to make use of them. The mines, with certain reservations, belong to the proprietors of the soil. Coal mines are worked in Rio Grande do Sul; the output in 1895 was 11,012 tons; in 1896, 18,300 tons. In Minas Geraes there are 5 important gold mines worked by English companies and 1 by a French company. Gold is worked also to some extent in Bahia, where silver, lead, zinc, iron, manganese, copper, quicksilver, and other minerals are found. Diamond mining is also carried on. Vast quantities of iron are known to exist, but they cannot be worked from want of fuel. Cotton mills are on the increase; in Brazil there are 155 cotton factories, of which 43 are in the State of Rio de Janeiro, 35 in Minas Geraes, 11 in San Paulo, 15 in Bahia, 14 in Maranhão, 17 in Santa Catarina, 5 in Pernambuco, 4 in Ceará, 2 in Sergipe, and 1 each in Piahy, Rio Grande do Norte, Parahyba, and Espirito Santo. The capital invested in cotton mills and factories amounts to about 100,000,000 milreis, and the persons employed number about 200,000. There are important woollen factories for cloths, flannels, rugs, felts, &c., at Rio Janeiro, Nietheroy, Maranhão, Porto Allegre, and Rio Grande 'do Su'

There is a silk mill at Petropolis near Rio. In Rio de Janeiro are also 2 large flour mills capable of grinding per annum 60,000 and 40,000 tons respectively, wheat being imported chiefly from the Argentine and Uruguayan Republics.

Commerce.

The total value of exports from Brazil for the year 1896 is given in the *Journal de Commercio*, as 480,000,000 milreis, and the imports as 481,000,000 milreis.

The import duties are very high, sometimes 80, 100, and 120 per cent. on value of imports. These duties are especially high on spirits, tobacco, matches, preserved provisions, light cloths, cottons, drugs, perfumery and patent medicines; while agricultural implements, machinery and tools are but lightly taxed.

From the chief ports of Brazil the most important exports are: Coffee, from Rio Janeiro in 1895, 2,768,720 bags (of 60 kilogrammes); in 1896, 2,784,958; from Santos in 1895, 3,574,484 bags; in 1896, 4,157,971; from Victoria in 1895, 307,438 bags; in 1896, 273,255; from Bahia in 1895, 264,775 bags; in 1896, 260,981; from Ceara in 1895, 20,202 bags; in 1896, 6,000; cocoa from Bahia in 1896, 7,770 tons; sugar from Pernambuco in 1896, 164,925 tons; from Maceio in 1896, 46,000 tons; cotton from Maranham in 1896, 996 tons; from Pernambuco in 1896, 12,239 tons; rubber from Para in 1896, 15,230 tons; from Manaos in 1896, 6,599 tons. From Rio Grande do Sul the chief exports in 1896, were dried beef, 9,433,325 kilogrammes; tallow, 1,141,362 kilogrammes; hides, 386,773 in number. The chief imports into Brazil are cottons, woollens, iron and machinery, coal, flour, cattle and jerked beef, rice, codfish, pork, lard, butter, maize, olive oil, macaroni, tea, candles, salt, petroleum, timber, wines and spirits.

The trade of Brazil is mostly with Great Britain, the United States, Germany, and France.

The amount of the commercial intercourse of Brazil with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade returns, is shown in the subjoined table, for each of the last five years:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Brazil	3,511,941	4,636,102	3,940,069	3,614,155	4,053,663
Exports of British produce to Brazil	7,911,451	7,774,510	7,526,700	7,223,696	6,664,004

The following are the values of the principal imports into Great Britain from Brazil:—Raw cotton, 249,490*l.* in 1895; 201,589*l.* in 1896; unrefined sugar, 287,772*l.* in 1895; 190,108*l.* in 1896; caoutchouc, 2,176,189*l.* in 1895; 3,017,921*l.* in 1896; coffee, 431,681*l.* in 1895; 186,742*l.* in 1896.

The most important articles of British produce and manufacture exported to Brazil are manufactured cotton, the value of which was 2,651,667*l.* in 1895; 2,261,600*l.* in 1896; wrought and unwrought iron, of the value of 663,237*l.* in 1895; 756,686*l.* in 1896; woollen manufactures, of the value of 390,125*l.* in 1895; 295,265*l.* in 1896; coals, of the value of 478,240*l.* in 1895; 552,158*l.* in 1896; and machinery, of the value of 624,523*l.* in 1895; 628,439*l.* in 1896.

Shipping and Navigation.

At Rio Janeiro in 1895 there entered in the foreign trade 1,460 vessels of 2,243,163 tons; in 1896, 1,535 of 2,469,628 (687 of 1,238,596 British). The total shipping entered at Pernambuco in 1896 comprised 947 vessels of 1,181,247 tons; at Ceara, 308 vessels of 236,091 tons; at Maranham, 174 vessels of 223,647 tons; at Rio Grande do Norte, 207 vessels of 51,890 tons.

The merchant navy in 1895 consisted of 189 steamers of 75,283 tons net, and 285 sailing vessels of 65,575 tons net. In December, 1896, the law requiring that all coasting and river vessels should be Brazilian, after being twice deferred, came into force.

Internal Communications.

Brazil possessed in 1896 railways of a total length of 8,086 English miles open for traffic, besides 5,403 miles in process of construction, 4,370 under survey, and 8,440 to be surveyed. Of the lines open, 1,832 miles were Union lines, 2,259 miles were subventioned lines, 995 miles were non-subventioned lines, and 3,000 miles were lines conceded to or administered by States. Of those under construction, 667 miles were Union lines, and 3,390 were subventioned, 385 miles were non-subventioned, and 961 miles belonged to States. Most of the railways have been constructed with the guarantee of the interest (mostly 6 and 7 per cent.) on the capital by the Government. The total cost of the Union lines up to end of 1894 has been 257,674,937 milreis, and the deficit paid from National Treasury, 11,118,481 milreis. In December, 1896, a law was published authorising the leasing of the Government railways.

The telegraph system of the country is under control of the Government. In 1895 there were 10,143 miles of line, and 21,936 miles of wire. There were 239 telegraph offices. The number of messages was 1,283,695. Receipts for 1897 estimated at 3,600,000 milreis; expenditure, 9,844,722 milreis.

The Post Office carried of letters and post cards, 33,441,000; of samples and printed packets 37,674,000, in the year 1893. There were 2,826 post-offices. Receipts in 1895 (as far as published) 3,632,957 milreis.

Money and Credit.

There is little metallic money in circulation in Brazil. At the end of 1896 the paper currency amounted to 712,355,394 milreis. At the end of 1895 it was 683,702,000 milreis. The Congress has taken steps to reduce the circulation by withdrawing notes, in 1897, at the rate of 10 per cent.; in 1898, 15 per cent.; in 1899, 20 per cent.; so that in the three years the note circulation would be reduced by 45 per cent. In 1897 the Bank of the Republic was reorganised with a view to the liquidation of its debt of about 180,000,000 milreis to the Treasury. It was arranged that the Bank should transfer to the Treasury securities and real property amounting to about 130,000,000 milreis, the balance to be paid without interest within twenty years. The Bank further agrees to advance for agricultural purposes 25,000,000 milreis on hypothecary notes issued by various local banks. The capital of the new bank is stated at 100,000,000 milreis.

The par of exchange in the early years of this century was 5*s.* 7½*d.* per milreis; in 1833 it was fixed at 3*s.* 7½*d.*; and in 1846 the present rate, 2*s.* 2½*d.* was established. The actual value of the paper milreis in 1868 fell as low as 1*s.* 2*d.*; in 1891 it touched 1*s.* 0½*d.*; in 1893, average 12*d.*; in 1894, average 10½*d.*; in 1895, 10½*d.*; in 1896, between 8*d.* and 10*d.*; and on June 30, 1897, it was at 7½*d.*

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The *Milreis* of 1,000 *Reis* is of the par value of 2s. 2½d.

The 10 milreis piece weighs 8·9648 grammes, ·916 fine, and thus contains 8·2178 grammes of fine gold.

The 2 milreis silver piece weighs 25·5 grammes, ·916 fine, and therefore contains 23·375 grammes of fine silver.

Professedly the standard of value is gold. Gold and silver coins have almost entirely disappeared, the actual circulating medium being inconvertible paper currency with nickel and bronze coins. English sovereigns are legal tender.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The French metric system, which became compulsory in 1872, was adopted in 1862, and has been used since in all official departments. But the ancient weights and measures are still partly employed. They are:—

The <i>Libra</i>	. . . =	1·012 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	. . . =	32·38 „ „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	. . . =	129·54 „ „
„ <i>Alqueire</i> (of Rio)	. . . =	1 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Oitava</i>	. . . =	55·34 grains.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF BRAZIL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—J. A. de Souza Correa, appointed 1890.

Secretary.—J. do Rêgo Barros.

Attaché.—Hippolyto Abres de Araugo.

Consul-General in Liverpool.—J. C. da F. Pereira Pinto.

Consul in London.—E. Leite Chermont.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Birmingham, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Southampton,

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BRAZIL.

Envoy and Minister.—Edmund C. H. Phipps, C.B., appointed envoy to Brazil, September 8, 1894.

Secretary.—Arthur S. Raikes.

There are Consular representatives at Rio de Janeiro (C.G.), Bahia, Pará, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, Santos, Ceará, Maceio, Maranhão, Porto Alegre, Manaus, Curityba, Paranaguá, Penedo, Santa Catharina.

Statistical and other Books of Reference.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Boletim da alfandega do Rio de Janeiro (weekly).

Collecção das leis do Imperio do Brazil e collecção das decisões do Governo do Imperio do Brazil. 8. Rio de Janeiro, 1864-87.

Handbook of Brazil. No. 7 of publications of the Bureau of the American Republics.

8. Washington. 1892.

Relatório apresentado a Assembleia Geral Legislativa pelo Ministro de Estado dos Negocios do Imperio. Ditto, da Agricultura, Commercio e Obras Publicas. Rio de Janeiro, 1896.
 Empire of Brazil at the Universal Exhibition of 1876 at Philadelphia. 8. Rio de Janeiro, 1876.

Recenseamento do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, 30 de Agosto, 1892. 8. Rio de Janeiro, 1893.

Recenseamento do Districto Federal em 31 de Dezembro de 1890. Rio de Janeiro, 1895.
 Foreign Office Reports. Annual Series. London.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. London.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Abreu and Cabral. Brazil geografico-historico. Rio de Janeiro, 1884.

Agassiz (Louis), Journey in Brazil. 8. London, 1868.

Araujo (Oscar d'), L'Idée Républicaine au Brésil. Paris, 1893.

Bates (H. W.), South America. London, 1882.

Bates (H. W.), The Naturalist on the River Amazon. London, 1864.

Bayern (Therese Prinzessin von), Meine Reise in den brasilianischen Tropen. Berlin, 1897.

Bigg-Wither (Thomas P.), Pioneering in South Brazil. 8. London, 1878.

Brown (C. B.), and *Lidstone* (W.), Fifteen Thousand Miles on the Amazon and its Tributaries. London, 1878.

Burton (Capt. R. F.), Exploration of the Highlands of Brazil. 2 vols. 8. London, 1869.

Constitution des États-Unis du Brésil. Paris, 1891.

Dent (J. H.), A Year in Brazil. London, 1886.

Fialho (A.), Historia de fundação da Republica. 8. Rio de Janeiro, 1891.

Fletcher (Rev. Jas. C.) and *Kidder* (Rev. D. P.), Brazil and the Brazilians. 9th ed. 8. London, 1879.

Ford (Isaac N.), Tropical America. 8. London, 1893.

Gallenga (A.), South America. London, 1880.

Grimm (J. Th.), Heimatkunde des Staates Rio Grande do Sul. 8. Santa Cruz, 1891.

Hartt (Charles F.), Geology and Physical Geography of Brazil. Boston, 1870.

II Brasil. Rivista mensile agricola, commerciale, industriale, e finanziaria. Rio de Janeiro.

Keller (Franz), The Amazon and Madeira Rivers. Fol. London, 1874.

Laemmert (Eduardo von), Almanak administrativo, mercantil e industrial, da corte e provincia do Rio de Janeiro. Rio de Janeiro.

Le Brésil. Paris (published weekly).

Levasseur (E.), Le Brésil. Extract of la Grande Encyclopédie. 2me édition accompagnée d'un Appendice et d'un Album de Vues du Brésil. 4. Paris, 1889.

Milton (A. A.), A Constituição do Brazil. 8. Rio de Janeiro, 1896

Orton (James), The Andes and the Amazon; or, Across the Continent of South America. 8. New York, 1876.

Ourem (Baron d'), Étude sur la Représentation Proportionale au Brésil. Paris, 1887.

Ourem (Baron d'), Notice sur les Institutions de Prévoyance au Brésil. Paris, 1883.

Ourem (Baron d'), Quelques Notes sur les Bureaux de Statistique au Brésil. Paris, 1885.

Sa (C. de), Brazilian Railways. Rio de Janeiro, 1893.

Selys-Longchamps (W. de), Notes d'un voyage au Brésil. 8. Bruxelles, 1875.

Smith (H. H.), Brazil, the Amazon, and the Coast. London, 1880.

Sodré (L.), The State of Pará. London, 1893.

South American Journal. Published weekly. London.

Steinern (C. von), Unter den Naturvölkern Zentral-Brasiliens. 8. Berlin, 1894.

Villaiba (E.), A Revolta da Armada de 6de Setembro de 1893. 8. Rio de Janeiro, 1894.

Vincent (Frank), Round and About South America. New York, 1890.

Wallace (Alfred R.), Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro. 8. London, 1870.

Wells (J. W.), Three Thousand Miles through Brazil. London, 1886.

CHILE.

(REPÚBLICA DE CHILE.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Chile threw off allegiance to the Crown of Spain by the declaration of independence of September 18, 1810, finally freeing itself from the yoke of Spain in 1818. The Constitution voted by the representatives of the nation in 1833, with a few subsequent amendments, establishes three powers in the State—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative power is vested in the National Congress, consisting of two assemblies, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of members, elected for the term of six years, in the proportion of one Senator for every three Deputies; while the Chamber of Deputies, composed of members chosen for a period of three years, consists of one representative for every 30,000 of the population, or a fraction not less than 15,000; both bodies are chosen by the same electors—the Chamber directly by departments, and the Senate directly by provinces on the cumulative system of voting. Electors must be 21 years of age, and can read and write. In 1887 there were 134,119 registered electors or 1 to 18 of the population. In the election of deputies in March 1888, 89,977 citizens voted or 67 per cent. of those who had the right to vote. Deputies must have an income of 100*l.* a year, and Senators 400*l.* The executive is exercised by the President of the Republic elected for a term of five years, by indirect vote, the people nominating, by ballot, delegates who appoint the President. A retiring President is not re-eligible. In legislation the President has a modified veto; a bill returned to the chambers with the President's objections may, by a two-thirds vote of the members present (a majority of the members being present), be sustained and become law. The day of a Presidential election is June 25 of the last of the five years of a Presidency, and the inauguration takes place on September 18 of the same year.

President of the Republic.—Señor Errazuriz, elected June 25, 1896.

The salary of the President is fixed at 18,000 pesos, with 12,000 pesos for expenses.

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a Council of State, and a Cabinet or Ministry, divided into seven departments, under six Ministers, viz.:—Of the Interior; of Foreign Affairs; of Worship and Colonisation; of Justice and Public Instruction; of Finance; of War and Marine; of Industry

and Public Works. The Council of State consists of five members nominated by the President, and six members chosen by the Congress.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For the purposes of local government the Republic is divided into Provinces, presided over by *Intendents*; and the Provinces into Departments, with *Gobernadores* as chief officers. The Departments constitute one or more municipal districts each with a council or municipality, the members of which are inhabitants popularly elected for three years. The police of Santiago and of the capitals of departments is organised and regulated by the President of the Republic at the charge of the national treasury.

Area and Population.

The Republic is divided (according to rearrangement of 1887) into 23 provinces, subdivided into 74 departments and 1 territory. Departments and territories are subdivided into 865 sub-delegations and 3,068 districts.

In 1884 the province of Antofagasta was ceded to Chile by Bolivia, and those of Tarapacá and Tacna by Peru. The cession of Tacna was originally for ten years, at the end of which period a *plébiscite* of the province would decide to which country it should belong. Owing to troubles in Peru the decision has been deferred. Boundary disputes with the Argentine Republic have been referred to the decision of Queen Victoria, who has agreed to arbitrate.

The following are the area and population of the provinces and territories, according to the censuses of November 26, 1885, and November 28, 1895, with the population of the provincial capitals, 1895:—

Provinces and Territories	Area : Sq. Miles	Popula- tion 1885 Census	Popula- tion 1895 Census	Pop. per Sq. Mile 1895	Capitals	Pop. of Capitals 1895
Magallanes, <i>ter.</i>	75,292	2,085	5,170	—	Punta Arenas	3,227
Chiloé	3,995	73,420	77,750	19·4	Ancud . . .	3,182
Llanquihue	7,823	62,809	78,315	10·0	Puerto-Montt	3,480
Valdivia	8,315	50,938	60,687	7·3	Valdivia	8,060
Arauco	4,948	73,658	59,237	13·9	Lebu . . .	2,784
Cautín	3,126	83,291	78,221	26·1	Temuco	7,078
Malleco	2,556	59,492	98,032	34·3	Angol . . .	7,056
Bio-Bio	4,158	101,768	88,749	21·3	Angeles	7,868
Concepción	3,585	182,459	188,190	56·1	Concepcion .	39,887
Buble	3,556	149,871	152,935	43·0	Chillan	28,738
Maule	2,930	124,145	119,791	40·8	Cauquenes .	8,574
Linares	3,588	110,632	101,858	29·2	Linares . . .	7,331
Talca . . .	3,678	133,472	128,961	35·0	Talca . . .	33,232
Curicó	2,913	100,002	103,242	35·4	Curicó . . .	12,660
Colchagua	3,795	155,687	157,566	41·5	San Fernando	7,447
O'Higgins	2,524	87,641	85,277	33·7	Rancagua . .	6,665
Santiago	5,223	329,753	415,636	79·5	Santiago . . .	256,403
Valparaíso	1,637	203,320	220,756	134·9	Valparaíso .	122,447
Aconcagua	5,840	144,125	113,165	19·3	San Felipe .	11,318
Coguinbo	12,905	176,344	160,898	12·4	Serena . . .	15,712
Atacama	43,180	76,566	59,713	1·4	Copiapó . . .	9,301
Antofagasta	60,968	21,213	44,085	0·7	Antofagasta	13,530
Tarapacá . .	19,300	45,086	89,751	4·6	Iquique . . .	33,081
Tacna . . .	8,685	29,528	24,160	2·8	Tacna . . .	9,418
Grand Total	293,970	2,527,820	2,712,145	9·2		—

The Indians are estimated at about 50,000, and if 15 per cent. be added to the census population for probable omissions, the total population may be put at about 3,200,000.

In 1885 there were in Chile 1,263,645 males and 1,263,675 females. At the census of 1885 the foreign population amounted to 87,077 persons, of whom 34,901 were Peruvians, 13,146 Bolivians, 9,835 Argentines, 6,808 German, 5,303 English, 4,198 French, 4,114 Italian, 2,508 Spanish, 1,275 Swiss, 1,164 Chinese, 924 Anglo-American, 674 Austrian, 434 Swedish and Norwegian, and the rest from other countries of Europe and of America.

The total urban population in 1885 was 1,062,544, and the rural 1,464,776.

The registration of births, marriages, and deaths in Chile began in 1885. The most recent official figures are :—

Year	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births
1892	103,065	12,895	99,371	3,694
1894	108,724	14,726	90,399	18,325
1895	110,154	14,779	92,197	17,957

Immigration is small, but is encouraged by the Government. In 19 months ending July 31, 1895, there were 871 free immigrants; of these 396 were Italians, 160 French, 200 Spanish, 45 German, 11 English. In 1896 the sum of 867,000 pesos was provided for colonisation purposes.

Religion.

The Roman Catholic religion is maintained by the State, but according to the Constitution all religions are respected and protected. There is one archbishop and three bishops. In 1896 the amount of subsidies to the clergy and for building and other purposes was 701,728 pesos. Civil marriage is the only form acknowledged by law.

Instruction.

Education is gratuitous and at the cost of the State. It is divided into superior or professional, medium or secondary, and primary or elementary instruction. Professional and secondary instruction is provided in the University and the National Institute of Santiago, and in the lycæums and colleges established in the capitals of provinces, and in some departments. The branches included are law, physical and mathematical sciences, medicine, and fine arts. The number of students inscribed for the study of these branches in 1894 was 1,190. The number of students at the National Institute and provincial colleges in 1895 was 8,710. There are 2 lycæums for girls in Santiago maintained by Government. There are, besides, normal, agricultural, and other special schools. At the seats of the bishops there are seminaries under ecclesiastics where instruction is given similar to that in the Government colleges. There were in 1895 1,248 public primary schools in the country, with 114,565 pupils, and an average attendance of 71,901, and 2,145 teachers. There were also 411 private schools, with an attendance of 18,052. At the census of 1885 there were 600,634 children between 6 and 15 years of age. At the census of 1885, 634,627 people could read and write, and 96,636 could only read. The National Library contains over 86,000 volumes of printed books, and 24,048 manuscripts. Other educational institutions are the Paedagogic Institute, the National Conservatory of Music, the National Observatory, School of Arts and Trades, Institute for Deaf Mutes, and public museums.

Justice and Crime.

There are, in addition to a High Court of Justice in the capital, six Courts of Appeal, Courts of First Instance in the departmental capitals, and subordinate courts in the districts. At the end of 1894 there were in the penal establishments of Chile 713 prisoners condemned to lengthened imprisonment; 748 to shorter terms; 701 to simple incarceration; 8,121 were under trial.

Finance.

The public revenue is mainly derived from customs duties, while the chief branches of expenditure are for the national debt and public works and salaries.

According to official statement, the income and expenditure of Chile have been :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Pesos	Pesos
1889 .	62,457,934	61,247,783
1890 .	59,255,783	75,063,376
1892 .	62,400,000	60,900,000
1893 .	73,443,000	62,692,500
1894 .	83,436,000	78,482,000

The revenue for 1895 was estimated at 77,354,000 pesos. For 1896 estimated revenue 91,010,000 pesos; expenditure, 86,989,658 pesos.

The estimated revenue and expenditure for 1897 were :—

Sources of Revenue	Pesos	Branches of Expenditure	Pesos
Import duties	22,500,000	Interior	8,905,713
Export duties on nitrate	38,600,000	Foreign Affairs, Wor-	
Export duties on iodine	250,000	ship, & Colonisation	2,442,896
Railways	14,000,000	Justice and Public In-	
Post-Office & Telegraphs	1,000,000	struction	9,348,000
Stamps	550,000	Finance	18,035,083
Rentals and redemption		War	11,864,456
of <i>Censos</i>	400,000	Marine	8,546,983
Sales of public proper-		Industry and Public	
ties	1,500,000	Works	20,018,340
Miscellaneous	400,000		
Total	79,200,000	Total	79,155,971

For 1898 the receipts are estimated at 76,250,000 pesos; and the expenditure at 76,205,164 pesos.

In June, 1897, the public debt of Chile was :—

External	17,629,270 <i>l</i> .
Internal (including municipal)	30,169,042 pesos

The interest on the external debt is at 4½, 5, and a small portion at 6 per cent., and the total charge amounts to about 940,000*l*. (12,675,733 pesos).

Defence.

By the law of December 31, 1896, the strength of the army must not exceed 9,000 men, distributed between 9 regiments of infantry, 8 of cavalry, 5 of

artillery, and a corps of engineers. There are 4 generals of division, 6 of brigade, 18 colonels, 40 lieutenant-colonels, and 555 inferior officers. Besides the regular army there is a National Guard, composed of citizens. This force has (1896) been reorganised, and every Chilean from 20 to 40 years of age is obliged to serve. By this system the force consists of about 482,000 men, and about 25,000 men annually receive military instruction.

The Chilean fleet consists of 5 armourclads, including the old *Huascar*, 2 second-class and 2 third-class cruisers, 11 gun-vessels and gunboats, 4 destroyers, launched at Birkenhead in 1896, and all of more than 30 knots, and 15 first-class and 4 second-class torpedo boats. The following are the principal vessels. Abrev. : c.b., central battery ; b., barrette ; a.c., armoured cruiser ; cr. cruiser.

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated Horse-Power	Nominal Speed
c.b.	Alm. Cochrane	1874	3,500	9	{ 6 8-in. ; 4 6-pr. Q.F. ; 4 3-pr. Q.F. }	3	2,920	18.0
b.	Capitan Prat	1890	6,900	12	{ 6 9.4-in. ; 8 4.7-in. ; & 20 small Q.F. }	4	12,000	18.3
a.c.	Esmeralda	1896	7,020	6	{ 2 8-in. ; & 84 smaller Q.F. }	3	18,000	23.0
a.c.	O'Higgins	1896	8,500	7	{ 4 8-in. ; & 34 smaller Q.F. }	3	16,500	21.2
cr.	Blanco Encalada	1893	4,400	—	{ 2 8-in. ; 10 6-in. ; & smaller Q.F. }	5	14,500	22.0
cr.	Ministro Zenteno	1896	3,600	—	{ 8 6-in. Q.F. ; 14 smaller Q.F. }	3	—	20.0
cr.	Pres. Errazuriz	1890	2,080	—	{ 4 6-in. Q.F. ; & 7 smaller Q.F. }	3	5,400	19.0
cr.	Pres. Pinto							

The small battleship *Capitan Prat*, built at La Seyne, is a vessel of most interesting character, combining a high speed with a powerful armament, and sufficient protection. All her guns are worked either by electricity or by hand. Four 9½-in. Canon guns, in armoured barbets, are dispersed in the form of a lozenge, one at the bows, one at the stern, and one on either broadside. Eight 4½-in. Q.F. guns are coupled in four closed turrets, and there are 20 smaller Q.F. pieces, as well as machine guns. The first-class cruiser *Esmeralda* is an extremely powerful vessel. The ironclad *Almirante Cochrane* was built at Hull in 1874 from the designs of Sir E. J. Reed. The smaller second-class sister cruisers *Presidente Errazuriz* and *Presidente Pinto* have more recently been launched at La Seyne. The *Blanco Encalada*, built at Elswick, replaces the vessel of the same name which was torpedoed in the late civil war. Her speed and gunnery trials were very successful. With natural draught she attained 21.75 knots, and with forced draught 22.78 knots. The armoured cruiser *O'Higgins*, named after the famous Chilean admiral, was also built at Elswick.

Industry.

About 1½ million of the population are engaged in agriculture. Chile produces annually about 28½ million bushels of wheat, and 8½ million bushels of other cereals, besides fruits, vegetables &c. In 1888, 66,030 gallons of wine were exported. Over 500,000 head of cattle and 2,000,000 sheep, goats, &c. are annually reared in the country. Of mineral produce the annual yield

of copper is about 400,000 metric quintals; of silver, 160,000 kilogrammes; of gold, 500 kilogrammes; of coal, 10,000,000 metric tons; while manganese and other minerals are obtained.

The nitrate fields of Chile are estimated to cover 89,177 hectares, and to contain 2,316 millions of metric quintals of the nitrate of commerce. The total produce is stated to have been 550,000 tons in 1884; 420,000 in 1885; 443,000 in 1886; 702,000 in 1887; 773,000 in 1888; 903,000 in 1889; 1,009,000 in 1890; and 877,000 in 1891; 804,842 in 1892; 938,871 in 1893; 1,082,285 in 1894; 1,220,000 in 1895; 1,092,000 in 1896. A large amount of British capital has been employed in developing the nitrate industry of Chile.

In the Department of Valparaiso in 1895 there were 417 industrial establishments which in that year consumed raw material valued at 20,057,573 pesos, and employed 12,616 operatives with 162 steam-engines of altogether 1,766 horse-power. The most important of these establishments were sugar refineries, gas-works, breweries, mineral and aerated water factories, carriage and cart works, saw-mills, and works for machine-making.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the imports and exports of Chile (special trade, including bullion and specie) for five years (in pesos of 38*d.*) :—

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Imports	78,003,104	68,235,874	54,483,616	69,206,552	74,082,805
Exports	64,205,038	72,245,114	72,040,420	72,919,882	74,359,414

The chief exports in 1895 were nitrate, value, 45,528,000 pesos; silver, 4,918,000 pesos; copper, 4,881,000 pesos; cereals, 3,599,000 pesos; coal, 1,561,000 pesos; iodine, 1,443,000 pesos; leather, 1,022,000 pesos; gold, 948,000 pesos,

The following table shows the leading imports and exports for two years :—

Imports	1893	1894	Exports	1893	1894
	Pesos	Pesos		Pesos	Pesos
Food substances	14,127,106	12,058,185	Nitrate	39,211,918	44,727,513
Textiles	12,636,915	7,852,791	Iodine	5,958,420	3,332,787
Raw materials	10,066,388	10,438,528	Other mineral substances	13,692,823	13,265,987
Clothing, trinkets	3,529,265	1,899,417	Wheat	6,082,001	3,802,014
Machinery, &c.	10,822,185	9,150,441	Other agricultural produce	5,548,773	5,798,032
Domestic articles	4,568,040	8,228,041	Manufactures	40,408	86,228
Railway plant, &c.	2,798,967	2,629,262	Various	164,455	341,442
Wines, beverages	1,257,485	892,820	Specie	896,205	529,068
Articles of art, &c.	1,261,593	891,311	Re-exports	660,116	707,361
Drugs, &c.	1,009,297	686,222			
Various	5,731,089	4,727,477			
Specie and bank notes	427,546	489,171			
Total	68,235,874	54,483,616	Total	72,245,114	72,040,420

Of the nitrate exported about 39 per cent. goes to Germany, 17·3 to France, 13·3 to the United States, 11·2 to Great Britain, and 10·9 per cent. to Belgium.

The trade of the leading ports was as follows for two years :—

	Imports 1894	Imports 1895	Exports 1894	Exports 1895
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Valparaiso . . .	34,220,651	42,640,501	8,361,140	9,973,892
Iquique . . .	6,241,135	10,313,427	29,971,836	29,457,945
Pisagua . . .	989,832	875,050	11,208,722	8,969,581
Talcahuano . . .	5,764,211	7,274,343	3,605,381	3,085,997
Coquimbo . . .	1,615,629	1,860,553	2,957,663	3,529,468
Antofagasta . . .	1,678,800	1,590,877	2,343,532	3,817,023
Coronel . . .	469,941	712,131	3,287,417	2,907,243
Taltal . . .	854,195	535,013	5,679,019	4,811,314
Valdivia . . .	599,602	1,053,379	812,211	920,432

For the years stated the foreign trade of Chile was distributed as follows :—

Countries	Imports from (1893)	Imports from (1894)	Exports to (1893)	Exports to (1894)
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Great Britain . . .	30,794,833	25,491,859	55,050,621	53,255,112
Germany . . .	16,959,008	12,376,327	6,230,002	9,672,403
France . . .	4,174,137	2,281,334	2,599,601	2,002,852
United States . . .	4,489,088	3,784,456	2,860,885	1,667,745
Peru . . .	3,402,459	3,537,930	1,470,450	1,479,820
Argentine Republic . . .	5,866,756	4,169,891	166,823	59,999
Brazil . . .	334,135	140,053	159,185	117,545
Italy . . .	441,999	556,341	39,173	176,487

The commercial intercourse between Chile and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns :—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Imports into U.K. from Chile . . .	£ 3,871,399	£ 3,797,429	£ 3,711,544	£ 3,436,142	£ 3,606,357
Exports of British produce to Chile . . .	£ 3,734,697	£ 2,385,621	£ 2,207,306	£ 3,248,780	£ 2,553,267

The imports from Chile into the United Kingdom include nitrate of soda of the value of 885,749*l.* in 1892; 733,733*l.* in 1893; 1,129,877*l.* in 1894; 987,126*l.* in 1895; 819,726*l.* in 1896; copper (including ore and regulus), 747,854*l.* in 1895; 742,129*l.* in 1896; wheat, 303,728*l.* in 1895; 594,996*l.* in 1896; barley, 321,809*l.* in 1895; 344,855*l.* in 1896; silver ore, 320,477*l.* in 1895; 303,581*l.* in 1896; sugar, 30,329*l.* in 1896; chemical products, 81,977*l.* in 1896; and wool, 149,602*l.* in 1895; 224,095*l.* in 1896.

The principal articles of British produce exported to Chile are cotton and woollen manufactures and iron. The exports of cotton fabrics to Chile were of the value of 1,182,252*l.* in 1885; 807,498*l.* in 1896; of woollens,

332,684*l.* in 1896; of iron, wrought and unwrought, 505,141*l.* in 1895; 368,595*l.* in 1896; coal, &c., 148,886*l.* in 1896; hardware, 32,152*l.*; machinery, 113,148*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The commercial navy of Chile consisted, on January 1, 1896, of 188 vessels of 105,642 tons, of which 42 were steamers, of 29,931 tons net. In 1895 there entered the ports of the Republic, in the foreign trade, 2,021 vessels of 2,732,000 tons, and cleared 1,919 of 2,969,000 tons. Of vessels engaged in the coasting trade in 1895 a total tonnage of 6,232,009 entered. There are English, German, and French lines of steamers from the coasts of Chile to Europe, through the Straits of Magellan, and English and Chilean lines to Peru and Panama.

Communications.

Chile was the first State in South America in the construction of railways. In 1896 the total length of lines open for traffic was 2,504 English miles, of which 1,075 belonged to the State. The cost of the State lines to the end of 1893 was 64,459,179 pesos, or, including lines (600 miles) ultimately falling to the State, 77,540,011 pesos. Of the Trans-Andine railway from Santa Rosa to Mendoza, 18 miles of the Chilean section and 88 of the Argentine section are open, 46 miles of line being still required to unite the sections.

The post-office in 1895 transmitted in the internal service 56,465,924 letters, newspapers, &c, and in the external, 4,977,598. There were 617 post-offices. Postal revenue, 1895, 1,749,021 pesos: expenditure 1,930,935 pesos.

The length of State telegraph lines at the end of 1895, was 6,965 miles, with 8,330 miles of wire. There were 205 offices. In 1895, 1,159,553 telegrams were sent. The railway and private lines, over 2,613 miles in length, are not included in these figures. The State (1894) worked 22 telephones.

Money and Credit.

Chile has no State bank. The number of joint-stock banks of issue was 20 in 1897. Their joint capital amounted to 50,818,829 pesos, and their registered issue to 13,448,261 pesos. The banks are required to guarantee their note issue by depositing gold, Government notes, or securities in the Treasury, and the amount so deposited is stated to be 92,275,338 pesos. There are also a number of land banks which issue scrip payable to bearer and bearing interest, and lend money secured as a first charge on landed property and repayable at fixed periods.

The conversion law of February 11, 1895, provided that the redemption of the paper currency should be effected from June 1 of that year, at the rate of 18*d.* per peso, and authorised the issue of the coinage described below. On December 31, 1896, the outstanding currency and notes amounted to 15,198,190 pesos, nearly 45,000,000 pesos having been converted.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

According to the Act of 1895, the coinage of Chile is as follows:—Gold coins are 20, 10, 5 peso pieces, called respectively the *Colon* or *Condor*, *Doblon*, and *Escudo*. The 10-peso gold piece weighs 5·99103 grammes ·916 fine and therefore contains 5·49178 grammes of fine gold. Silver coins are the *peso*, weighing 20 grammes, ·835 fine, and the fifth, tenth, and twentieth of a peso. Bronze coins (95 of copper to 5 of nickel) are the *centavo* and 2-*centavo* pieces. The monetary unit is the twentieth part of a colon or the

(uncoined) gold peso. From the beginning of 1898 fiscal notes will not be legal tender, and silver will be legal tender only up to 50 pesos.

The metric system has been legally established in Chile since 1865, but the old Spanish weights and measures are still in use to some extent.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF CHILE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General.—A. Bascuñan Montes.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Merino Jarpa.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Bristol, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Leith, Liverpool (C.G.), Newcastle, Southampton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHILE.

Minister and Consul-General.—Audley C. Gosling, appointed October 1, 1897.

There are Consular representatives at Coquimbo (V.C.), Valparaíso (C.G.), Antofagasta (V.C.), Arica (V.C.), Caldera, Coronel, Iquique (C.), Lota, Pisagua (V.C.), Punta Arenas (V.C.), Talcahuano (V.C.), Tocopilla, Tomé, Traiguén.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Chile.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Annuario Estadístico, for the years 1885-86. Fol. Valparaíso, 1893.

Memorias presentadas al Congreso nacional por los Ministros de Estado en los departamentos de Relaciones Exteriores, Hacienda, &c. Santiago, 1896.

Estadística comercial de la República de Chile. 8. Valparaíso, 1896.

Synopsis estadística y geográfica de Chile 1895. Santiago, 1896.

Reports on the trade, manufactures, agriculture of Chile in Foreign Office Reports, annual series. London, 1896.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. London.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Araña (Diego Barros), La guerre du Pacifique. Paris, 1882; and Historia general de Chile.

Asta-Buruaga (Francisco S.), Diccionario geográfico de la República de Chile. 8. New York, 1867.

Ball (John), Notes of a Naturalist in South America. London, 1867.

Bates (H. W.), South America. London, 1882.

Child (Theodore), The Spanish American Republics. London, 1891.

Fonck (Dr. Fr.), Chile in der Gegenwart. 8. Berlin, 1870.

Gay (Claudio), Historia general de Chile.

Guerre entre le Chili, le Pérou et Bolivie en 1879. Paris, 1879.

Hancock (A. M.), A History of Chili. 8. Chicago, 1893.

Hervey (M. H.), Dark Days in Chile. London, 1892.

Innes (G. Rose-), The Progress and Actual Condition of Chile. 8. London, 1875.

Kwas (Hugo), Chile und die Deutschen Colonien. Leipzig, 1891.

Mackenna (Vicuña), Obras históricas sobre Chile.

Maldonado (R.), Estudios geográficos é hidrográficos sobre Chile. Santiago, 1897.

Markham (C. R.), The War between Chile and Peru, 1879-81. London, 1883.

Rosales (R. P. Diego de), Historia general del Reyno de Chile. 3 vols. 8. Valparaíso, 1877-78.

Vincent (Frank), Round and about South America. New York, 1890.

CHINA.

(CHUNG KWOH, 'THE MIDDLE KINGDOM.')

Reigning Emperor.

Tsai'ien, Emperor—*Hwangti*—of China; born 1871; the son of Prince *Ch'un*, seventh brother of the Emperor Hien-Fêng; succeeded to the throne by proclamation, at the death of Emperor T'ung-chi, January 22, 1875.

The present sovereign, reigning under the style of Kwangsi, is the ninth Emperor of China of the Manchu dynasty of Ts'ing, which overthrew the native dynasty of Ming, in the year 1644. There exists no law of hereditary succession to the throne, but it is left to each sovereign to appoint his successor from among the members of his family of a younger generation than his own. The late Emperor, dying suddenly in the eighteenth year of his age, did not designate a successor, and it was in consequence of arrangements directed by the Empress Dowager, widow of the Emperor Hien-Fêng, predecessor and father of T'ung-chi, in concert with Prince Ch'un, that the infant son of the latter was made the nominal occupant of the throne. There were two dowager Empresses concerned in the arrangements—the 'Eastern,' the Empress widow of Hien-Fêng, and the 'Western,' the mother of the T'ung-chi Emperor. The 'Western' still lives, and has lately withdrawn from power. Having become of age the young Emperor nominally assumed government in March 1887. The Emperor did not assume full control of the government till February 1889, when the Empress Dowager withdrew. He was married on February 26, 1889.

Government.

The laws of the Empire are laid down in the *Ta-ts'ing-hwei-tien*, or 'Collected Regulations of the Ts'ing dynasty,' which prescribe the government of the State to be based upon the government of the family.

The supreme direction of the Empire is vested in the *Chün Chi Ch'u*, the Privy Council, or Grand Council. The administration is under the supreme direction of the *Nei-ko* or Cabinet, comprising four members, two of Manchu and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the *Han-lin*, or Great College, who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the civil and religious laws of the Empire, contained in the *Ta-ts'ing-hwei-tien* and in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are denominated '*Ta-hsio-shih*,' or Ministers of State. Under their orders are the *Ch'i-pu*, or seven boards of government, each of which is presided over by a Manchu and a Chinese. These boards are:—(1) the board of civil appointments, which takes cognisance of the conduct and administration of all civil officers; (2) the board of revenues, regulating all financial affairs; (3) the board of rites and ceremonies, which enforces the laws and customs to be observed by the people; (4) the military board; (5) the board of public works; (6) the high tribunal of criminal jurisdiction; and (7) the admiralty board at Tientsin, established in 1885.

Independent of the Government, and theoretically above the central administration, is the *Tu-ch'a-yuen*, or board of public censors. It consists of from 40 to 50 members, under two presidents, the one of Manchu and

the other of Chinese birth. By the ancient custom of the Empire, all the members of this board are privileged to present any remonstrance to the sovereign. One censor must be present at the meetings of each of the Government boards.

The Tsungli Yamên, or Foreign Office, was created by a decree of January 19, 1861, and comprises among its members all those of the Council of State and six other officials of the highest rank. It controls not merely the matters with foreign nations, but also those institutions in which foreigners form part of the working staff, such as the Maritime Customs, Peking University (Tung Wên Kwan), &c.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the 18 provinces is ruled by a Governor or Governor-General, who is responsible to the Emperor for the entire administration, political, judicial, military, and fiscal. He is assisted by a council and various other officials, such as the Treasurer, the sub-Commissioner, and the Literary Chancellor. Each province is sub-divided into departments ruled by prefects, and each department into districts, each with a district ruler. Two or more departments are sometimes united into a *tau*, the ruler of which is called a *tautai*. Each town and village has also its governing body, and among the various rulers there is regular gradation of rank, each being responsible to his immediate superior. Political office in the general administration of the Empire is less sought after than the position of viceroy or governor in the provinces, where the opportunities of acquiring wealth, not from official salaries but from gifts, &c., are abundant.

Area and Population.

Hitherto the population of China, it is believed, has been much over-estimated; a recent estimate of the population of China Proper will be found below. The following table gives a statement of the area and population of the whole of the Chinese Empire according to the latest estimates:—

	Area	Population
	Eng. sq. miles	
China Proper	1,336,841	386,000,000
Dependencies:—		
Manchuria	362,310	7,500,000
Mongolia	1,288,000	2,000,000
Tibet	651,500	6,000,000
Jungaria	147,950	600,000
East Turkestan	481,800	580,000
Total	4,218,401	402,680,000

According to official data referring to 1842 the population of the 18 provinces of China Proper and Formosa was 413,000,000; other estimates gave 350,000,000. In the following table the figures with an * are from Chinese official data for 1882; those with a † have the population of 1879; Fukien is estimated on the basis of the census of 1844.

Provinces	Area: English square miles	Population	Population per square mile
Chili †	58,949	17,987,000	304
Shantung *	53,762	36,247,835	557
Shansi *	56,268	12,211,453	221
Honan *	66,913	22,115,827	340
Kiangsu *	44,500	20,905,171	470
Nganhwei	48,461	20,596,288	425
Kiangsi †	72,176	24,534,118	340
Chéhkiang *	39,150	11,588,692	296
Fukien	38,500	22,190,556	574
Hupeh *	70,450	22,190,556	473
Hunan *	74,320	21,002,604	282
Shensi †	67,400	8,432,193	126
Kansu †	125,450	9,285,377	74
Szechuen *	166,800	67,712,897	406
Kwangtung with Hainan *	79,456	29,706,249	377
Kwangsi †	78,250	5,151,327	65
Kweichau †	64,554	7,669,181	118
Yünnan †	107,969	11,721,576	108
Total . . .	1,312,328	383,253,029	292

The Island of Formosa was ceded to Japan in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of peace ratified and exchanged at Chefoo on the 8th of May, 1895. The formal transfer of the Island was effected on the 2nd of June, 1895.

In December, 1897, the Germans seized the Port of Kiau-Chau, on the east coast of Shantung, and in January, 1898, obtained from the Chinese a 99 years' lease of the town, harbour, and district. The harbour of Port Arthur, by agreement with the Chinese Government, has been occupied by the Russians.

According to a return of the Imperial Customs authorities, the total number of foreigners resident in the open ports of China was 10,855 at the end of 1896. Among them were 4,362 British subjects, 1,439 Americans, 852 Japanese, 933 Frenchmen, 870 Germans, 871 Portuguese, 410 Spaniards, and 407 Swedes and Norwegians, all other nationalities being represented by very few members. About one-half of the total number of foreigners resided at Shanghai.

Religion.

Three religions are acknowledged by the Chinese as indigenous and adopted, viz. Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism.

The Emperor is considered the sole high priest of the Empire, and can alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood attached to the Confucian religion. The Confucian is the State religion, if the respect paid to the memory of

the great teacher can be called religion at all. But distinct and totally separate from the stated periodic observances of respect offered to the memory of Confucius as the Holy Man of old, and totally unconnected therewith, there is the distinct worship of Heaven (t'ien), in which the Emperor, as the 'sole high priest,' worships and sacrifices to 'Heaven' every year at the time of the winter solstice, at the Altar of Heaven, in Peking. With the exception of the practice of ancestral worship, which is everywhere observed throughout the Empire, and was fully commended by Confucius, Confucianism has little outward ceremonial. The study and contemplation and attempted performance of the moral precepts of the ancients constitute the duties of a Confucianist. Buddhism and Taoism present a very gorgeous and elaborate ritual in China, Taoism—originally a pure philosophy—having abjectly copied Buddhist ceremonial on the arrival of Buddhism 1,800 years ago. Large numbers of the Chinese in Middle and Southern China profess and practise all three religions. The bulk of the people, however, are Buddhist. There are probably about 30 million Mahometans, chiefly in the north-east and south-west. Roman Catholicism has long had a footing in China, and is estimated to have about 1,000,000 adherents, with 25 bishoprics besides those of Manchuria, Tibet, Mongolia, and Corea. Other Christian societies have stations in many parts of the country, the number of Protestant adherents being estimated at 50,000. Most of the aboriginal hill-tribes are still nature-worshippers, and ethnically are distinct from the prevailing Mongoloid population.

Instruction.

Education of a certain type is very general, but still there are vast masses of adult countrymen in China who can neither read nor write. There is a special literary class who alone know the literature of their country, to the study of which they devote their lives. There are boarding schools and day schools for boys and young men, the latter being held in the entrance halls of temples and in the spare chambers of guilds, and in all the important cities there are colleges for training candidates for degrees. Examinations, mainly confined to moral philosophy and literature, are held in the prefectorial cities of each province twice in three years for the lower degree necessary as a passport to the public service, but of the six or seven thousand candidates who come forward, not more than sixty can be admitted to the degree by the Literary Chancellor. For the higher degree, examinations are held in each provincial capital once in three years, and the successful candidates are subjected to a third and a fourth examination, those who finally emerge being divided into four classes to wait for appointments to offices of different grades. There are, however, other means (*e.g.* military service) by which such appointments may be obtained. In 1887, for the first time, mathematics were admitted with the Chinese classics among the subjects of examination, and schools for the propagation of Western science and literature are now on the increase. The 'Tung Wên Kwan,' or College of Foreign Knowledge, at Peking, is a Government institution, where the English, French, German, and Russian languages, and mathematics, chemistry, physiology, &c., are taught by European and American professors, while the Chinese education of the pupils is entrusted to Chinese teachers. There are, besides, numerous Catholic and Protestant mission schools and colleges at Shanghai and other ports, where the English language and lower branches of Western science are taught. The Chinese Government has of late years established naval and military colleges and torpedo schools in connection with the different arsenals at Tientsin, Nanking, Shanghai, and Foochow, in which foreign instructors are engaged to teach such young Chinese as intend

to make their career in the army or navy of their country Western modes of warfare, besides Western languages and literature. Seven Chinese newspapers are published at Shanghai, and the success they have achieved has led to the establishment of others at some of the other treaty ports.

Finance.

No general statement of the revenue and expenditure of China is made public, and such estimates as have been formed by Europeans are founded on financial reports of provincial governors published in the *Peking Gazette*. Except the foreign maritime and a few native customs, the entire revenue is collected by provincial agents. The Board of Revenue at Peking issues annually to each of the provincial governors a statement of the amount required from his province for the following year, and when to this amount is added the sum necessary for local administration, civil and military, the revenue to be provided by each collector is ascertained. The amount actually levied, however, greatly exceeds this, and the surplus, which may amount to 50 or 70 per cent. of the total, disappears in the form of costs, or in presents to official superiors, or remains in the hands of the collectors. The following estimate, taken from a report by Consul Jamieson of Shanghai, is based on figures for the three years preceding the Japanese war, and shows the sums accounted for by the provincial authorities :—

Sources of Revenue	Amount
	Tael
Land tax, silver	25,088,000
" grain	6,562,000
Salt duty and likin	13,669,000
Likin on merchandise	12,962,000
Foreign maritime customs (1893)	21,989,000
Native custom-houses	1,000,000
Duty and likin on native opium	2,229,000
Miscellaneous duties	5,550,000
Total	88,979,000

Branches of Expenditure	Amount
	Tael
Remittances :	
Metropolitan administration, Manchu garrisons and the Imperial Household	19,478,000
Board of Admiralty (Peiyang Squadron)	5,000,000
Southern naval squadrons	5,000,000
Forts, guns, and coast defence	8,000,000
Defence of Manchuria	1,848,000
Kansuh and Central Asia	4,800,000
Aids to Yunnan and Kweichow	1,655,000
Interest and repayment of foreign loans	2,500,000
Railway construction	500,000
Public works, river embankments, sea wall, &c.	1,500,000
Customs administration, including maintenance of lighthouses, beacons, and revenue cruisers	2,478,000
Administration of 18 provinces, including cost of troops	86,220,000
Total	88,979,000

The land tax varies in different provinces from 10d. or 1s. to 6s. 6d. or more per acre. The rate of incidence is theoretically fixed, but under other names additional taxes are imposed on land. Salt is a Government monopoly, all producers being required to sell to

Government agents, who, at a price which covers the duty, re-sell to merchants provided with 'salt warrants.' Likin is a tax imposed on merchandise in course of transportation, payable at appointed barriers; with it is now united a producers' tax.

The collection of the revenue on the Chinese foreign trade and the administration of the lights on the coast of China are under the management of the Imperial Customs Department, the head of which is a foreigner (British), under whom is a large staff of European, American, and Chinese subordinates the department being organised somewhat similarly to the English Civil Service. It has an agency in London.

The receipts amounted to 7,872,257 haikwan taels, or 2,361,677*l.* (ex. 6*s.*), in 1864, and, gradually increasing, have risen to 21,989,800 haikwan taels (including 5,362,733 taels, opium likin), or 4,829,143*l.* (ex. 3*s.* 11*d.*), in 1893; to 22,523,605 haikwan taels (including 5,050,308 taels, opium likin), or 3,601,430*l.* (ex. 8*s.* 2*d.*), in 1894; to 21,385,389 haikwan taels (including 4,104,145 taels, opium likin), or 3,497,402*l.* (ex. 3*s.* 3*d.*), in 1895; to 22,579,366 haikwan taels (including 3,919,759 taels, opium likin), or 3,763,227*l.* (ex. 3*s.* 4*d.*), in 1896.

The existing debt of China has arisen almost entirely out of the recent war with Japan. In 1887 there was contracted a German loan of 5,000,000 marks in gold at 5½ per cent. In 1894 a foreign silver loan of 1,635,000*l.* was raised at 7 per cent., and in February, 1895, a gold loan of 3,000,000*l.*, both on the security of the customs revenue, while other advances, on the same security, amounting to over 2,000,000*l.* were obtained from local banks and foreign syndicates. Internal loans were also obtained amounting to nearly 5,000,000*l.* The war indemnity to be paid to Japan amounted to 200,000,000 Kuping, or Imperial Treasury, taels, and the compensation for the retrocession for the Leao-tong peninsula to 30,000,000 taels. Consequently, in 1895, another foreign loan was raised amounting to 15,820,000*l.* at 5 per cent. and in March, 1896, an Anglo-German loan of 16,000,000*l.* at 5 per cent. was contracted. The outstanding amount of the foreign debt is put at about 38,800,000*l.*

During 1897 negotiations were carried on for the issue of a new loan of 16,000,000*l.*, and had not been concluded in January, 1898.

Defence.

The army of China comprises :—

1. *The Eight Banners*, nominally containing about 300,000 men, descendants of the Manchu conquerors and their allies. The number maintained on a war footing is from 80,000 to 100,000. The whole force is subdivided into three groups, consisting respectively of Manchus, Mongols, and Chinese, and forms a sort of hereditary profession within which intermarriage is compulsory. About 37,000 are stationed in garrisons in Manchuria; the Imperial Guard at Peking contains from 4,000 to 6,000.

2. *The Ying Ping*, or National Army, called also the Green Flags and the Five Camps (five being the unit of subdivision). This army consists of 18 corps, one for each province, under the Governor or Governor-General. The nominal strength is from 540,000 to 660,000 men, of whom about 200,000 are available for war, never more than one-third being called out. The most important contingent is the Tientsin Army Corps, nominally 100,000 strong, really about 35,000, with modern organisation, drill, and arms, employed in garrison duty at Tientsin, and at Taku and other forts.

Besides these forces there are mercenary troops, raised in emergencies, and Mongolian and other irregular cavalry, nominally 200,000 strong, really

about 20,000, but of no military value. The total land army on peace footing is put at 300,000 men, and on war footing at about 1,000,000, but the army, as a whole, has no unity or cohesion; there is no proper discipline, the drill is mere physical exercise, the weapons are long since obsolete, and there is no transport, commissariat, or medical service.

The Chinese navy, during the war with Japan, disappointed those who regarded it as an effective fighting force. At the opening of hostilities, on July 25th, 1894, when the *Kowshing* transport was sunk, an engagement took place between the Japanese cruiser *Yoshino* and the *Tsi-Yuen*, with other vessels, and the small Chinese cruiser *Kuang-Yi* was driven ashore and destroyed. In the battle of the Yalu (September 17th), or in immediate consequence of that action, the barbette armour-clad *King Yuen*, 2,850 tons, and the cruisers *Chih Yuen*, 2,300 tons, *Chao Yung*, 1,350 tons, *Yang Wei*, 1,350 tons, and *Kuang Ki*, 1,030 tons, were sunk or burned. Subsequently at Wei Hai Wei the barbette ship *Ting Yuen* and the cruiser *Ching Yuen* were sunk, and the armour-clad *Chen Yuen* was captured. The Chinese fleet is organized in district squadrons, which are severally raised and maintained by the provincial viceroys. At the conclusion of the war the *Chen-Hai* and the *Kang Chi* alone remained to China of her effective Pei Yang squadron. Some smaller vessels had been put in hand of the torpedo class, and have since been added to the fleet. Among these are the torpedo cruisers *Feiyang*, 850 tons, and the *Feiting*, 1,000 tons. The small cruiser *Hai-Yung*, 2,950 tons, has been launched at Stettin, where two sister ships are being constructed. Messrs. Armstrong launched a protected cruiser of 4,300 tons, the *Hai Tien*, in November 1897, and have a sister ship in hand.

Production and Industry.

China is essentially an agricultural country, and the land is all freehold, held by families on the payment of an annual tax. Lands and houses are registered, and when a sale takes place the purchaser, on informing the district ruler, receives, besides the document given by the seller, an official statement of the transfer, for which he pays at the rate of 6 per cent. of the purchase money. Land, however, cannot be sold until all the near kindred have successively refused to purchase. The holdings are in general small; the farm animals are oxen and buffaloes; the implements used are primitive; irrigation is common. Horticulture is a favourite pursuit, and fruit trees are grown in great variety. Wheat, barley, maize, and millet and other cereals, with pease and beans, are chiefly cultivated in the north, and rice in the south. Sugar, indigo, and cotton are cultivated in the south provinces. Opium has become a crop of increasing importance. Tea is cultivated exclusively in the west and south, in Fu-Chien, Hûpei, Hû-Nan, Chiang-hsi, Cheh-Chiang, An-hui, Kuangtung, and Sze-ch'wan. The culture of silk is equally important with that of tea. The mulberry tree grows everywhere, but the best and the most silk comes from Kuangtung, Sze-ch'wan, Cheh-Chiang and Kiang-su. An important feature in the development of the Chinese industries is the erection of cotton mills in Shanghai, and of silk filatures in Shanghai, Canton and elsewhere. Two native cotton mills were started in 1890, and recently four foreign mill-companies have been successfully floated.

All the 18 provinces contain coal, and China may be regarded as one of the first coal countries of the world. The coal mines at Kai-p'ing, Northern Chihli, under foreign supervision, have been very productive; at Hankow, coal mines have also been worked. There are also considerable stores of iron

and copper remaining to be worked, and in Yunnan Japanese mining engineers have been employed to teach the people how to apply modern methods to copper mining, which is an industry of some antiquity in that province.

Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of China is mainly with the United Kingdom and the British colonies. The following table shows the value of the foreign trade of China for five years in haikwan taels :—

—	1892 ¹	1893 ¹	1894 ¹	1895 ¹	1896 ¹
Imports . . .	185,101,198	151,362,819	162,102,911	171,696,715	202,589,994
Exports . . .	102,588,525	116,682,311	128,104,522	143,293,211	131,061,421

¹ These values are the actual market prices of the goods (imports and exports) in the ports of China; but for the purposes of comparison it is the value of the imports at the moment of landing, and of the exports at the moment of shipping, that should be taken. For this purpose from the imports there have to be *deducted* the costs incurred after landing, namely, the expenses of landing, storing, and selling, and the duty paid; and to the exports there have to be *added* the importer's commission, the expenses of packing, storing, and shipping, and the export duty. So dealt with, the value of the imports for 1895 comes to 150,244,490 haikwan taels, and that of the exports to 160,696,753 haikwan taels, and the value of the imports for 1896 comes to 177,630,606 haikwan taels, and that of the exports to 146,929,091 haikwan taels.

During 1896 the principal countries participated in the trade of China as shown in the following table :—

—	Imports from (value in haikwan taels)	Exports to (value in haikwan taels)	Total Trade (value in haikwan taels)
Great Britain . . .	44,751,387	11,282,049	55,853,436
Hong Kong . . .	91,356,530	54,058,060	145,409,590
India . . .	23,027,056	2,175,858	25,202,914
United States of America Continent of Europe (without Russia) . . .	11,929,853	11,123,599	23,053,452
Japan . . .	9,431,985	18,077,532	27,509,517
Russia (in Europe and Asia) . . .	17,390,123 ¹	11,378,854 ¹	28,768,977
	2,229,129	14,906,594	17,135,723

¹ Including Imports from Formosa, etc., haikwan taels 5,821,452
 „ Exports to „ „ „ 666,050

The imports into China from Hong Kong come originally from, and the exports from China to that colony are further carried on to, Great Britain, Germany, France, America, Australia, India, the Straits, and other countries.

The figures given above include the statistics of imports and exports at the treaty ports for the whole year; and also the like statistics of the junk trade of Hong Kong and Macao with the south of China (by the Kowloon and Lappa custom houses).

The chief imports and exports are as follows (1896) :—

Imports	Halkwan taels	Exports	Halkwan taels
Opium	28,651,592	Tea	30,156,886
Cotton goods	79,243,431	Silk, raw & manuf'd	42,089,335
Raw cotton	1,307,975	Sugar	1,477,728
Woollen goods	5,363,143	Straw braid	3,907,242
Metals	9,759,134	Hides, cow & buffalo	1,826,281
Coal	3,539,804	Paper	1,858,000
Oil, kerosene	9,083,321	Clothing	2,088,482
Seaweed, fishery products, &c.	4,988,428	Chinaware and pottery	1,628,340

Of the tea in 1896, 219,409 piculs (each 133½ lbs.) went to Great Britain, 915,963 piculs to Russia, 226,095 piculs to the United States, 145,364 piculs to Hong Kong, 46,941 piculs to Australia, out of a total of 1,712,841 piculs. The total export of tea has been as follows to foreign countries in piculs:— 1885, 2,128,751; 1891, 1,750,034; 1892, 1,622,681; 1893, 1,820,831; 1894, 1,862,312; 1895, 1,865,680; 1896, 1,712,841.

China has besides an extensive coasting trade, largely carried on by British and other foreign as well as Chinese vessels.

Great Britain has, in virtue of various treaties with the Chinese Government, the right of access to certain ports of the Empire. The following is a list of twenty-three of these treaty ports, with the value of their direct foreign imports and exports for 1896:—

Names of Ports	Provinces	Population	Imports	Exports
			Halkwan taels	Halkwan taels
Newchwang	Shêngking	60,000	1,886,485	3,555,929
Tient-sin	Chihli	950,000	6,651,219	8,776,097
Chifu	Shantung	35,000	3,119,826	1,199,171
Chung-king	Szechuan	110,000	—	—
Ichang	Hupeh	34,000	—	—
Shasi ¹	"	73,000	—	—
Hankau	"	800,000	209,901	5,484,616
Kiukiang	Kiangsi	55,000	7,878	—
Wuhu	Anhwei	78,000	34,453	1,051
Nanking	Kiangsu	150,000	—	—
Chinkiang	"	140,000	696,937	1,332,016
Shanghai	"	405,000	129,655,833	55,027,785
Suchau ¹	"	500,000	53	—
Ningpo	Châhkiang	255,000	484,376	41,221
Hangchow ¹	"	700,000	—	—
Wênchau	"	80,000	12,488	2,234
Fuchau	Fukien	650,000	4,293,464	4,918,463
Amoy	"	96,000	12,392,953	2,329,748
Swatow	Kwangtung	32,000	8,650,122	2,480,732
Canton	"	2,000,000	12,157,757	17,478,772
Kiungchau	"	40,000	1,470,235	1,261,805
Pakhoi	"	20,000	3,145,492	1,515,381
Lungchau	Kwangsi	22,000	68,162	43,166
Mengtsz	Yunnan	12,000	1,627,036	849,639

¹ Under the treaty of Shimonoseki, the inland ports of Soochow and Hangchow, and the Yangtze mart of Shasi, were opened to foreign trade on October 1, 1896.

Since April 1887 the customs stations in the vicinity of Hong Kong and Macao have been placed under the management of the foreign customs. In 1896, Kowloon imports 21,124,268 haikwan taels, exports 22,565,590 haikwan taels; and Lappa imports 3,984,481 haikwan taels and exports 2,223,005 haikwan taels. The same service has also been charged with the collection of the so-called Likin (inland) tax on foreign opium imported, which is likely to result in a considerable increase of the foreign maritime customs receipts. A custom house was opened at Yatung (Tibet) on 1st May, 1894. The port of Nanking, which the Chinese Government consented to throw open by a treaty made with France in 1858, in which England participated under the 'most favoured nation' clause, had not been opened at the end of 1896.

The value of the total imports into the United Kingdom from China, and of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to China (including Hong Kong and Macao), in each of the last five years, were, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Great Britain	4,428,038	4,786,824	4,177,446	4,121,968	3,783,606
Exports of British produce	7,581,941	6,447,035	6,263,773	7,167,459	8,540,543

From China, exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao, the imports into the United Kingdom amounted in 1895 to 3,343,865*l.*; in 1896 to 2,973,887*l.*; to China, exclusive of these ports, the exports of British produce amounted in 1895 to 5,257,832*l.*; in 1896 to 6,717,353*l.*

In 1890 and in the last five years the quantities and value of the imports of tea into the United Kingdom from China, including Hong Kong and Macao, were:—

Year	Quantities	Value	Year	Quantities	Value
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1890	73,743,124	2,813,060	1894	43,762,974	1,522,985
1892	57,050,708	2,055,943	1895	40,083,864	1,430,658
1893	56,208,968	1,990,107	1896	35,299,730	1,244,886

Other important articles of import into Great Britain from China are silk, raw and waste, the value of which amounted in 1895 to 690,109*l.*; 1896, 640,621*l.*; silk manufactures, 1895, 90,849*l.*; 1896, 61,726*l.*; hemp, 1895, 107,261*l.*; 1896, 198,094*l.*; bristles, 1895, 192,539*l.*; 1896, 195,166*l.*; drugs, 1895, 193,328*l.*; 1896, 66,907*l.*; skins and furs, 1895, 287,891*l.*; 1896, 237,375*l.*; manufactures of skins and furs, 1895, 164,805*l.*; 1896, 219,655*l.*; straw plaiting, 1895, 345,260*l.*; 1896, 348,453*l.*; wool, 1895, 108,442*l.*; 1896, 57,273*l.* The chief British exports to China were:—Cottons, 1895, 4,724,290*l.*; 1896, 5,599,367*l.*; cotton yarn, 1895, 302,141*l.*; 1896, 282,867*l.*; machinery, 1895, 318,778*l.*; 1896, 352,977*l.*; iron, 1895, 317,740*l.*; 1896, 514,493*l.*; woollens and worsteds, 1895, 580,080*l.*; 1896, 785,225*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

During the year 1896, 40,495 vessels, of 33,490,857 tons (31,452 being steamers of 32,358,375 tons), entered and cleared Chinese ports. Of these 19,711, of 21,847,082 tons, were British; 15,969, of 7,251,292 tons, Chinese;

2,090, of 1,945,019 tons, German ; 546, of 565,992 tons, Japanese ; 143, of 165,578 tons, American ; 427, of 434,415 tons, French.

Internal Communications.

China is traversed in all directions by numerous roads, and, though none are paved or metalled, and all are badly kept, a vast internal trade is carried on partly over them, but chiefly by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. The railway from Tientsin to Peking, a distance of 73 miles, has been completed, and was opened to public traffic on June 30, 1897. The construction of the Shanghai-Woosung railway (12 miles) has already been commenced, and will be completed by the spring of 1898. A small railway was constructed from the K'ai-p'ing mines for conveyance of coal to Hokau, situated on the Petang, a river ten miles north of the Peiho, and was subsequently extended to deep water on the Petang. A continuation has been completed from Petang, *vid* Taku, to Tientsin and Lin-si, and is being carried on to Shan-hai-kwan. The imperial Chinese telegraphs are being rapidly extended all over the Empire. There is a line between Peking and Tientsin, one which connects the capital with the principal places in Manchuria up to the Russian frontier on the Amur and the Ussuri ; while Newchwang, Chifu, Shanghai, Yangchow, Suchau, all the seven treaty ports on the Yangtze, Canton, Wuchau, Lungchau, and all the principal cities in the Empire are now connected with each other and with the capital. The line from Canton, westerly has penetrated to Yunnan-fu, the capital of Yunnan province, and beyond it to Manwyne, near the borders of Burmah. Shanghai is also in communication with Fuchau, Amoy, Kashing, Shaoshing, Ningpo, &c. Lines have been constructed between Fuchau and Canton, and between Taku, Port Arthur, and Soul, the capital of Korea ; and the line along the Yangtze Valley has been extended to Chungking in Szechuen province. By an arrangement recently made with the Russian telegraph authorities the Chinese and Siberian lines in the Amur Valley were joined in the latter part of 1892, so that there is now direct overland communication between Peking and Europe.

The postal work of the Empire is carried on, under the Minister of War, by means of post-carts and runners. In the eighteen provinces are 8,000 offices for post-carts, and scattered over the whole of the Chinese territories are 2,040 offices for runners. There are also numerous private postal couriers, and during the winter a service between the office of the Foreign Customs at Peking and the outports. The Imperial Chinese Post Office was opened on February 2, 1897, the management being confided to the Inspector General of the Imperial Maritime Customs. China has also notified the Swiss Government of her intention of joining the Universal Postal Union.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The sole official coinage and the monetary unit of China is the copper cash, of which about 1,600—1,700 = 1 haikwan tael, and about 22 = 1 penny. The silver sycee is the usual medium of exchange. Large payments are made by weight of silver bullion, the standard being the *Liang* or tael, which varies at different places. The haikwan (or customs) tael, being one tael weight of pure silver, was equal in October, 1896, to $3s. 4\frac{1}{2}d$, or 5 95 haikwan taels to a pound sterling.

By an Imperial decree, issued during 1890, the silver dollar coined at the new Canton mint is made current all over the Empire. It is of the same value as the Mexican and United States silver dollars, and as the Japanese silver *yen*. Foreign coins are looked upon but as bullion, and usually taken by weight, except at the treaty ports.

WEIGHT.

10 <i>Sze</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Hu</i> .
10 <i>Hu</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Hao</i> .
10 <i>Hao</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Li</i> (nominal cash).
10 <i>Li</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Fun</i> (Candaren).
10 <i>Fun</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Tsien</i> (Mace).
10 <i>Tsien</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Liang</i> (Tael) = 1½ oz. avoirdupois by treaty.
16 <i>Liang</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Kin</i> (Catty) = 1½ lbs. " "
100 <i>Kin</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Tan</i> (Picul) = 133½ lbs. " "

CAPACITY.

10 <i>Ko</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Sheng</i> .
10 <i>Sheng</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Tou</i> (holding from 6½ to 10 <i>Kin</i> of rice and measuring from 1·13 to 1·63 gallon). Commodities, even liquids, such as oil, spirits, &c., are commonly bought and sold by <i>weight</i> .

LENGTH.

10 <i>Fun</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Tsun</i> (inch).
10 <i>Tsun</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Chih</i> (foot) = 14·1 English inches by treaty.
10 <i>Chih</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Chang</i> = 2 fathoms.
1 <i>Li</i>	.	.	= approximately 3 cables.

In the tariff settled by treaty between Great Britain and China, the *Chih* of 14¼ English inches has been adopted as the legal standard. The standards of weight and length vary all over the Empire, the *Chih*, for example, ranging from 9 to 16 English inches, and the *Chang* (= 10 *Chih*) in proportion; but at the treaty ports the use of the foreign treaty standard of *Chih* and *Chang* is becoming common.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF CHINA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Lo Feng Loh.

Councillor of Legation.—Sir Halliday Macartney, K.C.M.G.

Secretary.—Kingeast Tseng.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHINA.

Envoy, Minister, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade.—Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, K.C.M.G. Appointed January 1, 1896.

Secretary.—H. G. D. Bax-Ironside.

Military Attaché.—Col. G. F. Browne, D.S.O.

Chinese Secretary.—H. Coekburn.

There are British Consular representatives at Peking, Amoy, Canton, Chefoo, Chinkiang, Chung-king, Foo-chow, Hankow, Ichang, Kiukiang, Kiung-chow, Momein, Newchwang, Ningpo, Pagoda Island (V.C.), Pakhoi, Samahui, Shanghai, (C G.), Ssumao, Swatow, Tien-tsin, Wênchow, Wuchow, Wuhu.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning China.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Catalogue of the Chinese Collection at the London Fisheries Exhibition. Shanghai, 1883.
 And the International Health Exhibition. London 1884.
 Customs Gazette, Shanghai; published quarterly.
 Returns of Trade at the Treaty Ports in China. Part I. Abstracts of Trade and Customs Revenue Statistics. Part II. Statistics of each Port. Shanghai, published yearly.
 Report on the Culture, Production and Manufacture of Silk in China. Shanghai, 1881. 4.
 Tariff Returns: a set of tables showing the bearing of the Chinese Customs Tariff of 1858 on the Trade of 1885. Shanghai, 1889. 4. 2 vols.
 Opium: Historical Note, or the Poppy in China. 4. Shanghai, 1889.
 Ichang to Chungking, 1890. Shanghai.
 Decennial Reports, 1882 to 1891. Shanghai, 1893.
 Medical Reports. Shanghai, published half-yearly.
 Foreign Office Reports. Annual and Miscellaneous Series. London. [For Chinese Imperial Finance see Consul Jamieson's Report, Miscellaneous Series, No. 415. London, 1897.]
 Report by Mr. Arthur Nicolson, British Secretary of Legation, on the Opium Trade in China, dated Peking, February 25, 1878, in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part III. 1878. 8. London, 1878.
 Report by Mr. H. E. Fulford on a Journey in Manchuria, China. No. 2. London, 1887.
 Report by Mr. Bourne of a Journey in South-Western China. London, 1888.
 Treaties between Great Britain and China, by Sir E. Hertslet. 2 vols. London. 1896.
 Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. London.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Anderson* (John), Mandalay to Momein: a Narrative of the two Expeditions to Western China of 1868 and 1875 with Colonels E. B. Sladen and Horace Brown. 8. London, 1876.
Baber (E. Colborne), Travels and Researches in Western China: in Supplementary Papers of the Royal Geographical Society. London, 1883.
Bell (J. D.), Things Chinese. 2nd edit. 8. London. 1894.
Bastien (Dr. A.), Die Völker des östlichen Asiens. 6 vols. 8. Jena, 1864-71.
Bishop (Mrs. Isabella), A Journey in Western Szechuan. In Geographical Journal, vol. x., No. 1 (July, 1897). London.
Bower (H.), Diary of a Journey across Tibet. 8. London, 1894.
Brandt (M. von), Aus dem Lande des Zopfes. Leipzig, 1894. Ostsiasische Fragen. Leipzig, 1897.
 China Review. Hong Kong. China Recorder. Shanghai.
Chitrol (V.), The Far Eastern Question. 8. London, 1896.
Colquhoun (A. R.), Across Chryse: from Canton to Mandalay. 2 vols. London, 1883.
Cordier (H.), Les Origines des deux établissements français, Changhai et Ningpo. Paris, 1896.
Curson (G. N.), Problems of the Far East. New ed. 8. London. 1896.
David (Abbé A.), Journal de mon troisième voyage d'exploration dans l'empire chinois. 2 vols. 18. Paris, 1875.
Douglas (R. K.), China. London, 1887. Confucianism and Taoism. London, 1898. Society in China. 8. London, 1894. Li Hung Chang. London, 1895.
Drake (S. B.), Among the Dark-haired Race in the Flowery Land. London, 1897.
Dudgeon (Dr. J.), Historical Sketch of the Ecclesiastical, Political, and Commercial Relations of Russia with China. 8. Peking, 1872.
Edkins (J.), Religion in China. 3rd edit. 8. London, 1880.
Ehlers (O. E.), Im Osten Asiens. 3rd edit. Berlin, 1896.
Gill (Captain), The River of Golden Sand. 2 vols. London, 1880.
Gilmour (J.), Among the Mongols. London, 1888. More about the Mongols. London, 1893.
Graham (J. A.), on the Threshold of Three Cloud Lands. London, 1897.
Grant (Sir J. Hope), Life of. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1894.
Gray (Ven. John Henry), China: a History of the Laws, Manners, and Customs of the People. 2 vols. 8. London, 1878.
Gundry (R. S.), China and her Neighbours. 8. London, 1895. China Past and Present. London, 1895.
Hake (A. G.), The Story of Chinese Gordon. London, 1884. Gordon in China and the Sudan. London, 1896.
Hoole (A.), Three Years in Western China. New ed. London, 1897.
Hue (L'Abbé E. R.), L'empire chinois. 2 vols. 8. 4th ed. Paris, 1862.
James (H. E. M.), The Long White Mountain, or a Journey in Manchuria. London, 1888. Journal of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Shanghai.
 Journal of the Pekin Oriental Society. Peking.

- Keane* (Prof. A. H.), *Asia*. Vol. I. New ed. London, 1896.
- Lane-Poole* (S.), *Life of Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B.* 2 vols. 8. London, 1894.
- Landsell* (H.), *Chinese Central Asia: a Ride to Little Tibet*. 2 vols. London, 1893.
- Leggs* (J.), *Chinese Classics, with Translations, Prolegomena, &c.* New ed. 7 vols. Oxford, 1893. In progress.
- Little* (A.), *Through the Yangtse Gorges, or Trade and Travel in Western China*. London, 1888.
- Loch* (Hy. Brougham), *A Personal Narrative of Occurrences during Lord Elgin's Second Embassy to China in 1860*. 8. London, 1870.
- MacGowan* (J.), *Pictures of Southern China*. London, 1897. *History of China*. London, 1897.
- MacMahon* (A. R.), *Far Cathay and Farther India*. 8. London, 1893.
- Martin* (Dr.), *A Cycle of Cathay*. Edinburgh, 1896.
- Marston* (Annie W.), *The Great Closed Land (Tibet)*. 8. London, 1894.
- Mayers* (W. F.), *The Chinese Government*. New edition by G. M. H. Playfair. Shanghai, 1886.
- Mesny* (W.), *Chinese Miscellany*. 2 vols. Shanghai, 1896-97.
- Norman* (H.), *Peoples and Politics of the Far East*. London, 1895.
- Obrutschew* (W.), *Aus China: Reiseerlebnisse*. 2 vols. 8. 1896.
- Oliphant* (L.), *Lord Elgin's Mission to China and Japan, 1856-59*. 2 vols. 8. London, 1860.
- Playfair* (G. M. H.), *Cities and Towns of China*. Hong Kong, 1879.
- Podnieff* (A.), *Mongolia and the Mongols; Results of a Journey in 1892-93*. 7 vols. St. Petersburg, 1896. [In progress.] *Opisanie Manchurii*. 2 vols. St. Petersburg, 1897.
- Pyetsoff* (M. V.), *Results of the Tibet Expedition of 1889-90*. [In Russian.] St. Petersburg, 1896. See also *Geographical Journal*, vol. ix., pp. 546-555. London, 1897.
- Pratt* (A. E.), *To the Snows of Tibet through China*. 8. London, 1892.
- Reclus* (Elisée), *Nouvelle géographie universelle*. Tome VII. Paris, 1882.
- Revenue of China, the*. Hong Kong, 1885.
- Richthofen* (Ferd. von), *China: Ergebnisse eigener Reisen und darauf gegründeter Studien*. Vols. I, II and IV., and Atlas. 4. Berlin, 1877-85.
- Richthofen* (Ferd. von), *Letters on the Provinces of Chekiang and Nganhwei; and on Nanking and Chinkiang*. 4. Shanghai, 1871.
- Roche* (E.), *La province chinoise de Yunnan*. Paris, 1880.
- Rockhill* (W. W.), *The Land of the Lamas*. London, 1891.
- Ross* (Rev. J.), *The Manchus; or the Reigning Dynasty of China, their Rise and Progress*. London, 1880.
- Scherzer* (Dr. K. von), *Die wirthschaftlichen Zustände im Süden und Osten Asiens*. 8. Stuttgart, 1871.
- Scott* (Grace), *Twenty-six Years of Missionary Work in China*. London, 1897.
- Simon* (Consul E.), *L'agriculture de la Chine*. Paris, 1872.
- Simon* (E.), *China: Religious, Political, and Social*. London, 1887.
- Sladen* (Major E. B.), *Official Narrative of the Expedition to explore the Trade Routes to China via Bhamo*. 8. Calcutta, 1870.
- Smith* (A. H.), *Chinese Characteristics*. 2d. ed. 8. London, 1895.
- Temple* (Sir R.), *Population Statistics of China, in Journal of the Statist. Soc.*, vol. 48, 1885, p. 1.
- Vladimir*, *The China-Japanese War*. London, 1895.
- Waddell* (L. A.), *The Buddhism of Tibet*. 8. London, 1895.
- Williams* (Dr. S. Wells), *The Middle Kingdom: a Survey of the Geography, Government, &c., of the Chinese Empire*. New ed. 2 vols. London, 1883.—*A History of China: Being the Historical Chapters from 'The Middle Kingdom,' with a Chapter on Recent Events by F. Wells Williams*. London, 1897.
- Williamson* (Rev. A.), *Journeys in North China, Manchuria, and Eastern Mongolia. With some Account of Corea*. 2 vols. 8. London, 1870.
- Wilson* (J. H.), *Travels and Investigations in the Middle Kingdom*. New York, 1886.
- Younghusband* (F. E.), *The Heart of a Continent: Travels in Manchuria, &c.* 8. London, 1896.

COLOMBIA.

(LA REPÚBLICA DE COLOMBIA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Colombia gained its independence of Spain in 1819, and was officially constituted December 27, 1819. This vast Republic split up into Venezuela, Ecuador, and the Republic of New Granada, February 29, 1832. The Constitution of April 1, 1858, changed the Republic into a confederation of eight States, under the name of Confederation Granadina. On September 20, 1861, the convention of Bogotá brought out the confederation under the new name of United States of New Granada, with nine States. On May 8, 1863, an improved Constitution was formed, and the States reverted to the old name Colombia—United States of Colombia. The revolution of 1885 brought about another change, and the National Council of Bogotá, composed of three delegates from each State, promulgated the Constitution of August 4, 1886. The sovereignty of the nine States was abolished, and they became simple departments, their presidents, elected by ballot, being reduced to governors under the direct nomination of the President of the Republic, the country being now named the Republic of Colombia.

The legislative power rests with a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate, numbering 27 members, is composed of representatives of the nine departments, each deputed three senators; the House of Representatives, numbering 66 (subject to change) members, is elected for four years by universal suffrage, each department forming a constituency and returning one member for 50,000 inhabitants.

The President is chosen by electoral colleges, holds office for six years, and exercises his executive functions through eight ministers, or secretaries, responsible to Congress. Congress elects, for a term of two years, a substitute, who, failing the president and vice-president during a presidential term, fills the vacancy.

President of the Republic.—M. A. Caro.

The ministries are those of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, Public Instruction, and the Treasury.

The departments have retained some of the prerogatives of their old sovereignty, such as the entire management of their finances, &c.; each is presided over by a governor appointed by the President and removable at his pleasure.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated to embrace 513,988 English square miles, of which 330,756 square miles are north of the equator, and the remainder south of the equator. According to a census taken in 1870, the population at that date was 2,951,323, and an official estimate of 1881 gives it as follows:—

Departments	Area : English square miles	Population 1881	Density per square mile	Capital	Population 1886
Antioquia . .	22,316	470,000	21	Medellin . .	40,000
Bolivar . .	21,345	280,000	13	Cartagena . .	20,000
Boyacá . .	33,351	702,000	21	Tunja	8,000
Cauca	257,462	621,000	2.4	Popayan . . .	10,000
Cundinamarca	79,810	569,000	7	Bogotá	120,000
Magdalena . .	24,440	90,000	3.7	Santa Marta .	6,000
Panama . . .	31,571	285,000	9	Panama	30,000
Santander . .	16,409	555,600	35	Bucaramanga .	20,000
Tolima	18,069	306,000	17	Ibagué	12,000
Total	504,778	3,878,600	7.7		

This includes 220,000 uncivilised Indians, and the population, 80,000, of the extensive territories attached to each State. In 1895 the population was estimated at about 4,000,000, including uncivilised Indians to the number of about 150,000. There were 1,434,129 males and 1,517,194 females in 1870.

The capital, Bogotá, lies 9,000 feet above the sea. The chief commercial towns are Barranquilla (population 40,000) on a cañon of the Magdalena and connected with the coast by 20 miles of railway; Cartagena (20,000); Medellín (40,000), in an important mining region; Bucaramanga (20,000); Cúcuta (10,000), the last two being large coffee centres in Santander.

Boundary disputes with Costa Rica have been referred to the President of the French Republic as arbitrator.

Religion and Education.

The religion of the nation is Roman Catholicism, other forms of religion being permitted, so long as their exercise is 'not contrary to Christian morals nor to the law.' There is a national university, which includes 4 colleges and technical schools, with about 1,600 students. Belonging to Departments are 4 universities or colleges with 1,083 students; there are 34 public and numerous private colleges or institutes for secondary instruction. In 1894 there were 15 normal schools with about 600 students, and 1,817 primary schools with about 89,000 pupils in attendance. Primary education is gratuitous but not compulsory. The Republic possesses a national library, museum, and observatory.

Finance.

The following are the official estimates of revenue and expenditure for the biennial periods indicated:—

—	1891-92	1893-94	1895-96	1897-98
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Revenue . . .	26,023,160	27,312,381	26,226,300	34,361,000
Expenditure .	26,979,325	33,502,386	35,778,882	35,771,013

The revenue is mainly derived from customs duties, estimated for 1897-98 at 19,500,000 pesos.

The internal debt on June 30, 1896, was: consolidated, 5,633,046 pesos; floating, 1,892,110 pesos; total, 7,525,156 pesos. This is exclusive of paper currency amounting to 30,862,352 pesos. The floating debt should be

paid off by means of sinking funds assigned by Congress for the purpose in 1888. The fund at present amounts to 804,000 pesos per annum.

The external debt, mostly due to British creditors, in 1896 amounted, with arrears, to 3,514,442*l*. An agreement for a settlement was arrived at by the Colombian Government and the bondholders in January, 1897, new bonds being issued for 2,700,000*l*. at 1½ per cent. interest, increasing by ¼ per cent. every three years till the rate is 3 per cent.

Defence.

The strength of the national army is determined by Act of Congress each session. The peace footing was fixed at 10,000 in 1896. In case of war the Executive can raise the army to the strength which circumstances may require. Every able-bodied Colombian is liable to military service.

Production.

Columbia is rich in minerals, and gold is found in all the departments. From Antioquia alone gold valued at 40,000*l*. is exported annually. The average annual output of gold and silver is about 823,000*l*. in value. The number of mines of all sorts on which the legal imposts were paid in 1891 was 4,961, nearly all of which were gold mines either alluvial or in veins. Of the total number, 3,398 (all of them gold) were in Antioquia, 794 in Tolima, 571 in Cauca. In Tolima and Cauca there are many silver mines, either alone or in association with gold or other metals. Other minerals, more or less worked, are copper, platinum, lead, mercury, cinnabar (14 mines), manganese (7 mines), emeralds (32 mines). The emerald mines of Muzo on the river Minero are said to yield to the value of about 20,000*l*. yearly. The Pradera iron works north-east of Bogotá have a capacity of 30 tons of pig iron daily, and manufacture wrought iron, rails, sugar mills, castings, &c. In the immediate neighbourhood of the works are coal, iron, limestone, sand, manganese, and fireclay deposits, which render the locality highly favourable for the development of metallurgical industries. The salt mines at Zipaquirá, north of Bogotá, are a government monopoly and a great source of revenue, supplying nearly the whole of Colombia with salt. In several of the departments there are extensive deposits of coal and petroleum.

Only a small section of the country is under cultivation. Much of the soil is fertile, but of no present value, from want of means of communication and transport. Coffee cultivation is extending rapidly; cocoa, tobacco, sugar, vegetable ivory, rubber, and dyewoods are produced, besides wheat, maize, plantains, &c. In Tolima are wide grazing districts, the total number of cattle, horses, mules and asses in the department being 390,000. In Colombia the number of these animals is estimated at 3,465,000, besides 3,487,000 goats, sheep, and swine.

Commerce.

The value of the foreign commerce of Colombia for five years has been as follows (in 1891 mostly in currency, in subsequent years mostly in gold) :—

—	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Imports . .	14,447,860	12,189,253	13,403,299	10,711,207	11,528,365
Exports . .	24,802,769	16,067,549	14,630,332	15,962,019	15,083,406

The principal imports are food-stuffs, beverages, textiles, and iron and steel

goods ; the chief exports are coffee (21,500 tons in 1895), earth-nuts, silver ore, cacao, cotton, dye-stuffs, live animals, tobacco, hides, caoutchouc, timber. In 1895 the imports by Barranquilla amounted to 1,261,854*l.* (553,361*l.* direct from Great Britain), exports from Barranquilla 1,429,852*l.* In 1896 the exports from Barranquilla amounted to 1,790,260*l.* The chief articles exported were coffee, value 987,192*l.* ; gold in bars and dust, 452,201*l.* ; silver and silver ore, 146,974*l.* ; rubber, 24,742*l.* ; tobacco, 48,189*l.* ; hides, 57,466*l.* About 60 per cent. of the total imports enter by Barranquilla ; 20 per cent. by Carthagena.

Far more important than the direct commerce is the transit trade, passing through the two ports of Panama and of Colon, which, united by railway, connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean. In the year 1896 the freight carried from Colon to Panama was : from Europe 92,137 tons, from New York 51,417 ; from Panama to Colon : for Europe 56,071 tons, for New York 33,701 tons. The local traffic in both directions amounted to 28,219 tons.

The following table gives the total value of the imports into the United Kingdom from Colombia, and of the exports of British home produce to Colombia, according to the Board of Trade returns, in each of the last five years :—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Imports into United Kingdom	£ 457,094	£ 629,736	£ 569,412	£ 434,893	£ 569,232
Exports of British Produce	1,105,487	957,608	976,586	1,227,244	1,344,841

Of the imports into the United Kingdom from Colombia, the most important articles in 1896 were silver ore, of the value of 90,725*l.* ; coffee, of the value of 328,837*l.* ; caoutchouc, 29,980*l.* At the head of the articles of British home produce exported to Colombia in 1896 were manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 888,351*l.* The other principal articles exported from Great Britain to Colombia in 1896 were linen manufactures, of the value of 57,128*l.* ; woollens, of the value of 93,014*l.* ; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 43,088*l.* ; apparel and haberdashery, 22,188*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

In 1895 the merchant shipping of Colombia consisted of 1 steamer of 138 tons and 5 sailing vessels of 1,157 tons. Vessels entered (1895) 1,573 of 1,136,354 tons. In 1895 there entered at Barranquilla 261 vessels of 392,573 tons (140 of 209,708 tons British), and cleared 258 of 391,668 tons (138 of 209,164 tons British).

The total length of railways open in Colombia in 1897 was 400 miles. There are besides about 270 miles unfinished, and contracts have been made for the construction of 85 miles more. The roads of Colombia are simple mule tracks, but the Government is employing soldiers to improve the main roads. Thirty-three regular steamers visit Colombian ports every month ; of these 15 are English, 9 American, 4 German, 3 French, 1 Spanish, and 1 Italian.

In 1893 the Post Office of Colombia carried 302,410 inland letters and post-cards, 615,844 samples, printed matter, &c., 70,038 registered letters and packets, and despatched 342,440 letters and 206,171 printed papers, packets, &c., abroad.

There were 6,835 miles of telegraph in 1894, with 319 stations ; between June 1, 1892, and March 31, 1894, 317,507 telegrams and 2,509 cablegrams were sent out, while 372,630 telegrams and 8,322 cablegrams were received.

Under the superintendence of M. de Lesseps, a company was formed in 1881 for the construction of a ship canal, 46 miles in length, across the Isthmus of Panama, mainly following the line of the railway. The capital received up to June 30, 1886, amounted to 772,545,412 francs; and it was expected that before the undertaking was completed this would have to be nearly doubled. It was attempted to raise a loan of 600 million francs in December 1888, but only a small portion of the sum was taken up. It was sought to form a new company, but without success, so that the company was compelled to go into liquidation and suspend payment and all operations on the canal (from March 15, 1889). In March 1893 a further extension was granted for the organisation of a new company to take over the business; in 1894 a new company was formed, and work on the canal was provisionally resumed. The question as to the completion of the canal will be decided towards the the end of 1898.

Money and Credit.

In 1894 a law was passed providing for the redemption of the paper currency, the free coinage of gold, and the coinage of small silver pieces for the Government in European mints. There is said to be no gold in the country available for coinage, but small silver pieces are issued, amounting in 1896, to 3,000,000 pesos. On December 31, 1894, the amount of metallic and paper money in the 4 banks was: silver, 1,903,832 pesos; nickel, 17,095 pesos; paper, 986,635 pesos.

In December, 1895, the paper money in circulation amounted to 30,862,352 pesos.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *peso*, or dollar, of 10 reals is the legal tender, although the country people and retail trade generally adopt the old dollar of 8 r., which is usually meant unless *peso fuerte* or *peso de ley* is stipulated. Its nominal value is 4s. or 5 fr.; fineness .835. At Panama and Colon, where paper has not yet been introduced, the *sol* or Peruvian dollar is the legal tender.

Coined money:—

Nickel.—2½-cent, 5-cent, common in every-day use.

Silver.—The *peso*, 10-, 20-, 50-, and 80-cent. pieces. ¼-real, 1 real, 2 real, not coined at present.

All the foreign coins have long since disappeared, and any that arrive are bought up at the ports at a high premium.

The metric system was introduced into the Republic in 1857. In custom-house business the kilogramme, equal to 2,204 avoirdupois pounds, is the standard. In ordinary commerce the *arroba*, of 25 Colombian pounds, or 12½ kilos; the *quintal*, of 100 Colombian pounds, or 50 kilos; and the *carga*, of 250 Colombian pounds, or 125 kilos, are generally used. The Colombian *libra* is equal to 1.102 pound avoirdupois. The Colombian *vara*, or 80 cm., is the measure of length used for retailing purposes, but in liquid measure the French litre is the legal standard.

Diplomatic and Commercial Representatives.

1. OF COLOMBIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—J. M. Hurtado.

Secretary of Legation.—M. de Santa Maria.

Consul-General.—Gonzalo Ramos Ruiz.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COLOMBIA.

Minister and Consul-General.—M. Villiers (as Chargé d'Affaires ad int.)

Consul at Panama.—Claude C. Mallet.

Vice-Consuls at Bogota, Honda, Medellin, Barranquilla, Carthagena, Colon, and Santa Martha.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Colombia.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Colombia Bulletin No. 38 of the Bureau of the American Republics. 8. Washington, 1892. Special bulletins of October and November 1895 contain reports on coffee and coal in Colombia.

Circularre du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères sur les mines d'or et d'argent de la République de Colombie. Bogotá, 1886.

Descripcion histórica, geográfica y política de la República de Colombia. Bogotá, 1887

Constitution of the Republic of Colombia (August 7, 1886). Bogotá.

Diario Oficial. Bogotá, 1897.

Foreign Office Reports, Annual Series and Miscellaneous Series. London.

Informe del Ministro de Fomento—del Ministro de Guerra; del Ministro de Instrucción Pública; Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores; Ministro de Gobierno; Ministro del Tesoro; Ministro de Justicia; Ministro de Hacienda. Bogotá, 1897.

Report of the Minister of the Treasury submitted to Congress, 1896. Bogotá, 1896.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. London.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Bates (H. W.), Central and South America. New edition. London, 1882.

Borda (J. J.), Compendio de Historia de Colombia. Bogotá, 1890.

Bruycker (P. de), Les mines d'or et d'argent de la Colombie. Extrait du Bull. de la Soc. de la Géographie d'Anvers. Antwerp, 1888.

Cadena (P. J.), Anales diplomáticos de Colombia. Bogotá, 1878.

Eaguerra, Diccionario geográfico de los Estados Unidos de Colombia. Bogotá, 1879.

Etienna (C. F.), Nouvelle-Grenade, aperçu général sur la Colombie. Genève, 1887.

Hall (Col. F.), Colombia; its Present State in respect of Climate, Soil, &c. 8 Philadelphia, 1871.

Hassaurek (F.), Four Years among Spanish Americans. 12. New York, 1867.

Holton, Twenty Months in the Andes. New York.

Mosquera (General), Compendio de geografía, general, política, física y special de los Estados Unidos de Colombia. 8. London, 1866.

Nuñez (R.) and *Jahay* (H.), La République de Colombie, Géographie, Histoire, Organisation, &c. Brussels, 1895.

Pereira (R. S.), Les Etats-Unis de Colombie. Paris, 1883.

Peres (Felipe), Geografía general, física y política de los Estados Unidos de Colombia. Bogotá, 1883.

Raelus (Armand), Panama et Darien. Paris, 1881.

Report of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, Appendix. London, 1897.

Restrepo Tirado (E.), Estudios sobre los Aborígenes de Colombia. Bogotá, 1892.

Rodriguez (J. G.), The Panama Canal. London, 1885.

Rothlisberger (E.), Eldorado: Reise- und Kulturbild aus dem Sudamerican. Colombian. 1897.

Simons (F. A. A.), Goojira Peninsula. Proceedings of Royal Geographical Society, December 1885.

Simons (F. A. A.), Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. Proceedings of Royal Geographical Society, 1881.

Velasco (T.), Geografía de Colombia. Bogotá. Also Colombia. [Translation from Reclus' Nouvelle Géographie Universelle, with copious notes superadded]. Bogotá, 1898.

White (R. B.), Notes on the Central Provinces of Colombia. Proceedings of Royal Geographical Society for 1883. London, 1883.]

CONGO INDEPENDENT STATE.

THE Congo Independent State, which succeeded to the Congo International Association, was constituted and defined by the General Act of the International Conference, signed at Berlin February 26, 1885, by which it was declared neutral and free to the trade of all nations, in conjunction with the rest of the basin of the River Congo. The Powers reserved to themselves, until the end of a period of twenty years, the right of deciding if freedom of entry shall be maintained or not. But an International Conference, which met at Brussels in 1890, authorised the Government of the Independent State to levy certain duties on imports. The Congo Independent State was placed under the sovereignty of the King of the Belgians individually; but by will dated August 2, 1889, the King bequeathed to Belgium all his sovereign rights in the State. On July 31, 1890, the territories of the State were declared inalienable, and a Convention of July 3, 1890, between Belgium and the Independent State, reserved to the former the right of annexing the latter after a period of ten years.

The Central Government at Brussels consists of the King of the Belgians, and three departments, Foreign Affairs, Finance, and the Interior, placed under the direction of a Secretary of State, and administered by three General Secretaries. There is a local Government, consisting of the Governor-General, State Inspector, General Secretary, Director of Justice, Director of Finance, Director of Transports, Director of Agriculture, and Commander of the Forces. A Commissioner, assisted by civil and military officials, represents the Governor-General in each district. The seat of Government is at Boma.

The precise boundaries of the Independent State were defined by the neutrality declarations of December, 1894, and August, 1895, after treaties between the International Association of the Congo and Germany, November 8, 1884; Great Britain, December 16, 1884; the Netherlands, December 27, 1884; France, February 5, 1885; Portugal, February 14, 1885, and May, 1891; by the declaration of neutrality of August, 1885; and by treaties concluded with Great Britain, May 12, 1894, and France, August 4, 1894. The State includes a small section on the north bank of the river from its mouth to Manyanga; French territory intervening between this last station and the mouth of the Mobangi, whence the State extends northwards to the Mobangi River and the Boma River, north-east to the watershed of the Congo basin, eastwards to 30° E. long., and Lake Tanganika, south-east to Lake Bangweolo and southern watershed of the Congo basin to Lake Dilolo, south-west (by arrangement with Portugal, 1891), to the course of the Kassai river, thence to 7° S., the river Kwilu, 8° S., the river Kwango, and the parallel of Nokki. The area of the Independent State is estimated at 900,000 square miles, with a population of 80,000,000 of Bantu origin. The European population in January, 1897, numbered 1,474. Of these, 882 were Belgian,

125 English, 91 Portuguese, 83 Swedish and Norwegian, 40 French, 64 American, 87 Italian, 20 Danish, 37 Dutch, 21 German, 1 Spanish, 3 Austrian, and 14 Swiss.

There are fifteen administrative districts:—Banana (two circumscriptions), Boma, Matadi, the Falls, Stanley Pool, Kwango Oriental, Kassai, Lake Leopold II., Bangala, Equator, Ubangi-Welle, Stanley Falls, Aruwimi-Welle, Lualaba. The principal stations occupied are:—Banana, Boma, Matadi, Lukunga, Leopoldville, New Antwerp, Berghe Ste Marie, Coquilhatville, Stanley Falls, Luluaburg, Ponthierville, Albertville Nyangwe and Kassongo. There are 7 Catholic and 7 Protestant missionary societies at work in the State. In education they co-operate with the Government, which has formed 3 agricultural colonies where children are collected and taught.

The Congo is navigable for about 100 miles from its mouth to Matadi, and on this section 6 steamers belonging to the State ply. Above this, for over 200 miles, are numerous rapids, which render the river unnavigable as far as Stanley Pool (Leopoldville). Above this there are about 1,000 miles of navigable water, as far as Stanley Falls, while several of the great tributaries are navigable over a considerable extent of their course. In 1888, a survey, with the view to a construction of a railway 250 miles long, was completed between Matadi and Stanley Pool at an average distance of 30 miles S. of the river. Of this railway about 164 miles are now open for traffic. From Tumba, the present terminus, carriage is by portage as far as Stanley Pool, and thence, on the Upper Congo, by 14 steamers belonging to the State.

The revenue for 1897 was estimated at 9,369,300 francs, and expenditure at 10,141,871 francs. For 1898, revenue 14,765,050 francs; expenditure, 17,251,975 francs (2,524,920 francs being exceptional). The revenue is derived mainly from customs, postage, transport, from a subsidy of one million francs annually granted by the King of the Belgians, from an advance of money by the Belgian Government, July 3, 1890, for a term of ten years at the rate of two million francs a year, and from the sale and letting of public lands. The largest items of expenditure for 1898 were: administration, 1,495,278 francs; public force, 6,870,631 francs; marine, 1,945,358 francs; public works, 1,595,960 francs; working of public domain, 3,218,711 francs.

The principal articles of export are palm-oil, rubber, ivory, coffee, orchilla weed, gum copal, ground nuts, cam-wood. The chief imports are textiles, guns, powder, spirits (in a small portion of the territory), tobacco. In 1895 the general imports were valued at 11,836,033 francs; in 1896 at 16,070,370 francs. In 1895 the general exports were valued at 12,135,656 francs; in 1896 at 15,091,187 francs; the exports of the Independent State proper in 1895 were valued at 10,943,000 francs; in 1896 at 12,389,599 francs. The chief articles exported (in the general commerce) in 1896 were:—Ivory, 3,826,320 francs; palm-oil and nuts, 1,914,137 francs; caoutchouc, 6,586,730 francs. Coffee-plantations have been formed on the Upper Congo and tobacco is grown in the native villages, and there are also Government tobacco plantations. The trade is chiefly with Belgium, England, and the Netherlands. In 1896 the imports from Belgium amounted to 10,204,477 francs, and the exports to Belgium 10,866,060 francs.

In 1896 there entered the ports of Banana and Boma, in the foreign trade, 155 vessels of 257,384 tons, and cleared 153 of 254,076 tons. These vessels were Belgian, English, German, with a few French and Dutch. In the coasting trade 385 vessels of 11,667 tons entered, and 410 of 12,688 tons cleared.

There is an armed force of native Africans, divided into 16 companies, commanded by 143 European officers and 146 sergeants. The effective strength for 1895-96 is fixed at 6,120 men, the contingent to be recruited

within the State being 4,000. There are 6 camps of instruction. There is a regular steamer service with Europe, and the State is included in the postal union. Post offices, 154. Letters, &c. (1896): internal, 74,526; international, 207,156.

Consul-General in London for the Congo Independent State.—J. Houdret.

British Consul—W. C. Pickersgill, C.B. (at Loanda).

British Vice-Consul at Boma.—A. J. Underwood (acting).

Books of Reference concerning the Congo State.

1. OFFICIAL.

Bulletin officiel de l'Etat Indépendant du Congo.

Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the Belgians in the name of the International Association of the Congo. London, 1885.

Correspondence with Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin respecting West African Conference. London, 1885.

L'Etat Independent du Congo à l'Exposition de Bruxelles. Bruxelles, 1897.

Protocols and General Act of the West African Conference. London, 1885.

2. UNOFFICIAL.

Alexis (M. G.), *Le Congo Belge.* Brussels, 1888.

Batley (H.), *Travel and Adventure in the Congo Free State.* London, 1894.

Bentley (Rev. W. H.), *Life on the Congo.* London, 1887.

Bula N'Zau.—Travel and Adventures in the Congo Free State. 8. London, 1894.

Burdo (A.), *Les Belges dans l'Afrique centrale.* 6 vols. 4. Brussels, 1891.

Chapaux (A.), *Le Congo historique, diplomatique et colonial.* Bruxelles, 1894.

Coquilhat (C.), *Sur le Haut-Congo.* Paris, 1888.

Droogmans (H.), *Le Congo. Quatre conférences publiques.* Brussels, 1895.

Dupont (E.), *Le Congo.* Brussels, 1889.

Glave (E. G.), *Six Years of Adventure in Congoland.* 8. London, 1893.

Hinde (S. L.), *The Fall of the Congo Arabs.* London, 1897.

Jeanmet. *Quatre années au Congo.* Brussels, 1889.

Johnston (Sir H. H.), *The River Congo.* London, 1895.

Kellicie (J. Scott), *The Partition of Africa.* 2nd Edition. London, 1895.

Le Congo Illustré. Bruxelles, 1892-95.

Le Maitre (C. F. A.), *Congo et Belgique.* 4. Bruxelles, 1894. *Au Congo, comment les noirs travaillent.* Bruxelles, 1895.

Le Mouvement Géographique. Brussels, weekly.

Pechuel-Loesche (Dr.), *Kongoland.* Jena, 1887.

Picard (E.), *En Congolie.* Bruxelles, 1897.

Reclus (E.), *Nouvelle géographie universelle.* Vol. XIII. Paris, 1888.

Stanley (H. M.), *The Congo and the Founding of its Free State.* 2 vols. London 1885.

Stanley (H. M.), *Through the Dark Continent.* 2 vols. London, 1878.

Thys (Capt.), *Au Congo et au Kassai.* Brussels, 1888.

Van Moessel, *Étude sur la législation de l'Etat Indépendant du Congo.*

Ward (H.), *Five Years with the Congo Cannibals.* London, 1890.

Wauters (A. J.), *Le Congo.* Brussels, 1885. *Bibliographie du Congo (1880-95).* Brussels, 1896.

White (A. Silva), *The Development of Africa.* London, 1890.

Wisemann (H.), *Im Innern Afrikas.* Berlin, 1888.

COSTA RICA.

(REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Costa Rica, an independent State since the year 1821, and forming part from 1824 to 1829 of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a Constitution first promulgated in 1870, but modified very frequently since that date. Practically there was no constitution, but only dictatorships, between 1870 and 1882. The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of Representatives—one representative to every 8,000 inhabitants—chosen in electoral assemblies, the members of which are returned by the suffrage of all who are able to support themselves. There were 537 electors in 1889, and 26 deputies (32 in 1895). The members of the Chamber are elected for the term of four years, one-half retiring every two years. The executive authority is in the hands of a president, elected, in the same manner as the Congress, for the term of four years.

President of the Republic.—Rafael Yglesias, re-elected November 1897.

The administration normally is carried on, under the President, by four ministers—viz. of the Interior; of Foreign Affairs, Education, Justice, and Worship; of Finance and Commerce; and of War and Marine.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 23,000 English square miles, divided into five provinces, San José, Alajuela, Heredia, Cartago, and Guanacaste; and two comarcas, Puntarenas, part of the Pacific coast-line, and Limon, the whole of the Caribbean coast. The boundary with Colombia is in dispute; the President of the French Republic has accepted the office of arbitrator. The boundary with Nicaragua is also in dispute, and in July, 1896, a commission was appointed, with an arbitrator, nominated by the President of the United States, to decide points of difference. According to the census of February 18, 1892, the population was 243,205 (122,480 males and 120,725 females), besides 19,456 (estimated) unenumerated, and about 3,500 aborigines. There were 6,289 foreigners, of whom 881 were from Spain; 622 from Italy; 342 from Germany; 246 from England; 204 from the United States; and 634 were British subjects from the West Indies. The enumerated population gives on an average 10.5 inhabitants to the square mile. In 1897, the population was put at 268,000. There were in 1897 1,763 marriages, 13,012 births, and 9,925 deaths. The average immigration since 1894 is stated to be about 1,000 annually. The population of European descent, many of them pure Spanish blood, dwell mostly around the capital, the city of San José (25,000), and in the towns of Alajuela, Cartago, Heredia (6,047), Guanacaste, Puntarenas, and Limon (4000). The government encourages immigration by the sale of land on easy terms. In 1893 many concessions were made for colonising and agricultural purposes.

For the purpose of public health the country has been divided into 21 districts, superintended by medical men paid by the national Treasury.

Religion and Instruction.

The Roman Catholic is the religion of the State, but there is entire religious liberty under the Constitution. In 1892 there were in the Republic 2,245 Protestants, 35 Jews, and 224 Buddhists, &c. Education is compulsory and free. In 1897 there were 327 primary schools, with 21,913 pupils in attendance, besides five establishments for higher education. In 1896, 354,723 pesos were devoted to education. Public instruction in all its branches is rigidly enforced.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, two Appeal Courts, and the Court of Cassation. There are also subordinate courts in the separate provinces, and local justices throughout the Republic. Capital punishment cannot be inflicted.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for five years have been :—

—	1891-92	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Revenue .	5,808,474	4,800,000	6,123,872	6,528,975	7,435,611
Expenditure	5,449,290	4,741,840	6,121,493	6,187,927	6,697,327

The foreign debt of the Republic outstanding in 1887 was 2,691,300*l.*, and the arrears of interest amounted to 2,119,512*l.* In 1888 an arrangement was made with the creditors, but in 1895 the Government again went into default, and in March, 1897 a new arrangement was agreed to. The interest on 525,000*l.* of the capital is reduced to 3 per cent., and that on 1,475,000*l.* to 2½ per cent. Amortization at the rate of 10,000*l.* annually will begin in 1917. The unpaid interest coupons, January, 1895, to April, 1897, will be cancelled on the payment by Costa Rica at once of 31,562*l.*, and of 100,000*l.* by annual instalments of 5,000*l.* The internal debt on March 31, 1897, amounted to 1,116,784 pesos. It is being rapidly redeemed.

Defence.

Costa Rica has an army of 600 men and 12,000 militia, but on a war footing can command 34,000 militia, as every male between 18 and 50 may be required to serve. The Republic has also one torpedo boat, and a gunboat building.

Industry and Commerce.

Almost anything can be grown in Costa Rica, but the principal agricultural products are coffee and bananas. Maize, rice, and potatoes are commonly cultivated, and cocoa culture is extending. Several districts are richly auriferous, and gold and silver mines were recently worked, but at present the industry is almost entirely discontinued. In 1892 the live stock consisted of 345,665 cattle, 77,043 horses, and 2,765 sheep, valued at, in all, 5,827,606 pesos. In 1897 the estimated value was 12,695,065 pesos.

The following is the value in pesos (gold 1892-93, paper 1894-96) of the imports and exports for five years. The figures for 1896 are provisional.

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Imports . .	5,889,749	5,883,427	10,165,201	13,250,000	—
Exports . .	9,118,948	9,619,064	12,189,609	12,218,550	12,153,592

The most important export is coffee, the quantity exported in the year 1896 being 197,531 bags, valued at 10,178,040 pesos. Other exports were bananas, 1,333,107 pesos; hides and skins, cedar, and various woods. The coffee exports are to Great Britain, the United States, and the continent of Europe.

According to the Board of Trade Returns, the trade of the United Kingdom with Costa Rica has been :—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K from Costa Rica	519,111	493,131	355,115	239,038	317,514
Exports of produce of U.K. to Costa Rica	124,478	167,424	157,029	175,133	217,173

The chief article imported from Costa Rica in 1896 was coffee, value 311,543*l.* The chief domestic exports to Costa Rica in 1896 were cottons, value 84,935*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 18,012*l.*; woollens and worsteds, 29,263*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

In 1895 Costa Rica had 2 merchant steamers of 244 tons and 2 sailing vessel of 541 tons.

In 1896 there entered the ports of Limon and Puntarenas 476 vessels of 471,125 tons (178 of 205,937 tons British; 45 of 57,041 tons German; 77 of 96,925 tons United States); and cleared 475 of 473,929 tons (173 of 205,336 tons British; 47 of 58,976 tons German; 76 of 96,476 tons United States).

The railway system of Costa Rica extends from Limon, on the Atlantic coast, inland to Alajuela, 117 miles. From Puntarenas, on the Pacific, a line extends to Esparza, 14 miles. This line is being continued to Alajuela, and when it is completed there will be railway communication between the east and west coasts. Other railways are projected.

In 1897 there were 81 post offices. Letters, &c., despatched (1895): internal, 1,361,885; external, 652,058.

There are (1897) telegraph lines of a total length of 878 English miles, with 43 telegraph offices. The number of messages in 1897 was 382,116.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

There are two banks in Costa Rica, the Anglo-Costa Rican Bank, and the Bank of Costa Rica, with a capital of 1,200,000 pesos, and 2,000,000 pesos respectively. The paper in circulation in 1896 amounted to 3,300,000 pesos, the specie reserve being 1,250,000 pesos.

The silver in circulation amounts to about 350,000 pesos.

The *Peso* or *Dollar*, of 100 *Centavas*: par value, 4*s.* The paper peso is worth about 1*s.* 10*d.* On October 26, 1896, an Act was passed for the adoption of a gold standard, at the ratio of 1 to 26½, the monetary unit will be the gold *colon*, weighing .778 grammes, .900 fine. The present silver coinage will continue in circulation; the new silver coinage will consist of fractions of the colon, viz., 50, 25, 10, and 5-cent pieces .750 fine silver will be legal tender up to 10 colons, and copper up to 1 colon. Foreign gold will be legal, but not foreign silver. The Government is having (July, 1897), 600,000 colons coined in the United States.

The metric system is now in use; the following are the old weights and measures :—

The <i>Libra</i>	= 1·014 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	= 101·40 lbs. „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	= 25·35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	= 1½ imperial bushel.

The old weights and measures of Spain are in general use, but the introduction of the French metric system is legally established.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF COSTA RICA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—M. Peralta (residing in Paris).

Consul-General.—John A. Le Lacheur.

There are Consular Representatives at Birmingham, Cardiff, Falmouth, Gibraltar, Glasgow, Hull, Kingston (Jamaica), Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Southampton, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COSTA RICA.

Minister and Consul-General.—G. F. B. Jenner, resident at Guatemala.

Consul.—Percy G. Harrison.

There are Vice-Consuls at Port Limon and Puntarenas.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Costa Rica.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Anuario estadístico de la República de Costa Rica. San José.

Calvo (J. B.), República de Costa Rica. Apuntamientos geográficos, estadísticos e históricos. San José, 1887. Censo General de la Republica de Costa Rica. 18 Febrero, 1892. San José, 1893.

Costa Rica—Bulletin No. 31 of the Bureau of the American Republics. 8. Washington, 1892.

Estadística del comercio exterior de la República de Costa Rica. San José.

Memoria de la secretaria de gobernación, policía y fomento. San José.

Memoria de la secretaria de guerra y marina. San José.

Memoria de la secretaria de hacienda y comercio. 5. San José.

Villavicencio (Enrique), Director of Statistical Bureau. República de Costa Rica. Año de 1886. San José, 1886.

Foreign Office Reports, Annual Series. London.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. London.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Barrantes, (F. Montero), Elementos de Historia de Costa Rica. 8. San José. 1892.

Bates (H. W.), Central and South America. New edition. London, 1882.

Belly (Félix), A travers l'Amérique centrale. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1872.

Boileau (Paul), Costa Rica and her Future. Washington, 1889.

Boyle (Frederick), Ride across a Continent: a Personal Narrative of Wanderings through Nicaragua and Costa Rica. 2 vols. 8. London, 1868.

Caceres (J. M.), Geografía de Centro-América. Paris, 1882.

Calvo (J. B.), The Republic of Costa Rica. Chicago, 1890.

Camphus (G. W.), Costa Rica: The Country for Emigrants. London.

Church (Col. G. E.), Costa Rica. In Geographical Journal, vol. x., No. 1 (July, 1897). London.

Fernandes (L.) Historia de Costa Rica, 1502—1821. 8. Madrid. 1889.

Frübel (Julius), Aus Amerika. 2 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1857-58.

Marr (N.), Reise nach Centralamerika. 2 vols. 8. Hamburg, 1868.

Morelot (L.), Voyage dans l'Amérique centrale. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1859.

Peralta (Manuel M.), Costa Rica: its Climate, Constitution, and Resources. With a survey of its present financial position. 8. London, 1878.

Scherrer (Karl, Ritter von), Statistisch-commerzielle Ergebnisse einer Reise um die Erde. 8. Leipzig, 1867.

Scherrer (Karl, Ritter von), Wanderungen durch die mittelamerikanischen Freistaaten. 8. Braunschweig, 1857.

Schroeder (J.), Costa Rica State Immigration. San José, 1894.

Wagner (Moritz), Die Republik Costa Rica in Centralamerika. 8. Leipzig, 1856.

DENMARK.

(KONGERIGET DANMARK.)

Reigning King.

Christian IX., born April 8, 1818, the fourth son of the late Duke Wilhelm of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and of Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel. Appointed to the succession of the crown of Denmark by the treaty of London of May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1853. Succeeded to the throne on the death of King Frederik VII., November 15, 1863. Married, May 26, 1842, to Queen *Louise*, born September 7, 1817, the daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse-Cassel.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Frederik*, heir apparent, born June 3, 1843 ; married July 28, 1869, to Princess *Lowisa*, daughter of King Carl XV. of Sweden and Norway. Offspring of the union are :—1. Prince Christian, born September 26, 1870. 2. Prince Karl, born August 3, 1872 ; married July 22, 1896, to Princess Maud Alexandra of Great Britain. 3. Princess Lowisa, born February 17, 1875 ; married, May 5, 1896, to Prince Friedrich Georg Wilhelm Bruno of Schaumburg-Lippe. 4. Prince Harald, born October 8, 1876. 5. Princess Ingeborg, born August 2, 1878 ; married August 27, 1897, to Prince Charles of Sweden. 6. Princess Thyra, born March 14, 1880. 7. Prince Gustav, born March 4, 1887. 8. Princess Dagmar, born May 23, 1890.

II. Princess *Alexandra*, born December 1, 1844 ; married, March 10, 1863, to Albert Edward, Prince of Wales.

III. Prince *Wilhelm*, born December 24, 1845 ; elected King of the Hellenes, under the title of *Georgios I.*, by the Greek National Assembly, March 31, 1863 ; married, October 27, 1867, to Olga Constantinowna, Grand Duchess of Russia.

IV. Princess *Marie Dagmar* (Empress *Maria Feodorovna*), born November 26, 1847 ; married, November 9, 1866, to Alexander III., Emperor of Russia ; widow, November 1, 1894.

V. Princess *Thyra*, born September 29, 1853 ; married, December 21, 1878, to Prince Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland.

VI. Prince *Waldemar*, born October 27, 1858 ; married, October 22, 1885, to Princess Marie d'Orléans, eldest daughter of the Duc de Chartres, born January 13, 1865 ; offspring, Prince

Aage, born June 10, 1887 ; Prince Axel, born August 12, 1888 ; Prince Erich, born November 8, 1890 ; Prince Viggo, born December 25, 1893 ; Princess Margrethe, born September 17, 1895.

Brothers and Sister of the King.

I. Princess *Frederica*, born October 9, 1811 ; married, October 30, 1834, to Duke Alexander of Anhalt-Bernburg ; widow August 19, 1863.

II. Prince *Julius*, born October 14, 1824 ; general in the Danish army.

III. Prince *Hans*, born December 5, 1825 ; general in the Danish army.

The crown of Denmark was elective from the earliest times. In 1448, after the death of the last male scion of the Princely House of Svend Estridsen the Danish Diet elected to the throne Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, in whose family the royal dignity remained for more than four centuries, although the crown was not rendered hereditary by right till the year 1660. The direct male line of the house of Oldenburg became extinct with the sixteenth king, Frederik VII., on November 15, 1863. In view of the death of the king without direct heirs, the Great Powers of Europe, 'taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish Monarchy, as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace,' signed a treaty at London on May 8, 1852, by the terms of which the succession to the crown of Denmark was made over to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and to the direct male descendants of his union with the Princess Louise of Hesse Cassel, niece of King Christian VIII. of Denmark. In accordance with this treaty, a law concerning the succession to the Danish crown was adopted by the Diet, and obtained the royal sanction July 31, 1853.

King Christian IX. has a civil list of 500,000 rigsdalers settled upon him by vote of the Rigsdag, approved December 17, 1863. The heir apparent of the crown has, in addition, an allowance of 60,000 rigsdalers, settled by law of March 20, 1868.

Subjoined is a list of the Kings of Denmark, with the dates of their accession, from the time of election of Christian I. of Oldenburg:—

House of Oldenburg.

	A. D.		A. D.
Christian I.	1448	Christian V.	1670
Hans	1481	Frederik IV.	1699
Christian II.	1518	Christian VI.	1730
Frederik I.	1523	Frederik V.	1746
Christian III.	1533	Christian VII.	1766
Frederik II.	1559	Frederik VI.	1808
Christian IV.	1588	Christian VIII.	1839
Frederik III.	1648	Frederik VII.	1848

House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

Christian IX., 1863.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Denmark is embodied in the charter of June 5, 1849, which was modified in some important respects in 1855 and 1863, but again restored, with various alterations, by a statute which obtained the royal sanction on

July 28, 1866. According to this charter, the executive power is in the king and his responsible ministers, and the right of making and amending laws in the Rigsdag, or Diet, acting in conjunction with the sovereign. The king must be a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which is declared to be the religion of the State. The Rigsdag comprises the Landsting and the Folkething, the former being a Senate or Upper House, and the latter a House of Commons. The Landsting consists of 66 members. Of these, 12 are nominated for life by the Crown, from among actual or former representatives of the Kingdom, and the rest are elected indirectly by the people for the terms of eight years. The choice of the latter 54 members of the Upper House is given to electoral bodies composed partly of the largest taxpayers in the country districts, partly of deputies of the largest taxpayers in the cities, and partly of deputies from the totality of citizens possessing the franchise. Eligible to the Landsting is every citizen who has passed his twenty-fifth year and is a resident of the district. The Folkething, or Lower House of Parliament, consists of 114 members, returned in direct election, by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. According to the Constitution there should be one member for every 16,000 inhabitants. The franchise belongs to every male citizen who has reached his thirtieth year, who is not in the actual receipt of public charity, or who, if he has at any former time been in receipt of it, has repaid the sums so received, who is not in private service without having his own household, and who has resided at least one year in the electoral circle on the lists of which his name is inscribed. Eligible for the Folkething are all men of good reputation past the age of twenty-five. Both the members of the Landsting and of the Folkething receive payment for their services at the rate of 3 rixdalers (6s. 8d.) per day during the actual session, and are reimbursed for travelling expenses to and from the capital.

The Rigsdag must meet every year on the first Monday in October. To the Folkething all money bills must in the first instance be submitted by the Government. The Landsting, besides its legislative functions, has the duty of appointing from its midst every four years the assistant judges of the Rigsret, who, together with the ordinary members of the Høiesteret, form the highest tribunal of the Kingdom (Rigsret), and can alone try parliamentary impeachments. The ministers have free access to both of the legislative assemblies, but can only vote in that chamber of which they are members.

The executive, acting under the king as president, and called the State Council—Statsraadet—consists of the following eight departments:—

1. The Presidency of the Council and Ministry of Finance.—H. E. *Hørring*, appointed May 25, 1897.
2. Ministry of the Interior.—V. de *Bardenfleth*, May 25, 1897.

3. Ministry of Justice and for Iceland.—N. R. *Rump*, June 13, 1896.
4. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—N. F. *Ravn* (*ad interim*).
5. Ministry of War.—Colonel C. F. *Tuzen*, May 25, 1897.
6. Ministry of Marine.—Vice Admiral N. F. *Ravn*, January 4, 1879.
7. Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Bishop H. V. *Sthyr*, May 25, 1897.
8. Ministry of Agriculture.—Alfred *Hage*, May 25, 1897.

The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their acts, and if impeached, and found guilty, cannot be pardoned without the consent of the Folkething.

Denmark is divided into 18 counties (Amter), each of which is administered by a Governor (Amtmand), and the counties into Hundreds (Herreder), each with a portion of the Peace (Herredsfoged or Birkedommer). In the towns there is a Mayor, appointed by the government, with or without aldermen. The Hundreds are divided into parishes of which there are, in all, about 1,070. Copenhagen forms a district by itself, and has its own form of administration.

The chief of the dependencies of the Crown of Denmark, Iceland, has its own constitution and administration, under a charter which came into force August 1, 1874. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is vested in the Althing, consisting of 36 members, 30 elected by popular suffrage, and 6 nominated by the king. A minister for Iceland, nominated by the king, is at the head of the administration; while the highest local authority is vested in the governor, who resides at Reikjavik. Besides him there are two Amtmands for the western and the northern districts of Iceland.

Area and Population

The following table gives the area and population of Denmark, according to the last decennial census, taken February 1, 1890:—

Divisions	Area English sq. m.	Population 1890	Population per sq. m.
City of Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn) } without suburbs }	77	312,859	40,569
Islands in the Baltic	5,024	917,401	183
Peninsula of Jutland	9,743	942,120	96
Faeroe Islands (17 inhabited)	514	12,955	25
Total	15,289	2,185,335	143

The population (excluding the Faeroes) consisted of 1,059,322 males and 1,112,983 females. The total population at the census of 1870 was 1,794,723, and of 1880 1,980,259, showing an increase during each of the two decennial periods of nearly 10 per cent., or 1 per cent. per annum. In Denmark proper the town population has increased from 515,758 in 1880 to 663,121 in 1890, or at the rate of 28.7 per cent.; while the rural population has increased from 1,453,281 in 1880 to 1,509,084 in 1890, or at the rate of 3.77 per cent. The population is almost entirely

Scandinavian; in 1890, of the inhabitants of Denmark proper, 96·67 per cent. were born in Denmark, 0·06 per cent. were born in the Colonies, 0·16 per cent. in Norway, 1·56 per cent. in Sweden, 0·96 per cent. in Sleswig, 0·47 per cent. in other parts of Germany, and 0·12 per cent. in other foreign countries. The foreign-born population was thus 3·27 per cent. of the whole.

According to occupation the population of Denmark in 1890 was classified thus:—

Royal Family	16	Day labourers and no fixed occupation	207,595
Immaterial production	135,790	Pensioners	57,999
Railways, posts, &c.	26,644	Capitalists	34,974
Agriculture	882,336	Blind, deaf, &c.	3,753
Industry	534,428	Public paupers	39,014
Commerce	172,929	In prisons	1,822
Land transport	16,086		
Navigation	26,082		
Fishing	32,912	Total	2,172,380

The population of the capital, Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn), in 1890, was 312,859, or with suburbs, 375,251; Aarhus, 33,308; Odense, 30,277; Aalborg, 19,503; Horsens, 17,290; Randers, 16,617.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in five years:—

Years	Total Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1892	67,162	1,694	15,039	43,079	22,389
1893	70,280	1,750	15,739	42,295	26,235
1894	69,977	1,677	15,687	39,508	23,792
1895	68,871	1,725	16,147	38,573	30,298
1896	70,271	1,721	16,823	36,090	34,181

Of the births 10 per cent. were illegitimate.

Emigrants, chiefly to the United States, 10,422 in 1892; 9,150 in 1893; 4,105 in 1894; 3,607 in 1895; 2,876 in 1896.

Religion.

The established religion of Denmark is the Lutheran, which was introduced as early as 1536, the Church revenue being at that time seized by the Crown, to be delivered up to the university and other religious and educational establishments. The affairs of the National Church are under the superintendence of seven bishops. The bishops have no political character. Complete religious toleration is extended to every sect, and no civil disabilities attach to Dissenters. In 1885 there were 1,353 clergymen.

According to the census of 1890, there were only 33,851 persons, or 1·5 per cent. of the population, not belonging to the National Church. Of this number 10,624 belonged to other Lutheran denominations, 4,080 were Jews, 4,556 Anabaptists, 3,647 Roman Catholics, 2,609 Irvingites, 2,301 Methodists, 1,252 belonged to the German or French Reformed Church, 1,281 other Christians, 941 Mormons, and 2,560 of no confession.

Instruction.

Elementary education has been widely diffused in Denmark since the beginning of this century, and in 1814 it was made compulsory. The school

age is from 7 to 14. The public schools, maintained by communal rates, are free. Of elementary schools there are about 2,940 (28 in Copenhagen, 132 in other towns, and 2,780 in rural districts), with 231,940 pupils, or 123 per 1,000 of population. For higher instruction there are: a veterinary and agricultural college at Copenhagen (founded 1892) with 22 teachers; 21 agricultural or horticultural schools; 67 *folkehøjskoler* or popular high schools; 31 Latin schools (14 Government, 17 private); a college of pharmacy (founded 1892) with 7 teachers; a Royal academy of arts (founded 1754) with 7 teachers; 99 *realskoler* or technical and commercial schools. The *folkehøjskoler* are all private, but to them and the agricultural schools the state annually makes a grant of about 300,000 kroner. To 72 of the *realskoler* grants are made amounting in the year 1892-93 to 109,000 kroner, exclusive of the cost of apparatus, inspection, &c. The University of Copenhagen founded in 1479, has 5 faculties, to all of which, except theology, women are admitted on equal terms with men. It has 40 professors and about 1,300 students.

Justice and Crime.

The lowest courts of justice in Denmark are those of the hundred or district magistrates (*herredsfogder* and *birkedommere*) and town judges (*byfogder*). From these courts an appeal lies to the superior court, or court of second instance, in Viborg with 9 judges, and in Copenhagen with 17 judges. The Copenhagen superior court, however, is identical with that of the civic magistrates. The supreme court (*Højesteret*) or court of final appeal, with a chief justice, 12 puisne judges, and 11 special judges sits in Copenhagen. Judges under 65 years of age can be removed only by judicial sentence.

In 1890, 2,819 males and 1,078 females were convicted of crime.

Finance and Defence.

By the terms of the Constitution of Denmark the annual financial budget, called the 'Finantslovsforslag,' must be laid on the table of the Folkething at the beginning of each session. As to the annual financial accounts, called 'Statsregnskab,' the Constitutional Charter prescribes them to be examined by four paid revisers, two of whom are elected by the Folkething and two by the Landsting. Their report is submitted to both Chambers, which, after due consideration, pass their resolution generally to the effect that they have no remarks to make on the balance-sheet.

The following shows the actual revenue and expenditure for the five years ending March 31 :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Kroner	Kroner
1893	55,973,549	63,192,087
1894	58,075,266	62,152,474
1895	67,342,857	61,395,337
1896	79,051,735	74,470,636
1897	65,235,386	65,957,594

The estimated revenue for 1897-98 was 66,847,101 kroner, and expenditure 64,734,189 kroner. The following is an abstract of the budget for 1898-99 :—

Revenue	Kroner	Expenditure	Kroner
Balance of domain revenues . . .	799,465	Civil list and appanages . . .	1,203,200
Interest on State assets . . .	5,116,644	Rigsdag and Council of State . . .	319,016
Direct taxes . . .	10,802,850	Interest and expenses on State debt . . .	7,040,470
Indirect taxes, mainly customs and excise.	46,258,900	Pensions, including military invalids . . .	3,324,108
Posts and Telegraphs	289,739	Ministry of Foreign Affairs . . .	639,756
Balance of lotteries . . .	1,040,000	Ministry of Agriculture . . .	2,370,850
Separate revenues . . .	751,179	Ministry of Interior . . .	4,566,368
Revenue from employment of property and funding of debt	4,009,947	Ministry of Justice . . .	4,462,998
		Ministry of Public Worship & Instruction . . .	4,170,400
		Ministry of War . . .	10,084,519
		Ministry of Marine . . .	6,936,922
		Ministry of Finance . . .	3,937,820
		Iceland . . .	79,764
		Extraordinary State expenditure . . .	5,002,919
		Improvement of State property and reduction of debt . . .	14,290,922
Total revenue . . .	68,568,724	Total expenditure . . .	68,430,032

An important feature in the administration of the finances of the kingdom is the maintenance of a reserve fund of a comparatively large amount. In 1867 it was 116,246,060 kroner; in 1877, 38,365,915 kroner; in 1887, 17,820,879 kroner. On the 31st of March, 1897, it stood at 17,864,565 kroner. The object of the reserve fund is to provide means at the disposal of the Government in the event of sudden occurrences.

The public debt of Denmark has been incurred in part by large annual deficits in former years, before the establishment of parliamentary government, and in part by railway undertakings and the construction of harbours, lighthouses, and other works of public importance. The following table gives the national liabilities at different periods, from 1870 to 1896:—

Year ending March 31	Capital of Debt	Year ending March 31	Capital of Debt
	Kroner		Kroner
1870 . . .	234,740,700	1895 . . .	208,428,026
1880 . . .	178,838,612	1896 . . .	199,061,871
1890 . . .	188,148,541	1897 . . .	196,405,438

The debt is divided into an internal and a foreign. The total foreign debt amounted in 1897 to 66,515,250 kroner. The debt is mostly at 3 per cent.

The interest of the debt for 1896-97 was set down as 6,831,644 kroner; after deducting productive investments, &c., the charge per head of

population would be about 2s. 8d. The investments of the State on March 31, 1897, including the reserve fund, but excluding the State railways (valued at 206,942,082 kroner) and the domains amounted to 62,706,131 kroner.

The army of Denmark consists of all the able-bodied young men of the kingdom who have reached the age of 22 years. They are liable to service for eight years in the regular army and its reserve, constituting the first line, and for eight years subsequent in the extra reserve. The drilling is divided into two periods: the first lasts six months for the infantry; three months for the field artillery and the engineers; eight months for the cavalry; and four months for the siege artillery and the technic corps. The second period of drill, which is for only a portion of the recruits of each branch of arms, notably those who have profited the least by the first course, lasts eight months for the infantry, eleven months for the cavalry, and one year for the artillery and the engineers. Besides, every corps has to drill each year during twenty-five to thirty days. The kingdom is divided into two divisions or commands, the eastern and the western, the former subdivided into two and the latter into three brigades, and each brigade into two battalions. Every brigade furnishes the contingent of a brigade of infantry and one regiment of cavalry.

The forces of the kingdom comprise 31 battalions of infantry of the line with 11 of reserve; 5 regiments of cavalry, each with 3 squadrons active and a dépôt; 2 regiments of field artillery, in 12 batteries, and 4 of reserve, and 3 battalions with 12 companies of fortress artillery, and 6 companies of reserve; and 1 regiment of engineers. The strength of the army (1896) is 751 officers and 10,000 men; the war strength is 1,352 officers and 45,910 men. Including the Citizen Corps of Copenhagen and Bornholm Island, the total war strength is about 60,000 men, exclusive of the extra reserve, only called out in emergencies, and numbering 16,500 officers and men.

The Danish fleet is maintained for purposes of coast-defence. It comprises 3 coast-defence armourclads (named in italics below): the turret-ships *Helgoland* and *Skjold*; the barbette ship, *Iver Hvitfeldt*; the torpedo ship, *Tordenskjold*; 11 third-class cruisers and gun vessels, 5 gunboats, and a flotilla of 13 first-class and 11 second-class torpedo boats. The following are the armoured vessels of the fleet. Those in italics are relegated to the coast defence class; *b.* broadside, *c. b.* central battery, *t.* turret, *bar.* barbette, *Q. F.* quick-firing.

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement	Extreme thickness of Armour in Inches.	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed: Knots
<i>t</i>	<i>Lindormen</i>	1868	2,050	5	2 18-ton; 4 8in.	—	1,500	12·0
<i>t</i>	<i>Gorm</i>	1870	3,350	7	2 18-ton; 4 2½in. Q. F.	—	1,600	12·2
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Odin</i>	1872	3,050	8	4 18-ton; 4 3½in. Q. F.	—	2,200	12·4
<i>bar</i>	<i>Helgoland</i>	1878	5,300	12	1 36-ton; 4 22-ton; 4 5in.; 2 2½in. Q. F.	4	4,000	13·4
<i>bar</i>	<i>Tordenskjold</i>	1880	2,400	8	1 52-ton; 4 4½in.	4	2,600	14·0
<i>bar</i>	<i>Iver Hvitfeldt</i>	1886	3,250	11½	2 28-ton; 4 4½in.; 2 2½in. Q. F.	4	5,100	15·6
<i>t</i>	<i>Skjold</i>	1896	4,500	12	2 28-ton; 4 4½in.	4	5,100	15·5

The *Tordenskjold* is a remarkable ship having no side-armour, but carrying in an armoured barbette the heaviest gun in the Danish Navy. The deck-protected cruisers *Geiser*, *Hekla*, and *Heimdral* (1,270 tons), *Fyen* (2,540 tons),

and *Valkyrien* (2,850 tons) have been built, like most other Danish vessels, at Copenhagen. The *Heimdæl* was launched in August, 1894. These are the most important and recent of the armoured vessels. A coast-defence ship of 1,500 tons, of the *Lindormen* type, and two first-class torpedo boats are to be laid down, and a powerful armoured ship, the *Herluf Tralle*, of 5,000 tons, is being built at Copenhagen. The fortifications of Copenhagen have been completed.

Production and Industry.

The soil of Denmark is greatly subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which interdicts the union of small farms into larger estates, but encourages, in various ways, the parcelling out of landed property, and leaves the tenant entire control of his land so long as the rent is paid.

Of the total area of Denmark 80 per cent. is productive; about one sixth of the unproductive area is peat bogs. Of the productive area 6 per cent. is forest, and of the remainder less than one half is arable, and the remainder pasture and meadows. The total area under corn crops, according to latest returns (1896), was 2,876,000 acres; potatoes, 129,500 acres; clover, 656,600 acres; bare fallow, 545,600 acres; meadows, &c., 2,247,000 acres. The leading crops in 1896 were oats, 37,350,000 bushels; barley, 20,600,000 bushels; rye, 19,480,000 bushels; wheat, 3,575,000 bushels; potatoes, 21,040,000 bushels; other roots, 147,200,000 bushels; besides vegetables, hay and clover. The total value of the produce in 1896 was 323,598,188 kroner; in 1895, 301,170,176 kroner.

On July 15, 1893, there were in Denmark proper 410,639 horses, 1,696,190 head of cattle, 1,246,552 sheep, 25,266 goats, and 829,131 swine. (In 1881 there were 1,470,078 cattle, and in 1871, 1,238,898.)

In 1896 there were exported 16,972 horses, 91,794 head of cattle, 4,366 sheep and lambs.

In 1896 there were in Denmark 85 distilleries (Copenhagen 25), whose output of brandy, reduced to pure alcohol (100 per cent.), was 3,722,000 gallons (17,510,000 potter). In 1896 there were produced 19,530,000 gallons of excisable beer and 28,630,000 gallons (small) beer, not excisable.

In the same year 44,152 tons of beet sugar were produced at 6 sugar factories.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value, according to official returns, of the imports and general exports (excluding precious metal) for six years.

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
1890	307,031,194	233,837,937	1894	348,969,131	263,664,535
1892	324,537,214	252,318,525	1895	364,039,120	268,894,032
1893	320,294,907	235,115,937	1896	383,936,695	283,878,946

The exports of home produce in five years were, in kroners:—1892, 208,200,000; 1893, 198,300; 1894, 221,700,000; 1895, 216,700,000; 1896, 218,600,000.

The commerce of Denmark was divided among the following classes in 1895 and 1896:—

	Imports, 1895	Imports, 1896	Exports, 1895	Exports, 1896
	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner
Foods	140,000	138,200	210,900	217,600
Manufactured articles	79,000	81,400	12,900	14,000
Raw products	110,600	121,800	28,800	33,300
Means of production (machinery, &c.)	34,400	42,500	16,300	19,000
Total	364,000	383,900	268,900	283,900

The principal articles of import and export, with their respective values, were as follows :—

	Imports, 1895	Imports 1896	Exports, 1895 (General)	Exports, 1896 (General)	Exports, 1896 (Home produce)
	1000 Kroner	1000 Kroner	1000 Kroner	1000 Kroner	1000 Kroner
Colonial goods	31,787	31,788	10,158	11,892	1,631
Beverages	5,107	5,467	2,222	2,713	704
Textile manufactures	41,574	42,645	5,494	5,384	479
Metals and hardware	41,695	44,268	5,938	9,041	2,061
Wood & manufactures	18,181	21,598	2,406	2,676	1,318
Coal	22,145	22,138	1,758	1,610	—
Animals	2,253	3,169	39,250	2,444	24,408
Pork, butter, eggs, lard	35,916	35,485	156,049	169,744	149,222
Cereals	44,559	40,801	5,359	8,500	6,882

The following table shows the distribution of Danish foreign trade :—

Countries	Imports, 1895	Imports, 1896	Exports, 1895 (General)	Exports, 1896 (General)
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Germany	122,101,500	126,077,000	65,548,053	57,842,000
United Kingdom	70,693,676	78,264,000	155,375,901	169,684,000
Sweden and Norway	52,654,327	56,465,000	28,913,938	30,089,000
United States	10,084,955	17,023,000	2,302,385	1,758,000
Rest of America	1,634,834	614,100	110,106	170,000
Russia	39,607,443	32,839,000	3,045,599	5,619,000
Holland	9,398,449	8,814,000	312,071	299,000
Belgium	6,392,362	6,555,000	972,217	780,000
France	6,995,218	7,975,000	963,968	1,974,000
Danish Colonies	4,188,821	2,332,000	4,046,496	4,533,000
Free port of Copen- hagen	18,704,000	26,810,000	3,728,000	7,541,000

The values of imports, whether subject to duty or duty-free, and of exports, always duty-free, are determined by the Statistical Bureau in communication with commercial firms, who state the average values of the various articles of merchandise. The quantities are verified by the Customs authorities. The prime origin and ultimate destination of

goods are not recorded. The general trade comprehends all imports and exports; the special trade only imports for consumption, and exports of home produce. Usually the Customs authorities easily ascertain whether imports and exports belong to the general or the special trade, but sometimes the amount of imports for home consumption is determined merely by the excess of imports over exports.

The value of the imports into the United Kingdom from Denmark (including Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, and Greenland), and of the domestic exports from the United Kingdom to Denmark, is shown in the subjoined table in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns :—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Imports into Gt. Britain	£ 8,041,662	£ 8,986,835	£ 9,548,766	£ 9,799,328	£ 10,640,598
Exports of British produce	2,624,179	2,542,258	2,594,867	2,703,537	2,865,685

The imports of butter into Great Britain from Denmark rose from 767,190*l.* in 1870 to 6,288,413*l.* in 1896. In 1896 the imports of live animals from Denmark amounted to the value of 98,711*l.* (in 1891, 359,553*l.*), comprising 71,085*l.* for sheep and 21,686*l.* for horses. The import of eggs has risen from 67,654*l.* in 1878 to 522,985*l.* in 1896. The import of lard was 141,503*l.* in 1886; 25,182*l.* in 1896. Of British exports to Denmark in 1896, cotton manufactures and yarn amounted to 512,864*l.*, coal to 693,758*l.*, iron, wrought and unwrought, to 309,448*l.*, sugar, 79,578*l.*, and woollens, including yarn, 310,323*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

On December 31, 1896, Denmark and colonies possessed 3,651 vessels (of 4 tons and upwards) of 345,583 registered tons in her merchant marine, of which 439 of 164,075 tons were steamers. In 1896, 31,559 vessels of 2,275,815 tons cargo entered the Danish ports, and 31,257 vessels of 662,152 tons cargo cleared, besides 35,800 coasting vessels entered, and 35,719 cleared.

Internal Communications.

There are (1896) railways of a total length of 1,434 English miles open for traffic in the kingdom. Of this total, about 1,067 English miles belong to the State, the total cost of which up to March 31, 1897, was 206,942,082 kroner.

The Post Office in the year 1896 carried 74,606,941 letters and post-cards, and 69,038,468 samples and printed matter. There are 817 post-offices. The State telegraphs in 1896 carried 1,941,754 messages, of which 577,062 were internal, 1,218,941 international, 145,751 official or meteorological. The length of State telegraph lines at the end of 1896 was 3,349 English miles, and the length of wire 9,375 English miles; number of offices 172. At the same date the railway and private telegraphs had 234 offices.

Money and Credit.

On 31 July, 1897, the accounts of the National Bank balanced at 137,038,703 kroner. The assets included 32,720,821 kroner in bullion, and 19,345,500 in specie. The liabilities included 88,000,000 kroner note issue, 27,000,000 kroner of capital, and 3,000,000 kroner reserve fund. In Den-

mark there are about 60 other banks for commercial, agricultural, industrial, and other purposes. On 31 March, 1896, there were 534 savings banks, with 1,030,320 depositors, and deposits amounting to 626,228,436 kroner, or 608 kroner to each account.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The monetary unit, the *Krone* of 100 öre, is of the value of 1s. 1½d., or about 18 kroner to the pound sterling.

Gold coins are 20 and 10-kroner pieces. The 20-kroner piece weighs 8·960572 grammes ·900 fine, and thus contains 8·0645 grammes of fine gold.

The 2-kroner silver piece, or *Rigsdaler*, weighs 15 grammes ·800 fine, and thus contains 12 grammes of fine silver.

The standard of value is gold. Silver is legal tender up to 20 kroner.

The *Pund* = 1000 *Kvint* = 1000 *Ort* = 1·1023 lb. avoirdupois. The *Centner* = 100 *Pund* = 110·23 lb. avoirdupois.

<i>Tönde</i> grain . . .	=	3·827 bush.	<i>Alen</i> (= 2 <i>Fod</i>) . . .	=	0·6864 yard.
„ oil . . .	=	28·9189 gal.	<i>Kubik fod</i> . . .	=	1·0918 c. ft.
„ butter . . .	=	246·9179 lbs. av.	<i>Töndeland</i> . . .	=	1·36 acre.
„ coal . . .	=	4·6775 bush.	<i>Register-Ton</i> for		
<i>Pol</i> . . .	=	0·2126 gal.	sailing ships . . .	=	1 ton reg.
<i>Viertel</i> . . .	=	1·7011 „	<i>Register-Ton</i> for		
<i>Ship Last</i> . . .	=	2 tons.	steamers . . .	=	0·89

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1. OF DENMARK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—F. de Bille, accredited 1890.

Secretary of Legation.—Count C. Moltke (acting).

Attaché.—Christian August Gosch.

Consul-General in London.—E. A. Delcomyn.

There are Consuls at Belfast, Bristol, Edinburgh (C.G.), Hull (C.G.), Leith, Liverpool, Sheffield, Southampton, Swansea, Yarmouth.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN DENMARK.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Charles Stewart Scott, K.C.M.G., C.B., Envoy at Berne, May 1, 1888; at Copenhagen, January 1, 1893.

Secretary.—Hon. Alan Johnstone.

There are Consuls at Copenhagen, Reikjavik (Iceland), St. Thomas (West Indies).

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Denmark consist of territories in Europe and America. Their area and population in October, 1890, and the value of the imports into and exports from Denmark alone in 1896, according to Dani returns, were:—

Colonies	Area English sq. m.	Population	Imports, 1896	Exports, 1896
Iceland . . .	39,756	70,927	Kroner 2,089,000	Kroner 3,291,000
Greenland . .	46,740	10,516	557,000	406,000
West Indies . .	118	32,786	306,000	80,000
Total . . .	86,614	114,229	2,952,000	3,777,000

The amount of the trade of Iceland and of the Danish West Indies is insufficiently ascertained. The trade of Greenland is a State monopoly.

The West Indian Islands, St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, are inhabited mostly by free negroes engaged in the cultivation of the sugar-cane; but the trade with Denmark, formerly considerable, has fallen off in recent years. The imports from the Danish West Indies into the United Kingdom amounted to 8,509*l.* in 1896; and the exports of British produce to these islands to 68,085*l.* in 1896. The chief article of import into Great Britain from these islands in 1896 was sugar, 6,596*l.*; while the British exports were mainly cotton goods, to the value of 19,677*l.*, and machinery, 11,912*l.*

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Denmark.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. London.
Aperçu préliminaire des principaux résultats de recensement du 1^{er} février 1890 en Danemark. Copenhague, 1890.
Den dansk-tydske Krig, 1864. Udgivet af Generalstaben. 8. Copenhagen. 1890.
Foreign Office Reports on the Trade, &c., of Denmark. Annual. London.
Hof og Staats Kalender Annual. Kjöbenhavn.
Justice criminelle, 1886-90. 4. Copenhagen.
Meddelelser (Statistiske) Tredie Række. 13de, 14de Bind. Kjöbenhavn, 1894.
Sammendrag af statistiske Oplysninger. 8. Kjöbenhavn, 1896.
Statistisk Tabelværk. Kongerigets Vare-Indførsel og Udførsel samt den indenlandske Frembringelse af Brændevin og Roesækker i Aaret 1896. Udgivet af det Statistiske Bureau.—Kongerigets Handels-Flaade og Skibsfart i Aaret 1896. 4. Kjöbenhavn, 1897.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Andersen (L.), Copenhagen and its Environs. London.
Buedeker's Handbook for Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 6th ed. 12. London, 1895.
Both, Kongeriget Danmark, en historisk-topographisk Beskrivelse. 2 vols. Copenhagen, 1882-85.
Cook (T.), Guide to Norway and Denmark. London, 1893.
Dahlman (F. C.), Geschichte von Dänemark. 3 vols. 8. Gotha, 1840-1843.
Gallenga (A.), The Invasion of Denmark in 1864. 2 vols. 8. London, 1864.
Goos (A. H. F. C.), Grundtraek af den danske statsret. Copenhagen, 1890.
Hoffman (C. A.), Erindringer fra Krigen 1864. Copenhagen, 1892.
Jeaffreson (J. R.), The Faröe Islands. London, 1897.
Murray's Handbook for Denmark, 6th ed. 8. London, 1893.
National ökonomisk Tidsskrift. Kjöbenhavn, 1896.
Nyholm (C. C. V.), Grundtraek af Danmarks Statsforvaltning. Copenhagen, 1893.
Otté (E. C.), Denmark and Iceland. 8vo. London, 1831.
Petersen (C. P. N.), Love og andre offentlige Kundgjorelser, &c., vedkommende Landvaesenet i Kongeriget Danmark. 8. Kjöbenhavn, 1865.
Sägewick (C. S.), The Story of Denmark. London, 1890.
Torp (C.), Dansk Tingret. Copenhagen, 1892.
Trap (J. P.), Statistisk-topographisk Beskrivelse af Kongeriget Danmark. 2nd ed. 4 vols. 8. Kjöbenhavn, 1872-78.
Weitemeyer (H.), Dänemark; Geschichte und Beschreibung. 12. (Of this there is an English translation.) 8. London, 1891.)

3. DEPENDENCIES.

- Carstensen* (A. R.), Two Summers in Greenland. 8. London, 1890.
Leitch (Mrs.), Three Visits to Iceland. London, 1897.
MacCormick (W. F.), A Ride Across Iceland in 1891. 8. London, 1892.
Nansen (F.), The First Crossing of Greenland. London, 1891. Eskimo Life. 8. London, 1893.
Taylor (C. E.) Leaflets from the Danish West Indies. 8. London, 1888
Thorodsen (Th.), Geschichte der Isländischen Geographie. 1er Band. Leipzig, 1897.

ECUADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR.)

Constitution and Government.

The Republic of Ecuador was constituted May 11, 1830, in consequence of a civil war which separated the members of the original Republic of Colombia, founded by Simon Bolivar, by uniting the Presidency of Quito to the Vice-Royalty of New Grenada, and the Captaincy-General of Venezuela, when they threw off the Spanish yoke. A Boundary Treaty which was concluded between Peru and Ecuador on the 2nd of May, 1890, and sanctioned by the Ecuadorian Congress, was subjected to amendment by Peru in 1893, and in 1894 was revoked by the Ecuadorian Congress. Ecuador is also involved in a dispute with the Republic of Colombia respecting certain territories on the left bank of the river Napo. By its Constitution, dating 1884, with modifications in 1887, the executive is vested in a President, elected for the term of four years, while the legislative power is given to a Congress of two Houses; the first consisting of two senators for each province (chosen for four years, one-half retiring every two years), and the second of deputies, on the basis of one deputy for every 30,000 inhabitants, chosen for two years; both elected by adults who can read and write and are Roman Catholics. The Congress meets on the 10th of June of every other year at Quito, the capital and seat of the Government, without being summoned by the Government. The election of the President takes place in a direct manner by the people, and that of the Vice-President, whose term of office is also four years, by the same procedure, but two years after that of the President, so that he is a member of two distinct administrations. The Vice-President in certain cases may be called upon to occupy the Presidential chair. He also discharges the duties of President of the Council of State.

President of the Republic.—General Alfaro.

The President, who receives a salary of 12,000 sucres a year, theoretically exercises his functions through a Cabinet of five ministers, who, together with himself, may be impeached by Congress, and who, with other seven members, form a Council of State. Each minister receives a salary of 2,880 sucres a year. The President has the power of veto, but if Congress insist on a vetoed bill becoming law, he has no alternative but to give his assent to it. He may summon an Extraordinary Congress for a specified purpose, but he cannot dissolve the Chambers or shorten their sittings. By the terms of the Constitution privileges of rank and race are not allowed to exist within the Republic, but most of the Indians are virtually in bondage. By an edict of the present (1898) Supreme Chief the Indians are exempted from paying tribute, and are admitted to citizenship.

The Provinces are administered by Governors, appointed by the Government; their subdivisions, or cantons, by political chiefs; and the parishes by political lieutenants. The Galapagos Archipelago is under a territorial ch'

Area and Population.

The area of Ecuador is about 120,000 square miles, divided into sixteen provinces and one territory, with about 1,270,000 inhabitants—whites 100,000, mixed 300,000, Indians 870,000. Included in the above statement are the Galapagos or Tortoise Islands, with an area of 2,400 square miles, and a population of about 200.

The population of the Republic is distributed as follows:—

Provinces	Pop.	Provinces	Pop.	Provinces	Pop.
Carchi	36,000	Cañar	64,014	Guayas	98,042
Imbabura	67,940	Azuay	182,400	Manabi	64,123
Pichincha	205,000	Loja	66,456	Esmeraldas	14,553
Leon	109,600	Bolivar	43,000	Oriente	80,000
Tungurahua	103,033	Rios	32,800		
Chimborazo	122,300	Oro	32,600		
					1,271,861

The chief towns are the capital, Quito (80,000), Guayaquil (50,000), Cuenca (25,000), Riobamba (12,000), Ambato, Loja, and Latacunga (each about 10,000).

Religion and Instruction.

The religion of the Republic, according to the Constitution, is the Roman Catholic, to the exclusion of every other. Its income, in substitution for tithes, is annually provided for in the estimates. Primary education is gratuitous and obligatory. There is a University in Quito with 32 professors and 216 students, and University bodies in Cuenca and Guayaquil. There are 9 schools for higher education, 35 secondary, and 1,088 primary schools; the total number of teachers is 1,498, and of pupils 68,380.

There are commercial and technical schools in Quito and Guayaquil.

Justice and Crime.

The appellate courts are the Supreme Court in Quito, and six superior courts at different centres. The inferior courts deal with criminal, civil, and commercial cases. In the Republic there are 33 cantonal and 359 parochial justices, and 85 solicitors admitted to practice. There is a consular court in Quito and one in Guayaquil.

In the one penitentiary of the Republic, which is in Quito, there were on October 9, 1893, 140 men and 18 women convicted of serious crimes.

Finance.

Of the total revenue about 70 per cent. is derived from customs duties; 15 per cent. from taxes on cocoa, real estate, white rum, and tobacco; 6 per cent. from salt and gunpowder monopolies, and the remainder mostly from excise, rents of State property, and the postal department. For the period from June 19, 1895, to July 31, 1896, the ordinary revenue amounted to 5,128,620 sucrés, and the extraordinary revenue (mostly loans from banks) to 3,730,740 sucrés; total revenue, 8,859,360 sucrés; expenditure, 8,779,520 sucrés. For each of the years 1897 and 1898 the revenue is estimated at 9,093,551 sucrés, and the expenditure at 11,005,141 sucrés.

The foreign liabilities of the Republic are made up of a debt of 1,824,000*l.*, which amount formed the part of the debt assigned to Ecuador on its secession from Colombia in 1830. In 1854 an arrangement was made with the bondholders, under which this debt was recognised by Ecuador, but in 1867 service of this debt ceased. The arrears of interest amounted in 1891 to 428,640*l.* In July, 1892, the capital of the foreign debt was reduced to 750,000*l.*, and an arrangement was made for the payment of interest and for amortization. In 1895 another arrangement was made, but, on March 14, 1896, the President (then Supreme Chief) decreed the suspension of payments to the bondholders

until a still more advantageous arrangement should be concluded. The bonds in circulation (1897) amounted to 693,160*l*. In 1897 the proceeds of import duties pledged to the bondholders, including sums deposited in a local bank, were given as security for a new loan of 200,000 sucrés. The internal debt amounted to 7,500,000 sucrés at the end of 1896.

Defence.

The Ecuadorian army numbers 3,341 officers and men. This force is composed of 1 brigade of fortress and 1 of field artillery, 4 battalions of infantry 2 columns of light infantry, and a regiment of cavalry.

The navy consists of a torpedo launch, and a transport, which vessels are manned by about 128 men. The national guard is said to consist of 30,000 men.

Commerce.

The staple produce of Ecuador is cocoa, of which the receipts at Guayaquil in 1895 amounted to 16,122 tons ; in 1896, 15,327 tons ; but coffee, sugar, and rice are successfully cultivated. Ecuador is eminently auriferous. American companies have been formed to work the mines at Cachavi, Uimbi and Playa de Oro. Petroleum is so abundant on the coast near Guayaquil that it lies in pools, but is hardly worked. The country is known to be also rich in silver, copper, iron, lead and coal. Mining operations are regulated by the law of August 24, 1892.

The value of the foreign trade in five years has been :—

—	1891	1892	1893	1894 ¹	1895 ¹
	Sucrés	Sucrés	Sucrés	Sucrés	Sucrés
Imports .	7,241,095	8,377,897	10,052,163	12,000,000	8,520,000
Exports .	7,351,800	12,086,185	14,052,514	13,933,750	11,562,740

¹ Guayaquil only.

The chief imports are cotton and other tissues and provisions. The chief exports (1893) were: Cocoa, 1,297,314*l*.; coffee, 162,951*l*.; ivory-nuts, 106,088*l*.; India rubber, 39,177*l*.; hides, 20,810*l*.; straw hats, 26,673*l*. The exports from Guayaquil in 1895 amounted to 1,156,274*l*. (cocoa, 768,283*l*.; coffee, 198,212*l*.; rubber, 30,583*l*.). Except for Guayaquil, detailed statistics of the trade of Ecuador have not been published for 1894 and 1895 ; the documents kept in the British Consulate having been destroyed by the fire of October 3, 1896, the trade statistics for Guayaquil for 1896 are not available.

The following table shows the value of the trade of Ecuador in 1891 and 1893, with the leading countries :—

Countries	Imports into Ecuador		Exports from Ecuador	
	1891	1893	1891	1893
	Sucrés	Sucrés	Sucrés	Sucrés
Chili	246,045	373,842	411,488	573,721
Colombia	46,637	29,012	213,884	123,894
France	1,780,563	2,082,012	2,493,243	5,602,625
Germany	1,042,359	1,687,869	1,091,575	2,513,897
Great Britain	1,828,816	3,053,604	935,315	1,706,382
Peru	512,016	629,972	189,046	322,392
Spain	180,819	237,649	599,349	1,309,227
United States	1,496,062	2,065,140	999,410	1,499,310

The total value of the imports from Ecuador into Great Britain, and of the exports of British produce to Ecuador, was as follows in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Imports into Great Britain	£ 128,082	£ 201,137	£ 233,479	£ 117,957	£ 153,812
Exports of British produce to Ecuador . . .	257,632	300,114	263,632	250,858	372,167

The chief articles of import from Ecuador into Great Britain consist of cocoa, of the value of 194,766*l.* in 1894; 96,114*l.* in 1895; 116,014*l.* in 1896; coffee, 17,033*l.* in 1894; 6,232*l.* in 1895; 11,236*l.* in 1896; sugar, 12,690*l.* in 1894; 4,023*l.* in 1895; 1,683*l.* in 1896; caoutchouc, 2,401*l.* in 1894; 2,332*l.* in 1895; 7,861*l.* in 1896. Of the exports of British produce to Ecuador, cotton goods, to the value of 241,593*l.*, and iron, wrought and unwrought, 33,656*l.*, formed the principal articles in 1896.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following is the movement of national and foreign shipping at Guayaquil in 1896, including the local coasting craft:—

ENTERED.

Nationality	Sailing		Steam		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
British	1	899	107	147,987	108	148,886
Ecuadorian	427	6,405	216	3,240	643	9,645
Foreign	22	13,389	71	105,756	93	119,095
Total	450	20,693	394	256,983	844	277,676

CLEARED.

Nationality	Sailing		Steam		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
British	2	2,017	107	147,987	109	149,954
Ecuadorian	450	6,750	224	3,360	674	10,110
Foreign	17	8,530	71	105,756	88	114,286
Total	469	17,297	402	257,053	871	274,350

Internal Communications.

The roads of the country are mostly bridle-roads only, and often impassable for half the year. The one highway is from Quito towards Guayaquil, for a distance of 115 miles, but the work of thus connecting the capital and the port has long been discontinued. There is river communication throughout the principal agricultural districts on the low grounds to the west of the Cordillera by the rivers Guayas, Daule, and Vinces (navigable for 200 miles by river steamers in the rainy season), and other small affluents thereof. Naviga-

tion of these inland waters is carried on by about 17 American and Ecuadorian-built side-wheel and screw steamers, and a large fleet of canoes and other small craft.

A railway is open from Duran (opposite Guayaquil) to Chimbo, 58 miles; the prolongation, begun some years ago, has been discontinued. Various proposals to complete the line to Sibambe have been submitted to Congress, but it has been resolved to continue the work under Government auspices, and at present an engineer is engaged in surveying and preparing estimates for the completion of the line. For this purpose special taxes on freights and insurance have been created.

The total length of telegraphs is about 1,242 miles, Quito being connected with Guayaquil and the coast, with the Republic of Colombia, and by cable with the rest of the world. There are about 60 telegraph stations. A telephonic system with 400 subscribers is established at Guayaquil.

The inland correspondence amounts to about 820,000 letters yearly, and in 1898 the foreign correspondence passing through the post-office consisted of 1,808,806 letters and 6,346,595 newspapers and packets.

Money and Credit.

Ecuador having no mint, the coin of the country is minted at Birmingham, in Chile and in Peru. The total silver coinage minted in the four years ending with 1889 was about 1,835,000 sucrés. The value minted in 1890 was 77,000*l.*; in 1892, 43,000*l.* The amount of silver coin in circulation is estimated at about 1,800,000 sucrés or 260,000*l.*

There are two banks authorised to issue notes for circulation, viz., the Banco del Ecuador, capital 2,000,000 sucrés, and the Banco Comercial y Agrícola (into which the Banco Internacional has been merged), capital 400,000 sucrés. The authorised issue of notes depends on the stock of silver in the vaults of the bank, and the banks are bound by law to hold one-third of the value of their circulation in coin, silver or gold. In 1896 the notes of the Bank of Ecuador in circulation amounted to 2,146,870 sucrés, while the silver and gold in the vaults amounted to 1,954,644 sucrés. The banks are in no way related to the State, except that they have to present a monthly statement of balances of silver in deposit and notes in circulation. They constantly make loans for general or specific objects to the Government.

Other banks are the Banco Hipotecario with a capital of 2,000,000 sucrés, and the Banco Territorial. Owing to the fires in February and October 1896, the two insurance companies in Guayaquil have ceased to exist, having paid the one about 30 per cent. and the other 60 per cent. of their obligations arising out of the second conflagration.

Money, Weights and Measures.

The unit of the monetary system is the *sucré* of 100 cents, value about 2*s.* It is composed of 9 parts silver and 1 of alloy. Other silver coins are 50, 20, 10, 5-cent pieces. There are nickel 5, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent. pieces, and 2 and 1 cent bronze coins. There is no gold in circulation.

By a law of December 6, 1856, the French metrical system of weights and measures was made the legal standard of the Republic; but is not adopted by commerce.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1. OF ECUADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul.—C. Nevares (London).

There are Consular Representatives at Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool (C.G.), Manchester, Southampton, and Falmouth.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ECUADOR.

Minister.—

Consul at Guayaquil.—Geo. Chambers.

Consul at Quito.—L. Söderstrom.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Ecuador.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Geografía y Geología del Ecuador, publicado por orden del Supremo Gobierno de la Republica, por Dr. Teodoro Wolf. Leipzig, 1898.

Foreign Office Reports, Annual Series, and Miscellaneous Series. London.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. London.

Ecuador. No. 64 of the Bulletins of the Bureau of the American Republics. Washington, 1892.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Bates (H. W.), Central and South America. London, 1882.

Caspos, Galería de Ecuatorianos célebres. Guayaquil, 1881.

Cevallos, Compendio del resumen de la historia del Ecuador. Guayaquil, 1886. Resumen de la historia del Ecuador. Guayaquil, 1886. Geografía del Ecuador. Lima 1888.

Ecuador in 1881. Report of Mr. G. E. Church to the United States Government. Reprinted in *South American Journal*. London, 1888.

El Ecuador en Chicago. New York, 1894.

Flemming (B.), Wanderungen in Ecuador. 8. Leipzig, 1872.

Gerstaecker (Friedrich), Achtzehn Monate in Süd-Amerika. 3 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1863.

González Suárez, Historia eclesiástica del Ecuador. Quito, 1881.

Hassawrek (F.), Four Years among Spanish Americans. 3rd edition. Cincinnati, 1881.

Herrera (P.), Apuntes para la historia de Quito. Quito, 1874.

Kaufmann (A. G.), Garcia Morena. Präsident der Republik Ecuador. Freiburg, 1891.

Oviedo y Valdés, Historia de las Indias. Madrid, 1885. 4 v.

Schwardt (T.), Reise um die Erde. Vol. III. 8. Braunschweig, 1861.

Simsón (Alfred), Travels in the Wilds of Ecuador. London, 1887.

Ternaux-Compans (L.), Histoire du royaume de Quito. Traduite de l'Espagnol. (Velasco: Historia del reino de Quito.) 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1840.

Wagner (Moritz Friedrich), Reisen in Ecuador; in 'Zeitschrift für allgemeine Erdkunde. Vol. xvi. Berlin, 1848.

Wymper (Edward), Travels amongst the Great Andes of the Equator. London, 1892.

Wolf (T.), Geografía y Geología del Ecuador. Fol. Leipzig, 1891.

FRANCE.

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL.

SINCE the overthrow of Napoleon III. on September 4, 1870, France has been under a Republican form of government, confirmed on February 25, and June 16, 1875, by an organic law (*Constitution Wallon*), which has been partially modified in June 1879, August 1884, June 1885, and July 1889. It vests the legislative power in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and the executive in the President of the Republic and the Ministry.

The President is elected for seven years, by a majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly, or Congress. He promulgates the laws voted by both Chambers, and ensures their execution. He selects a Ministry from the Chamber, appoints to all civil and military posts, has the right of individual pardon, and is responsible only in case of high treason. The President concludes treaties with foreign Powers, but cannot declare war without the previous assent of both Chambers. Every act of the President has to be countersigned by a Minister. With the consent of the Senate he can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. In case of vacancy, the two Chambers united immediately elect a new President.

President of the Republic.—M. Félix Faure; born, 1841; elected President January 17, 1895.

The Ministers or Secretaries of State, the number of whom varies, are usually, but not necessarily, members of the Senate or Chamber of Deputies. The President of the Council (Premier) chooses his colleagues in concert with the President of the Republic. Each Minister has the direction of one of the great administrative departments and each is responsible to the Chambers for his acts, while the Ministry as a whole is responsible for the general policy of the Government.

The Ministry, as constituted, April 30, 1896, consists of the following members:—

President of the Council and Minister of Agriculture.—M. Méline.

Minister of Finance.—M. G. Cochery.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—M. Hanotaux.

Minister of War.—General Billot.

Minister of Marine.—Admiral Besnard.

Minister of Colonies.—M. Lebon.

Minister of Public Instruction and Worship.—M. Rambaud.

Minister of Justice.—M. Milliard, December 2, 1897.

Minister of Commerce, Industry and Posts and Telegraphs.—
M. Henri Boucher.

Minister of the Interior.—M. Barthou.

Minister of Public Works.—M. Turrel.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns and Governments of France, from the accession of the House of Bourbon :—

<i>House of Bourbon.</i>		<i>Second Republic.</i>	
Henri IV.	1589-1610	Provisional Government,	
Louis XIII., 'le Juste'	1610-1643	Feb.—Dec.	1848
Louis XIV., 'le Grand'	1643-1715	Louis Napoléon	1848-1852
Louis XV.	1715-1774	<i>Empire restored.</i>	
Louis XVI. (+ 1793)	1774-1792	Napoléon III. (died 1873)	1852-1870
<i>First Republic.</i>		<i>Third Republic.</i>	
Convention	1792-1795	Government of National	
Directoire	1795-1799	Defence	1870-1871
Consulate	1799-1804	Louis A. Thiers, President	1871-1873
<i>Empire.</i>		Marshal MacMahon	1873-1879
Napoléon I. (+ 1821)	1804-1814	F. J. P. Jules Grévy	1879-1887
<i>House of Bourbon restored.</i>		F. Sadi Carnot	1887-1894
Louis XVIII.	1814-1824	Casimir Perier	
Charles X. (+ 1836)	1824-1830	(June—Jan.)	1894-1895
<i>House of Bourbon-Orléans.</i>		Félix Faure	1895
Louis Philippe (+ 1850)	1830-1848		

The Chamber of Deputies is elected for four years, by universal suffrage, and each citizen 21 years old, not actually in military service, who can prove a six months' residence in any one town or commune, and not otherwise disqualified, has the right of vote. Deputies must be citizens and not under 25 years of age. The manner of election of Deputies has been modified several times since 1871. The *scrutin de liste*, under which each elector votes for as many Deputies as the entire department has to elect, was introduced in 1871. In 1876 it was replaced by the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, under which each department is divided into a number of *arrondissements*, each elector voting for one Deputy only; in 1885 there was a return to the *scrutin de liste*, and in 1889 the uni-nominal vote was reintroduced. In 1889 it was enacted that each candidate is bound to make, within the fortnight which precedes the elections, a declaration as to his being a candidate for a given constituency, and for one constituency only—all votes which eventually may be given for him in other constituencies being reckoned as void. Multiple elections and elections of persons previously condemned by the law courts are thus rendered impossible. The Chamber verifies the powers of its members. In each constituency the votes are cast up and the Deputy proclaimed elected by a commission of Councillors-General appointed by the prefect of the department.

The Chamber is now composed of 584 Deputies; each *arron-*

dissement' elects one Deputy, and if its population is in excess of 100,000, it is divided into two or more constituencies. There were 10,446,178 inscribed electors in 1893, and 7,427,354 voted.

The Senate is composed of 300 members, elected for nine years from citizens 40 years old, one-third retiring every three years. The election of the Senators is indirect, and is made by an electoral body composed (1) of delegates chosen by the Municipal Council of each commune in proportion to the population; and (2) of the Senators, Deputies, Councillors-General, and District Councillors of the department. Besides the 225 Departmental Senators elected in this way, there were, according to the law of 1875, 75 Senators elected for life by the united two Chambers; but by the Senate Bill of 1884 it was enacted that vacancies arising among the Life Senatorships would be filled by the election of ordinary nine-years Senators, the department which should have the right to the vacant seat to be determined by lot. The Princes of deposed dynasties are precluded from sitting in either House.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies assemble every year on the second Tuesday in January, unless a previous summons is made by the President of the Republic, and they must remain in session at least five months out of the twelve. The President is bound to convoke them if the demand is made by one-half of the number of members composing each Chamber. The President can adjourn the Chambers, but the adjournment cannot exceed the term of a month, nor occur more than twice in the same session.

Bills may be presented either in the Chamber or Senate by the Government, or on the initiative of private members. In the first case they are remitted to the bureaux for examination; in the second, they are first submitted to a commission of parliamentary initiative. Financial laws must be first presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

The President and the Ministers may be impeached by the Chamber of high treason, in which case the Senate acts as a High Court of Justice. The same function is vested in the Senate for all other cases of high treason.

Senators and Deputies are paid 9,000 francs (£360) a year, and the Presidents of the two Chambers receive, in addition, 72,000 francs (£2,840) for the expense of entertainment. Members of both Chambers travel free on all railways by means of a small annual payment. The dotation of the President of the Republic is 600,000 francs, with a further allowance of 600,000 francs for his expenses.

France has, besides, a special institution under the name of *Conseil d'État*, which was introduced by Napoleon I., and has

been maintained since. It is presided over by the Minister of Justice or (in his absence) by a vice-president, and is composed of Councillors, Masters of Requests (*Maîtres de Requêtes*), and Auditors, all appointed by the President of the Republic. Its duty is to give opinion upon such questions, chiefly those connected with administration, as may be submitted to it by the Government. It is judge in the last resort in administrative suits, and it prepares the rules for the public administration.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For administrative purposes France is divided into 86 departments, or 87 if the 'territory of Belfort' (a remnant of the department of Haut-Rhin) be considered as a separate department. Since 1881 the three departments of Algeria are also treated, for most purposes, as part of France proper. The department has representatives of all the Ministries, and is placed under a Prefect, nominated by Government, and having wide and undefined functions. He is assisted by a Prefectorial Council, an administrative body, whose advice he may take without being bound to follow it. The Prefect is a representative of the Executive, and, as such, supervises the execution of the laws, issues police regulations, supplies information on matters which concern the department, nominates subordinate officials, and has under his control all officials of the State. There is a Sub-prefect in every *arrondissement*, except capitals of departments and the department of the Seine.

The unit of local government is the *commune*, the size and population of which vary very much. There are 36,170 communes, and new ones cannot be created otherwise than by law. Most of them (31,610) have less than 1,500 inhabitants, and 18,054 have even less than 500; while 117 communes only have more than 20,000 inhabitants. The local affairs of the commune are under a Municipal Council, composed of from 10 to 36 members, elected by universal suffrage, and by the *scrutin de liste* for 4 years by Frenchmen after 21 years and 6 months' residence; but each act of the Council must receive the approval of the Prefect, while many must be submitted to the Council General, or even to the President of the Republic, before becoming lawful. Even the Commune's quota of direct taxation is settled by persons (*répartiteurs*) chosen by the Prefect from among the lists of candidates drawn up by the Municipal Council.

Each Municipal Council elects a Mayor, who is both the representative of the commune and the agent of the central government. He is the head of the local police and, with his assistants, acts under the orders of the Prefect.

In Paris the Municipal Council is composed of 80 members; each of the 20 *arrondissements* into which the city is subdivided has its own Mayor. The place of the Mayor of Paris is taken by the Prefect of the Seine, and, in part, by the Prefect of Police. Lyons has an elected Mayor, but the control of the police is vested in the Prefect of the department of the Rhone.

The next unit is the *canton* (2,899 in France), which is composed of an average of 12 communes, although some of the largest communes are, on the contrary, divided into several cantons. It is a seat of a justice of the peace but is not an administrative unit.

The district, or *arrondissement* (362 in France), has an elected *conseil d'arrondissement*, with as many members as there are *cantons*, its chief function being to allot among the communes their respective parts in the direct taxes assigned to each *arrondissement* by the Council General. That body stands under the control of the Sub-prefect. A varying number of *arrondissements* form a department, which has its *conseil général* renewed by universal suffrage

to the extent of one-half every three years (one Councillor for each *canton*). These *conseils* deliberate upon all economical affairs of the department, the repartition of the direct taxes among the *arrondissements*, the roads, normal schools, and undertakings for the relief of the poor. Their decisions are controlled by the Prefect, and may be annulled by the President of the Republic.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The area of France has changed but little since the treaties of 1815. In 1860, after the Italian War, it was increased by the annexation of Savoie and Nice from Italy; and by the treaty of May 10, 1871, France lost the entire department of the Bas-Rhin, two *arrondissements*, with a fraction of a third, of the Haut-Rhin, and the greater portion of the department of Moselle, making altogether an area of 5,590 square miles and 1,600,000 inhabitants, part of whom emigrated into France during the next few years.

The following table gives the area, in English square miles, and the legal population (including those present and absent) of the 87 departments of France according to the census returns of April, 1891 and March 29, 1896 :—

Departments	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population		Population per square mile, 1896
		April, 1891	April, 1896	
Ain	2,239	356,907	351,569	156·9
Aisne	2,839	545,493	541,613	190·4
Allier	2,822	424,382	424,378	150·4
Alpes (Basses-)	2,685	124,285	118,142	44·0
Alpes (Hautes-)	2,158	115,522	113,229	52·5
Alpes-Maritimes	1,482	258,571	265,155	178·9
Ardèche	2,136	371,269	363,501	170·1
Ardennes	2,020	324,923	318,865	157·8
Ariège	1,890	227,491	219,641	116·2
Aube	2,317	255,548	251,435	108·5
Aude	2,438	317,372	310,513	127·3
Aveyron	3,376	400,467	389,464	115·4
Belfort (territ. de)	235	83,670	88,047	387·4
Bouches-du-Rhône	1,971	630,622	673,820	341·8
Calvados	2,132	428,945	417,176	195·6
Cantal	2,217	239,601	234,382	105·6
Charente	2,294	360,259	356,236	155·3
Charente-Inférieure	2,635	456,202	453,455	172·1
Cher	2,780	359,276	347,725	125·1
Corrèze	2,265	328,151	322,393	142·3
Corse	3,377	238,596	290,168	85·9
Côte-d'Or	3,383	376,866	368,168	108·8
Côtes-du-Nord	2,659	618,652	616,074	231·7
Creuse	2,150	284,660	279,366	129·9
Dordogne	3,546	478,471	464,822	131·1
Doubs	2,018	303,081	302,046	149·6

Departments	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population		Population per square mile, 1896
		April, 1891	April, 1896	
Drôme	2,518	306,419	303,491	120.5
Eure	2,300	349,471	340,652	149.1
Eure-et-Loir	2,268	284,683	280,469	123.7
Finistère	2,595	727,012	739,648	285.0
Gard	2,258	419,388	416,036	184.6
Garonne (Haute-)	2,429	472,383	459,377	189.1
Gers	2,425	261,084	250,472	103.2
Gironde	3,761	793,528	809,902	215.8
Hérault	2,398	461,012	469,684	196.2
Ille-et-Vilaine	2,597	626,875	622,039	239.5
Indre	2,624	292,868	289,206	110.2
Indre-et-Loire	2,361	337,298	337,064	142.7
Isère	3,201	572,145	568,938	177.7
Jura	1,928	273,028	266,143	138.0
Landes	3,599	297,842	292,884	81.4
Loir-et-Cher	2,452	280,392	278,133	113.4
Loire	1,838	616,227	620,336	340.3
Loire (Haute-)	1,916	316,735	316,699	165.3
Loire-Inférieure	2,654	645,263	646,172	243.4
Loiret	2,614	377,718	371,019	141.9
Lot	2,012	253,939	240,403	119.4
Lot-et-Garonne	2,067	295,360	286,377	136.5
Lozère	1,996	135,517	132,151	66.2
Maine-et-Loire	2,749	518,589	514,870	187.3
Manche	2,289	513,815	500,052	218.4
Marne	3,159	434,734	439,577	139.1
Marne (Haute-)	2,402	243,734	232,057	96.6
Mayenne	1,996	332,387	321,187	160.8
Meurthe-et-Moselle	2,025	444,150	466,417	230.3
Meuse	2,405	292,253	290,384	120.7
Morbihan	2,625	544,470	552,028	210.8
Nièvre	2,632	343,576	333,899	126.8
Nord	2,193	1,736,341	1,811,868	826.2
Oise	2,261	401,835	404,511	178.8
Orne	2,354	354,387	339,162	144.1
Pas-de-Calais	2,551	874,364	906,249	355.2
Puy-de-Dôme	3,070	564,266	555,078	180.8
Pyrénées (Basses-)	2,943	425,033	423,572	143.9
Pyrénées (Hautes-)	1,749	225,861	218,973	125.1
Pyrénées-Orientales	1,592	210,125	208,387	131.0
Rhône	1,077	806,737	839,329	779.3
Saône (Haute-)	2,062	280,856	272,891	132.3
Saône-et-Loire	3,302	619,523	621,337	188.1
Sarthe	2,396	429,737	425,077	177.4
Savoie	2,224	263,297	259,790	116.8
Savoie (Haute-)	1,667	268,471	265,872	159.5
Seine	183.6	3,141,595	3,340,514	18,194.5
Seine-Inférieure	2,380	839,876	837,824	359.5
Seine-et-Marne	2,215	356,747	359,044	162.1

Departments	Area : English sq. miles	Population		Population per sq. mile, 1896
		April, 1891	April, 1896	
Seine-et-Oise	2,164	628,590	669,098	309·2
Sèvres (Deux)	2,317	354,282	346,694	149·6
Somme	2,379	546,495	543,279	228·3
Tarn	2,217	346,739	339,827	153·3
Tarn-et-Garonne	1,436	206,596	200,390	139·5
Var	2,349	288,386	309,191	131·6
Vaucluse	1,370	285,411	286,313	172·5
Vendée	2,588	442,355	441,735	170·6
Vienne	2,691	844,355	338,114	125·6
Vienne (Haute-)	2,130	372,878	375,724	176·4
Vosges	2,266	410,196	421,412	186·0
Yonne	2,868	344,688	332,656	115·9
Total	204,092	88,342,948	38,517,975	188·7

The population actually present at the date of the Census in 1886 was 37,886,566, and in 1891, 88,133,385. Of the total population present in 1891, 18,982,854 (49·65 per cent.) were males, and 19,201,031 (50·35 per cent.) females.

It will be seen that between 1891 and 1896 there has been a decrease of population in 63 departments, and an increase in 24, the total net increase being 175,027.

Notwithstanding a moderate death-rate, the population of France increases more slowly than that of most States of Western Europe, owing to the low rate of births. Between the years 1811 and 1820 the average annual surplus of births over deaths was 5·7 per thousand of population; between 1851 and 1860 it was 2·9; and between 1881 and 1885 it was 1·6. The average number of births per marriage was (1881-85) about 3; in 1891 it was 2·1.

The changes of area and population since 1801 (date of the first census taken) are seen from the following table. The third, fourth, and fifth columns give [in brackets] for the first five censuses the population, its density, and its average annual increase on the present territory of France, and are thus comparable with the data for the censuses posterior to the loss of Alsace and Lorraine.

Dates	Area : sq. miles	Population	Inhabitants per sq. mile	Annual Increase per 10,000 inhabita.
1801	204,765	27,349,008 [26,980,756]	134 [132]	— —
1821	—	30,461,875 [29,871,176]	149 [146]	57 [55]
1841	—	34,230,178 [33,400,864]	167 [164]	62 [58]
1861	209,625	37,886,813 [35,844,902]	178 [176]	37 [36]
1866	—	38,067,064 [36,495,489]	182 [179]	40 [36]
1872	204,092	36,102,921	177	—961 [—17] ¹
1876	—	36,905,788	181	54
1881	—	37,672,048	184	41
1886	—	38,218,908	187	29
1891	—	38,342,948	187·8	6·5
1896	—	38,517,975	188·7	4·5

¹ Decrease.

The foreigners (natives of Europe) residing in France in 1896 numbered 1,027,491, and constituted 2·66 per cent. of the aggregate population. The numbers in 1891 were :—

Belgians	465,860	Russians	14,357
Italians	286,042	Austro-Hungarian	11,909
Germans	83,333	Miscellaneous	86,922
Swiss	83,117		
Spaniards	77,736	Total (1891)	1,186,211
English	39,687	„ (1886)	1,126,531
Luxembourgeois	31,248	„ (1851)	379,289

Of the total in 1891, 420,842 were born in France. The number of French citizens abroad in 1891 was 517,000.

According to the results of the census of 1891, the actual population according to occupations was as follows :—

Occupations	Employers, &c.	Employees, Clerks, Overseers, &c.	Workmen	Dependents in Household	Domestic Servants	Total
Agriculture	3,570,016	75,400	2,890,183	10,216,749	688,540	17,435,888
Industry	3,021,659	207,222	3,319,217	4,814,985	169,477	9,532,560
Transport	62,501	138,707	245,979	730,040	22,106	1,199,333
Commerce	879,969	378,318	480,344	1,983,441	239,424	3,961,496
Public Force	558,186	781	2,908	141,611	12,138	715,624
Administration	202,205	7,620	30,348	426,816	32,526	699,611
Professional	420,133	78,024	20,819	449,500	137,397	1,114,873
Private Fortune	956,729	13,021	106,061	781,115	312,824	2,169,750
Total	7,671,398	899,099	7,104,859	19,544,257	1,692,432	36,829,135
Unclassed . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,304,250
Total population (exclusive of infants, certain schools, &c.)						38,133,385

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year	Marriages	Living Births	Illegitimate Children	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths	Still-born
1892	290,319	855,847	73,785	875,888	- 20,041	41,925
1893	287,294	874,672	76,562	867,526	7,146	42,394
1894	286,662	855,388	76,451	815,620	39,768	42,046
1895	282,918	834,173	73,278	851,986	-17,813	41,572
1896	290,171	865,586	76,278	771,886	93,700	42,054

The movement of the population is very unequal over France, and from year to year the deaths are in excess of the births in from 32 to 60 departments out of 87.

The birth-rate for all France in 1895 was 21·4 per 1,000 inhabitants; in 1896, 22·7 per 1,000. The death-rate in 1895 was 22·4 per 1,000 inhabitants;

in 1896, 20·2 per 1,000. In 1895 the number of deaths exceeded that of births; in 1896, owing to the increase in the number of births, as well as to the decrease in the number of deaths, the births were more numerous than the deaths. In 1872 and 1876 the births numbered 966,000; but during the last twenty years the diminution has been almost constant, the death-rate having also considerably decreased.

The number of divorces is rapidly increasing; it was 5,752 in 1891, 5,772 in 1892, and 6,184 in 1893; 6,419 in 1894, 6,743 in 1895, 7,051 in 1896, the aggregate number of 65,392 divorces having been registered since the new law was voted in 1884.

Emigration.

In the years 1857-91, there were 285,873 French emigrants, of whom 59,304 went to the United States. In 1890 to 1893 the numbers of French emigrants, with their destinations, were as follows:—

—	United States.	Chile and Peru.	Argentine and Uruguay.	Other Countries.	Total.
1890	3,085	2,895	14,001	579	20,560
1891	2,960	666	2,073	528	6,217
1892	2,798	155	2,106	469	5,528
1893					5,300

The total number of emigrants from French ports in 1890 was 72,512; 1891, 57,815; 1892, 39,146; 1893, 34,215.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following, according to the census of 1896, are the towns with a communal population over 30,000:—

Paris	2,536,834	Tourcoing	73,353	Lorient	41,894
Lyon	466,028	Rennes	69,937	Cherbourg	40,783
Marseille	442,239	Dijon	67,736	Dunquerque	39,718
Bordeaux	256,906	Orléans	66,619	Poitiers	38,518
Lille	216,276	Grenoble	64,002	Angoulême	38,068
Toulouse	149,963	Tours	63,267	Boulogne-sur-	
St. Etienne	136,030	Le Mans	60,075	Seine	37,418
Roubaix	124,661	Besançon	57,556	Perpignan	35,088
Nantes	123,902	Calais	56,940	Rochefort	34,329
Le Havre	119,470	Versailles	54,874	Roanne	33,912
Rouen	113,219	St. Denis	54,432	Clichy	33,895
Reims	107,963	Troyes	52,998	Pau	33,012
Nancy	96,306	Clermont-Ferrand		Neuilly	32,730
Toulon	95,276		50,870	Cette	32,729
Nice	93,760	St. Quentin	48,868	Le Creusot	32,034
Amiens	88,731	Béziers	48,012	Mouluçon	31,595
Limoges	77,703	Levallois-Perret	47,315	Donai	31,397
Angers	77,164	Boulogne	46,807	Périgueux	31,313
Nîmes	74,601	Caen	45,380	St. Nazaire	30,813
Brest	74,538	Avignon	45,107	St. Ouen	30,715
Montpellier	73,931	Bourges	43,587		
		Total			7,323,340

In 1891 the total population of the same towns was 6,996,331. For fiscal and electoral purposes the population of each commune is divided

into *agglomerated*, *scattered*, and *separated (comptée à part)*; the first two constitute the municipal population, and the third consists of garrison, college, prison, and hospital population. In 1891 the total agglomerated population was 23,191,218 (60·5 per cent.); scattered, 14,061,625 (36·6 per cent.); separate, 1,091,349 (2·9 per cent.); total, 38,343,192. Different from this is the distinction between urban and rural population, a commune being urban where the agglomerated population is over 2,000, and rural where under 2,000. In 1891 the total urban population was 14,811,292 (37·4 per cent.); the rural, 24,031,900 (62·6 per cent). In 1896, of the 36,170 communes 28,005 had each a population under 1,000; 5,443 had a population from 1,000 to 2,000; 2,134 from 2,000 to 5,000; 337 from 5,000 to 10,000; 134 from 10,000 to 20,000; and 117 over 20,000.

Religion.

There has been no religious census in France since 1872. All religions are equal by law, and any sect which numbers 100,000 adherents is entitled to a grant; but at present only the Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Jews have State allowances. For 1897 and 1898 these grants were estimated as follows:—

	1897	1898
Administration, &c.	Francs 254,000	Francs 257,000
Roman Catholic worship.	41,136,923	41,106,923
Protestant worship.	1,495,100	1,495,100
Jewish worship.	206,530	206,530
Total	43,092,553	43,065,553

There are 17 archbishops and 67 bishops; the number of Catholic ecclesiastical officials paid by the State, November 1, 1894, was 42,347. At the end of 1892, the secular clergy, including teachers, numbered 55,600, and there were 8,358 pupils in ecclesiastical seminaries. The value of the total gifts and legacies made to the Church during the present century up to 1882 is 23,976,733 francs. The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession, or Lutherans, are, in their religious affairs, governed by a General Consistory; while the members of the Reformed Church, or Calvinists, are under a Council of Administration, the seat of which is at Paris. In 1894 there were 638 pastors of the Reformed Church, and 62 Lutheran, while the Jewish rabbis and assistants numbered 57. In the Protestant Theological Faculté there were 96 students in 1894.

Instruction.

Public education in France is entirely under the supervision of the Government. The highest schools, or 'facultés de l'État,' are now often designated by the name of universities. There are 15 'facultés des lettres,' one in each academy (except Chambéry)

at Paris, Aix, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Lille, Grenoble, Lyon, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, and Toulouse. At all of these, except Aix, are also 'facultés des sciences,' besides one at Marseilles (instead of Aix, belonging to the same academy). There are also 2 'facultés' of Protestant theology, 13 'facultés de droit,' and 7 'facultés de médecine et pharmacie,' 19 superior or preparatory schools of pharmacy, and 8 schools of law, science, or letters. In January 1897, there were 8,147 students of law; 7,282 students of medicine; 4,356 students of pharmacy, etc.; total, 26,819. To the support of the 'facultés' the sum of 12,119,178 francs was set down in the budget of 1898. The Roman Catholic theological 'facultés' were suppressed in 1885. Catholic 'facultés' or 'écoles libres' exist on certain conditions as private establishments. The 'Collège de France,' 'Muséum d'histoire naturelle,' 'École pratique des hautes études,' 'École des chartes,' etc., are public establishments for highest education. The 'École libre des Sciences politiques' is a private establishment.

There are many other public establishments for special training. For military and naval education: École Supérieure de Guerre, École Polytechnique, École Spéciale Militaire de St. Cyr, École Supérieure de la Marine, École Navale de Brest, &c.; for civil services and industry: École des Mines, École des Ponts et Chaussées, École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, École Supérieure des Hautes Études commerciales, Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers.

For secondary instruction there were in France on November 5, 1896, 113 (with Algeria, Martinique and Réunion) State *lycées* with 52,988 pupils, 232 communal colleges with 32,740 pupils, and 62 *lycées* and colleges for girls with 10,843 pupils; total, 409 secondary schools with 96,130 pupils. Of the *lycées* (boys' and girls') the receipts in 1896, from the State, from departments and towns, and from fees, amounted to 37,274,008 francs. To the communal colleges the State contributed 2,449,355 francs in 1895. There are also small seminaries belonging to the clergy.

There are, besides, numerous technical, industrial, and other special schools for the highest or secondary education, either public or private, under the supervision of several Ministers (education, war, marine, colonies, public works, commerce and industry).

Elementary schools existed before the Revolution in the towns and in many of the rural parishes of France, but little was done for the advancement of education till near the first quarter of this century. In 1833 a law was passed requiring every commune to maintain at least one primary school, every town one higher primary school, and every department one primary normal school. A law of 1850 obliged every commune with a population of 800 (extended in 1867 to communes with a population of 500) to have a school for girls. Since 1878 elementary education has advanced rapidly; many schools have been built, the number of teachers and pupils has increased (until 1889), and the standard of education has been raised. In 1881 primary instruction was made free, and in 1882, obligatory for children from 6 to 13 years of age. In 1886 the system of education was reorganised, and it was ordained that all public schools should be under the charge of laymen. In 1892 there were only 50 communes which had no primary school, public or private. In 1891 the total number of children of school age (6-13) was

found to be 4,664,000. In 1891-92, 4,522,000 children of school age were enrolled in primary and infant schools in France, besides 74,800 in Algeria; 64,400 were enrolled in secondary establishments, and about 5,000 taught at home. Thus the number of untaught children in France seems to be about 72,000.

In 1892 7.5 per cent., and in 1896 5.3 per cent., of the young men examined on the conscription list could neither read nor write.

The following table shows the number of elementary schools and pupils in France and Algeria for the school year 1895-96:—

	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total	Pupils
Elementary:—				
Infant schools	2,589	3,057	5,646	720,120
Primary schools	67,556	15,909	83,465	5,583,511
Total	70,145	18,966	89,111	6,253,631

The total number of primary pupils includes about 56,533 receiving higher primary instruction.

There was (in 1896) (without Algeria) one elementary school for every 439 inhabitants, and 1 pupil in every six of the population. The number of primary public schools directed by clericals (France with Algeria) was in 1896: 5 for boys, 5,146 for girls, and 498 mixed. In private education the number of lay schools was 611 for boys, 1,863 for girls, 467 mixed; and of clerical schools 2,779 for boys, 9,883 for girls, 307 mixed; total number of pupils in private clerical schools, 1,203,628. The total number of teachers in lay elementary (infants' and primary) schools (public and private) was 100,904; in clerical schools, 92,065. There were in 1892 87 normal schools for males, and 85 for females.

The public funds, communal, departmental, and State, devoted to primary instruction in France amounted in 1855 to over twenty-five and a half million francs for obligatory expenses, in 1887 to nearly ninety-four million, including voluntary expenses, and in 1892 (including Algeria), to a hundred and eighty-six and a third million francs for all expenses obligatory and voluntary. The expenditure of the State on public instruction in 1895 amounted to 190,554,000 francs; in 1898 (estimates), 198,114,719 francs.

Justice and Crime.

The Courts of First Instance in France are those of the Justices of Peace who try civil cases and act also as judges of Police Courts, where all petty offences are disposed of. In criminal cases the Police Correctional Courts pronounce upon all graver cases of misdemeanour (*délits*), including cases involving imprisonment up to 5 years. They have no jury, and consist of 3 judges belonging to the civil tribunals. In all general cases, the preliminary inquiry is made in secrecy by an examining magistrate (*juge d'instruction*), who, acting under the public ministry (*Procureur*), may dismiss the case or send it for trial. The Court of Assizes is assisted by 12 jurors, who decide by simple majority on the fact with respect to crimes involving a severe penalty. The highest courts are the 26 Courts of Appeal, composed each of one President and 4 Councillors for all criminal cases which have

been tried without a jury, and by one Court of Cassation which sits at Paris, and is composed of a First President, 3 Presidents of Sections, and 45 Councillors, for all criminal cases tried by jury.

For civil cases there is, under the Justice of Peace, in each *arrondissement*, a civil tribunal of first instance, then the Appeal Courts and Courts of Cassation. For commercial cases there are Tribunals of Commerce and Councils of experts (*prud'hommes*).

All Judges are nominated by the President of the Republic. They can be removed only by a decision of the Court of Cassation constituted as the *Conseil Supérieur* of the magistracy.

The agencies for the prosecution of misdemeanours and crimes in 1892 appeared as follows:—Gendarmes, 20,762; commissaires de police, 1,048; agents de police, 14,598; gardes champêtres, 31,523; private sworn 'gardes,' 41,469; forest gardes, 7,860; fishery police, 4,671; customs officials, 21,243.

The following table shows the number of persons convicted before the various courts in five years:—

Year	Assize Courts	Correctional Tribunals	Police Courts
1889	2,989	210,119	420,249
1890	2,918	211,731	447,273
1891	2,933	216,908	447,203
1892	2,945	230,060	436,601
1894	2,795	225,466	448,474

The French penal institutions consist, first, of Houses of Arrest (3,094 *chambres de sûreté* and 85 *dépôts de sûreté*). Next come 380 Departmental Prisons, also styled *maisons d'arrêt, de justice* and *de correction*, where both persons awaiting trial and those condemned to less than one year's imprisonment are kept, as also a number of boys and girls transferred from, or going to be transferred to, reformatories. The reformatories are 11 for boys and 3 for girls, belonging to the State, and 12 for boys and 7 for girls rented to private persons and institutions. The Central Prisons (*maisons de force et de correction*), where all prisoners condemned to more than one year's imprisonment are kept, provided with large industrial establishments for the work of prisoners, are 14 for men and 3 for women. To the same category belong 2 agricultural penitentiaries for men in Corsica.

All persons condemned to hard labour and many condemned to 'reclusion' are sent to New Caledonia or Guiana (military and *récidivistes*); the *dépôt de force* of St. Martin-de-Ré is a *dépôt* for transferred hard-labour convicts. The prison population in France and Algeria on December 31, 1894, consisted of 9,839 men and 1,294 women condemned to lengthened imprisonment, 19,389 men and 3,452 women condemned to short imprisonment; (in 1893), 5,369 boys and 1,101 girls in reformatories, 47 prisoners in houses of arrest, and 220 in the *dépôt* for hard labour prisoners; total 42,742 prisoners. There are about 13,000 in New Caledonia and Guiana.

Pauperism.

There is no Government system of poor relief in France. The poor are assisted partly through public 'bureaux de bienfaisance' and partly by private and ecclesiastical charity. They are partly under the care of the communes and partly of the departments, both of which contribute, and ultimately under the supervision of Government. The funds of the 'bureaux de bienfaisance' are partly derived from endowments, partly from communal contributions, and partly from public and private charity. In 1892 there

were 15,227 of such bureaux, with a total revenue of 41,359,824 francs, the expenditure amounting to 38,243,990 francs. The number of poor relieved was 1,723,964. Public assistance is also rendered to poor or destitute children. At the end of 1892 there were 2,416 sick children in hospital, 77,559 domiciled in the country, and 45,222 who were being assisted at their homes, the total expenditure for the year amounting to 21,591,444 francs. There are 1,764 public establishments for the sick and for aged persons and imbeciles, receiving annually over 657,000 sick and infirm persons.

Finance.

I. STATE FINANCE.

The ordinary revenue of France is derived chiefly from direct and indirect taxation and from State factories and monopolies. About 16 per cent. of the revenue is from direct taxes, of which the more important, according to the budget of 1898, are the real property tax (*contribution foncière*) levied on lands and on buildings; trade licences, and a variety of taxes, including taxes on property in mortmain, royalties from mines, taxes on carriages and horses, verification of weights and measures, the military tax, and the tax on velocipedes. About 59 per cent. of the revenue is from indirect taxes, of which the most important are those on registration (of changes in the ownership of property, obligations, &c.), stamps, customs; the State monopolies and domains yield about 20 per cent. of the revenue. For departmental and communal purposes 'additional centimes' are levied in association with both branches of the land tax and with the personal and property tax, doors and windows tax, trade licences, and taxes on carriages, horses, velocipedes. The total amount of the 'additional centimes' for 1898 was 384,687,686 francs, 181,588,800 francs being for departmental and the remainder for communal purposes.

The following table shows the budget estimates of the revenue for 1898 and the estimates adopted for 1897:—

Sources of revenue.	1898	1897
Direct taxes (contributions directes):—	Francs	Francs
Real property { Houses	82,005,308	80,971,563
{ Land	118,632,730	118,635,214
Personal and Property tax	93,273,138	91,689,744
Doors and windows	59,717,140	58,819,312
Trade licences	127,442,990	125,588,892
Tax 'd'avertissement'	1,060,830	1,057,100
Total, direct taxes	482,132,136	476,761,825
Taxes assimilated to direct taxes:—		
Property in mortmain	7,006,650	6,956,640
Mines	2,275,070	2,275,070
Verification of weights and measures	5,154,500	5,049,000
Carriages, horses, mules	12,800,000	12,636,250
Velocipedes	3,326,000	2,568,705
Military tax	5,947,535	5,211,885
Other taxes	3,322,822	3,234,000
Total, assimilated to direct taxes	39,832,577	37,931,550

Sources of revenue.	1898	1897
Indirect taxes :—	Francs	Francs
Registration	506,221,100	529,182,700
Stamps	170,295,200	176,403,070
Stock Exchange operations	5,053,000	8,684,500
Income from transferable securities	67,661,000	65,751,800
Import duties	382,884,000	366,317,000
Statistical dues	6,779,000	6,610,000
Navigation dues	7,667,000	7,258,000
Customs duty on salt	24,968,000	23,260,000
Various dues and fines	5,925,100	6,195,880
Taxes on wines, cider, &c.	170,484,000	173,715,000
On beer	23,723,500	23,546,000
On spirits	268,733,000	262,145,000
Railway taxes	54,083,500	51,890,000
Licences for beverages, &c.	13,693,000	13,704,000
Various excise duties, &c.	74,435,500	73,737,000
Sugar	192,463,500	194,310,000
Total, indirect taxes	1,975,069,400	1,982,709,950
Government monopolies and factories :—		
Tobacco	392,885,900	381,075,000
Matches, gunpowder	43,040,600	39,521,000
Posts, telegraphs, telephones	230,196,200	224,992,950
Various	13,744,850	12,910,574
Total monopolies, &c.	679,867,550	658,499,524
State domains and forests	56,090,886	50,620,750
Total, ordinary revenue	3,232,992,549	3,206,523,599
Various Revenues	55,495,069	57,320,535
Exceptional	6,800,000	265,000
Receipts <i>d'ordre</i>	66,591,328	67,793,817
Total general revenue, France	3,361,878,936	3,331,902,951
Total general revenue, Algeria	52,037,152	53,802,194
Grand total	3,413,916,088	3,385,705,145

The following table shows the budget estimates of the expenditure for 1898, and those for 1897 :—

Branches of expenditure.	1898	1897
	Francs	Francs
Public debt	1,247,832,789	1,250,331,061
President, Chamber, and Senate	13,313,737	13,183,720
Ministries :		
Finance	19,397,710	19,416,710
Justice	35,039,533	34,962,533
Foreign Affairs	15,239,800	14,989,800
Interior	74,171,495	74,881,262
War, Ordinary	603,684,297	598,253,897

Branches of expenditure.	1898.	1897.
Ministries (continued) :	Frans.	Frans.
Marine	284,795,500	258,167,278
Instruction and Fine Arts	218,602,604	211,675,532
Worship	43,065,553	43,092,558
Commerce, Industry, Posts, Telegraphs	205,284,888 ¹	196,105,591 ¹
Colonies	88,030,868	83,874,840
Agriculture	28,767,268	28,822,173
Public Works	195,157,494	214,532,250
Régie, collection of taxes, &c.	208,657,881	206,702,899
Repayments, &c.	40,724,162	41,069,162
Total, France	3,342,632,679	3,314,358,756
Total, Algeria	71,147,857	71,008,728
Grand total	3,413,780,536	3,385,367,484

¹ Including 170,252,211 francs, the estimated cost of working the posts and telegraphs in 1898; and 167,315,004 francs, the estimated cost in 1897.

The following figures, published by the Direction Générale de la Comptabilité Publique in April, 1897, do not include the 'budget sur ressources spéciales,' and represent the actual verified revenue (inclusive of loans) and expenditure for 12 years :—

Years	Revenue			Total Expenditure
	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	
	Frans	Frans	Frans	Frans
1884	3,032,014,444	416,781,288	3,448,795,732	3,538,714,027
1885	3,056,635,831	263,626,782	3,320,262,613	3,466,923,058
1886	2,940,291,981	229,133,507	3,169,425,488	3,293,561,815
1887	2,968,477,833	275,405,732	3,243,883,565	3,260,964,639
1888	3,107,534,722	160,256,078	3,267,790,800	3,220,594,184
1889	3,108,072,541	163,253,131	3,271,325,672	3,247,131,879
1890	3,229,372,258	146,389,175	3,375,761,428	3,287,908,978
1891	3,364,014,678	—	3,364,014,678	3,258,171,024
1892	3,370,415,415	—	3,370,415,415	3,380,355,174
1893	3,366,409,499	—	3,366,409,499	3,450,920,595
1894	3,458,320,575	—	3,458,320,575	3,479,975,191
1895	3,416,117,018	—	3,416,117,018	3,434,020,477
Total	38,417,676,790	1,654,845,693	40,070,522,483	40,319,241,036
Borrowed from preceding budgets			63,294,667	—
Net totals			40,009,227,816	40,319,241,036

The accounts of revenue and expenditure are examined by an administrative tribunal (*Cour des Comptes*).

Since 1869 the budget has more than doubled. To the budget of 1898 is annexed a statement showing of the deficits the

ordinary budgets from the period anterior to 1814 down to the end of 1896, as follows:—

Period	Government	Deficit
		Francs
Before 1814	Napoleon I. and previously	99,678,480
1815 to 1829	Louis XVIII. and Charles X.	269,801,915
1830 „ 1847	Louis Philippe	519,067,077
1848 „ 1851	The Second Republic	29,399,140
1852 „ 1869	Napoleon III.	93,921,998
	Total	1,011,868,611
1870 „ 1897	The Third Republic, surplus	41,284,618
	Total deficits	970,583,993

These figures, however, do not represent the actual deficits arising from the difference between the ordinary revenue and the total expenditure, nor even those arising from the differences between the total revenue and total expenditure. Moreover, almost uninterruptedly, so as to make it the rule and not the exception, the budgets voted by the representatives of the nation have shown a small surplus, while the 'compte définitif,' published a number of years afterwards, has exhibited a large deficit.

The following table shows the progress during the century of the French national debt and its yearly charge:—

Date	Period	Nominal Capital	Interest
		Millions of Francs	Millions of Francs
Sept. 23, 1800	First Republic	714	36
Jan. 1, 1815	Napoleon I.	1,272	64
Aug. 1, 1830	Louis XVIII. and Charles X.	4,426	199
Feb. 24, 1848	Louis Philippe	5,913	244
Jan. 1, 1852	Second Republic	5,516	239
Jan. 1, 1871	Napoleon III.	12,454	386
Jan. 1, 1889	Third Republic	21,251	739

On January 1, 1896, the debt of France stood as follows:—

	Francs
Consolidated debt	22,005,373,951
Morgan loan	227,450,582
Redeemable debt	3,936,491,000
Annuity, &c., debt	3,371,429,015
Floating debt	1,143,607,551
Guarantee debt	310,004,695
Total	31,094,356,744

The following table shows the interest and annuities to be paid under the various heads of the public debt, according to the budget estimates of 1898:—

	Francs
Consolidated debt	693,680,314
Redeemable debt: interest and amortisation	321,896,231
Floating debt	232,256,244
Total	1,247,832,789

The total debt would thus amount to about 32l. 6s., and the interest and annuities to about 1l. 6s. per head of the population.

II. LOCAL FINANCE.

For 1895 the revenue of the departments of France amounted to 273,527,833 francs, and the expenditure to 272,328,307 francs. The departmental debt stood at 418,992,744 francs. For 1896 the estimated ordinary revenue of the communes amounted to 740,146,826 francs, and expenditure to 705,590,088 francs, while the debt on March 31, 1895, amounted to 3,515,153,501 francs. For the year 1897 the estimated ordinary revenue of the City of Paris amounted to 302,271,967 francs, and the extraordinary receipts to 42,119,660 francs; total receipts, 344,391,627. The expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, was estimated at the same amount. The debt of Paris in 1896 amounted to 1,769,000,000 francs.

The total national and local revenues derived from taxation in France were stated in the budget of 1892 to be as follows:—

—	Total.	Per Head of Pop.
	Millions of Francs.	Francs.
Fiscal Revenues of the State . . .	2,780	72·50
„ „ Departments	164	4·30
„ „ Communes .	531	13·85
Total . . .	3,475	90·65

The capitalised value of private property has been the subject of many calculations, which, however, differ too greatly to be considered as reliable. The best estimates, by M. de Foville, put down the aggregate private fortunes at: land, 3,000,000,000l.; buildings, 2,000,000,000l.; specie, 200,000,000l.; convertible securities, 2,800,000,000l.; agricultural implements and live stock, 400,000,000l.; other personal property, 680,000,000l.; total private wealth, 8,080,000,000. M. Leroy Beaulieu estimates that the total yearly income of the nation reaches about 1,000,000,000l., of which three-fifths is the product of personal labour.

Defence.

I. LAND DEFENCES.

France has a coast line of 1,760 miles, 1,304 on the Atlantic and 456 on the Mediterranean. Its land frontier extends over 1,575 miles, of which 1,156 miles are along the Belgian, German, Swiss, and Italian frontiers, and 419 along the Spanish frontier.

The whole of France (exclusive of Algeria) is divided into 18 military regions, each under a general of division, and subdivided into districts, of the same area as the departments, under a general of brigade; Paris and Lyon have each a separate military government. The fortified places are specially administered by a 'service des fortifications.' Paris, which is considered as the centre of defence, is surrounded by a wall which has 97 bastions, 17 old forts, and 38 new advance forts or batteries, the whole forming two entrenched camps at St. Denis and Versailles.

The following are the strong places on the various frontiers :— On the German frontier : first class fortresses, Belfort, Verdun, Briçon ; second class, Langres ; third class, Toul, Auxonne ; and 9 fourth-class places. Belgian frontier : first class, Lille, Dunkirk, Arras, Douai ; second class, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Givet, St. Omer, Mézières, Sedan, Longuy, Soissons ; third class, Gravelines, Condé, Landrécies, Rocroi, Montmédy, Péronne ; and 6 fourth-class places. Italian frontier : first class, Lyon, Grenoble, Besançon ; and 11 detached forts. Mediterranean coast, first class, Toulon (naval harbour) ; second class, Antibes ; and 21 fourth-class forts. Spanish frontier : first class, Perpignan, Bayonne ; third class, St. Jean Pied-de-Port ; and 10 fourth-class forts. Atlantic coast : first class, Rochefort, Lorient, Brest ; second class, Oléron, La Rochelle, Belle Isle ; third class, Ile de Ré, Fort Louis ; and 17 fourth-class forts. The Channel coast : first class, Cherbourg ; second class, St. Malo, le Havre ; and 16 fourth-class forts.

II. ARMY.

The military forces of France are organised on the basis of laws voted by the National Assembly in 1872, supplemented by further organisation laws, passed in 1873, 1875, 1882, 1887, 1889, 1890, and 1892. These laws enact universal liability to arms. Substitution and enlistment for money are forbidden, and it is ordered that every Frenchman not declared unfit for military service may be called up, from the age of twenty to that of forty-five years, to enter the active army or the reserves. By the law of 1882, supplemented by those of 1889 and 1892, the yearly contingent must serve 3 years in the Active Army, 10 in the Reserve of the Active Army, 6 in the Territorial Army, and 6 in the Territorial Reserve. The Active Army is composed of all the young men, not otherwise exempted, who have reached the age of twenty, and the Reserves of those who have passed through the Active Army. Neither the Active Army nor its Reserves are in any way localised, but drawn from and distributed over the whole of France. On the other hand, the Territorial Army and its Reserves are confined to fixed regions, determined from time to time by administrative enactments.

Students and pupils of certain higher schools, and seminarists, are required to serve only one year, on condition of completing their studies and obtaining a certain rank before the age of twenty-six years. All soldiers in the Active Army who have learnt their duties, and who can read and write, may be sent on furlough, at the end of a year, for an indefinite time.

The present organisation of the active French army is as follows :—

INFANTRY.

- 145 divisional regiments of the line, each of 3 battalions of 4 companies, each regiment of 62 officers and 1,591 men.
- 18 regional regiments of the line, each of 4 battalions, each regiment of 51 officers and 1,560 men, located in the various fortresses of France.
- 30 battalions of chasseurs-à-pied, each of 4 or 6 companies, each company having 19 officers and 552 men.
- 4 regiments of zouaves, each of 4 battalions of 4 companies, with 2 dépôt companies, one of which is in France, each regiment of 73 officers and 2,551 men.
- 4 regiments of tirailleurs algériens, each of 4 battalions of 4 companies, with 1 dépôt company, each regiment of 103 officers and 2,632 men.
- 2 régiments étrangers, of 5 battalions of 4 companies, with 2 dépôt companies.
- 5 battalions of African Light Infantry.

CAVALRY.

- 13 regiments of cuirassiers, 31 of dragoons, 21 of chasseurs, 14 of hussars, 6 of Chasseurs d'Afrique, each regiment having 5 squadrons, with 37 officers, 792 men, and 722 horses.
- 3 regiments of Spahis, one having 8, and two 5 squadrons; 1 regiment of Tunisian Spahis.
- 8 companies of 'cavaliers de remonte,' 299 men each.

ARTILLERY.

- 40 regiments of field artillery, comprising 428 mounted batteries, 52 horse batteries, 16 mountain batteries, and 4 mounted and 8 mountain batteries in Algeria and Tunis.
- 16 battalions of foot artillery, each of 6 batteries.
- 4 batteries of foot artillery for service in Africa.

ENGINEERS.

- 6 regiments of sappers and miners, of which 5 contain each 3 battalions and 1 company of sapper-conductors, and the other 4 battalions and 1 company of sapper-conductors.
- 1 regiment of railway sappers.

TRAIN.

- 20 squadrons of train, 12 of 4, 8 of 3 companies, 12 companies being in Algeria.

According to the budget for 1898, the peace strength of the army in France (including vacancies, furloughs, &c.) is composed of 546,044 men (of whom 26,402 are officers); in Algeria, 55,911 men (2,197 officers); in Tunis, 13,458 men (552 officers); total, 615,413 men (29,151 officers). The total number of horses is put at 142,038. The various subdivisions of the army and their relative strength are seen from the following table, the number of men including that of the officers, the number of officers being given separately in brackets:—

	France		Algeria		Tunisia		Total	
	Men (Officers)	Horses	Men (Officers)	Horses	Men (Officers)	Horses	Men (Officers)	Horses
General Staff . . .	4,125 (3,418)	3,538	378 (287)	271	91 (68)	73	4,594 (3,773)	3,882
Military Schools . .	3,222 (373)	2,369	—	—	—	—	3,222 (373)	2,369
Unclassed amidst the troops . . .	1,959 (1,709)	171	757 (539)	312	108 (105)	74	2,824 (2,353)	557
Army Corps :								
Infantry . . .	832,390 (12,005)	6,819	36,865 (872)	374	8,842 (256)	237	378,097 (13,133)	7,430
Administrative . .	11,846 (—)	—	3,537 (—)	—	519 (—)	—	15,902 (—)	—
Cavalry . . .	66,611 (3,489)	59,085	7,643 (366)	7,751	1,853 (86)	1,697	76,107 (3,941)	68,533
Artillery . . .	30,482 (3,880)	35,457	2,584 (50)	1,418	854 (17)	473	33,920 (3,947)	37,348
Engineers . . .	12,155 (460)	981	867 (13)	300	340 (4)	140	13,362 (477)	1,421
Train . . .	8,668 (361)	5,424	2,158 (39)	1,901	696 (12)	658	11,522 (412)	7,983
Total Army Corps	512,152 (20,195)	107,766	53,654 (1,340)	11,744	13,104 (375)	3,205	578,910 (21,910)	122,715
Total Active Army	521,458 (25,695)	113,844	54,789 (2,166)	12,327	13,303 (584)	3,352	589,550 (28,409)	129,523
Gendarmerie . . .	21,536 (624)	10,807	1,122 (31)	872	155 (4)	96	22,813 (659)	11,909
Garde Républicaine	3,050 (83)	740	—	—	—	—	3,050 83	740
Grand Total . . .	546,044 (36,402)	125,391	55,911 (2,197)	13,199	13,458 (552)	3,448	615,413 (29,151)	142,038

Deducting vacancies, sick and absent, the total effective for 1898 is 541,026 for the Active Army, and 25,790 for the Gendarmerie and Garde Républicaine.

The number of men liable to military service is estimated as follows:— active army and its reserve, 2,350,000; territorial army, 900,000; territorial reserve, 1,100,000; total, 4,350,000 men, of whom about 2,500,000 would be available.

NAVY.

The French navy is under the supreme direction of the Minister of Marine, who is assisted by a Chief of the Staff. The Staff is divided into three sections—the first charged with intelligence concerning foreign navies, and the special coast defences of foreign powers; the second chiefly with French coast defences, and colonial affairs (under the Admiralty); and the third with the French navy afloat, training, mobilization, and operations of the fleet. The Cabinet includes a special staff, and an administrative bureau. The central administration also embraces the department of control, and directorate of *personnel*, *matériel*, and artillery, the inspectorate of works, the finance department, the services of submarine defences, hydrography, and other special sections. In addition to these are the Superior Council of the navy, and the committee of inspectors-general, with a series of particular inspectorates, the

council of works, and a number of special and permanent technical and professional committees. For purposes of administration the French coasts are divided into five maritime arrondissements, having their headquarters at the naval ports of Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, and Toulon, at each of which the Government has important shipbuilding establishments. At the head of each arrondissement is a vice-admiral, with the title of Maritime Prefect, who is responsible for the port administration and the coast defences, mobile and fixed. The chief torpedo-stations are Cherbourg, Dunkirk, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, Toulon, and Corsica, as well as Algiers and Bona, which are not attached to the arrondissements. The naval forces afloat are the Mediterranean squadron, the northern squadron in the Channel, and the divisions of the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Far East, Cochin China, and the Indian Ocean; and there are ships on local stations.

Since 1872, when the votes were 121,484,000 francs, there has been, with fluctuations, a progressive increase in the naval expenditure of France. In round millions of francs the following have been the naval votes since 1880:—1880, 186; 1881, 193; 1882, 202; 1883, 232; 1884, 254; 1885, 266; 1886, 233; 1887, 211; 1888, 194; 1889, 199; 1890, 201; 1891, 222; 1892, 219; 1893, 255; 1894, 267; 1895, 278; 1896, 268; 1897, 265; 1898, 285. The following was the establishment for 1897:—1,852 officers (including 15 vice-admirals, 30 rear-admirals, 125 captains, 215 commanders, 377 first-class and 377 second-class lieutenants, 420 sub-lieutenants, and 170 midshipmen). The warrant officers, petty officers, and seamen number 39,846, and there will be an addition of about 1,000 in 1898.

It is intended to increase the fleet by a programme covering a period of years, though not fixed, by legislative enactment. The total sum proposed to be outlaid during eight years, beginning in 1898, is 721,815,572 francs, and the expenditure will be progressive up to the year 1901. In all, the programme at present in hand and thus contemplated includes 85 vessels of various classes, of which eight are battleships, ten armoured cruisers, ten cruisers of other classes, ten destroyers, and forty-two various torpedo boats. But the programme is under discussion, and will almost certainly be modified. The new battleship proposed to be built at Brest will probably displace about 12,000 tons, and be of the *Charlemagne* type, which is described below. There will be four new armoured cruisers, the *Montcalm* and three sisters of a new type displacing 9,517 tons, and three smaller vessels of 7,700 tons. In all these cruisers there is to be a provision for three screws, but the speed of 21 knots will be inferior to that of the *Jeanne d'Arc*, which is intended for a speed of 23 knots. Space is wanting to describe the other details of the programme. Vessels merely proposed are not included in the lists.

The French navy stands next in importance to that of Great Britain. It therefore becomes of much importance to compare the two. With the British navy will be found a tabular statement of its strength. The following statement of the strength of the French navy, including ships building, but excluding transports and non-service vessels, is analogous.

	Launched Dec. 1897	Building		Launched Dec. 1896	Building
<i>Battleships</i> , 1st Class . . .	18	1	<i>Cruisers</i> , 3rd Class . . .	2	5
" 2nd Class . . .	10	1	<i>Look-out Ships</i> . . .	12	2
" 3rd Class . . .	9	—	<i>Torpedo Gunboats</i> . . .	13	6
<i>Coast Defence Ships</i> . . .	16	—	<i>Torpedo Craft</i> , 1st Class . . .	119	13
<i>Cruisers</i> , 1st Class . . .	11	9	" 2nd Class . . .	78	—
" 2nd Class . . .	14	1	" 3rd Class . . .	46	—

The French navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. By the channel of the 'Inscription Maritime,' which was introduced by Colbert, and on the lists of which are the names of all male individuals of the 'maritime population'—that is, men and youths devoted to a seafaring life, from the 18th to the 50th year of age—France is provided with a reserve of 114,000 men, of whom about 25,500 are serving with the fleet. The time of service in the navy for the 'Inscrits' is the same as that in the army, with similar conditions as to reserve duties, furloughs, and leave of absence for lengthened periods. It is enacted by the law of 1872 that a certain number of young men liable to service in the Active Army may select instead the naval service, if recognised fit for the duties, even if not enrolled in the 'Inscription Maritime.'

The tables which follow of the French armour-clad fleet and first-class cruisers are arranged chronologically, like the similar tables for the British navy. The ships named in italics in the first list are coast-defence vessels. The numbers following the names of the others indicate the classes to which they have been assigned in the foregoing statement of strength. Abbreviations: *b.*, broadside; *c. b.*, central battery; *t.* turret; *bar.*, barbette; *Q. F.*, quick-firing.

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement Tons	Extreme Armouring Inches.	Armament	Torpedo Ejections	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Suffren</i> (3)	1870	7,800	8	4 10·8in.; 4 9·5in.; 6 5·5in.; 19 small Q. F., &c.	4	4,200	14·0
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Friedland</i> (2)	1873	8,852	9	8 10·8in.; 8 5·5in.; 29 small Q. F., &c.	4	4,500	13·0
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Richelieu</i> (3)	1873	8,984	8½	6 10·8in.; 5 9·5in.; 8 5·5in. 25 small Q. F., &c.	4	4,000	13·0
<i>t.</i>	<i>Tonnerre</i>	1875	5,766	13	2 10·8in.; 10 small Q. F., &c.	2	3,600	12·9
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Colbert</i> (3)	1875	8,783	8½	8 10·8in.; 2 9·5in.; 6 5·5in.; 26 small Q. F., &c.	4	5,000	14·4
<i>b.</i>	<i>Victoriense</i> (3)	1875	4,595	8½	6 9·5in.; 1 7·6in.; 4 5·5in.; 9 small Q. F., &c.	...	2,400	13·0
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Trident</i> (3)	1876	8,717	8½	8 10·8in.; 2 9·5in.; 6 5·5in.; 25 small Q. F., &c.	6	5,000	14·1
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Redoutable</i> (2)	1876	9,288	14	8 10·8in.; 6 5·5in.; 35 small Q. F., &c.	4	6,200	14·8
<i>t.</i>	<i>Tempête</i>	1876	4,793	13	2 10·8in.; 6 small Q. F., &c.	2	2,000	12·0
<i>b.</i>	<i>Triomphante</i>	1877	4,685	...	6 9·5in.; 1 7·6in.; 6 5·5in.; 8 small Q. F., &c.	4	2,400	13·0
<i>t.</i>	<i>Fulminant</i>	1877	5,871	13	2 10·8in.; 12 small Q. F., &c.	2	4,000	13·0
<i>t.</i>	<i>Vengeur</i>	1878	4,635	13	2 13·4in.; 8 small Q. F., &c.	2	2,000	10·0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Amiral Duperré</i> (1)	1879	11,032	22	4 18·4in.; 1 5·5in. Q. F.; 14 4in.; 42 small Q. F., &c.	4	7,000	15·0
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Dévastation</i> (1)	1879	10,535	15	4 12·6in.; 4 10·8in.; 6 5·5in.; 27 small Q. F., &c.	5	8,300	15·0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Turenne</i> (3)	1879	6,249	10	4 9·5in.; 2 7·6in.; 6 5·5in.; 16 small Q. F., &c.	2	4,400	14·0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Bayard</i> (3)	1880	5,915	10	4 9·5in.; 2 7·6in.; 6 5·5in.; 20 small Q. F., &c.	...	4,400	14·1
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Tonnant</i>	1880	5,010	18	2 13·4in.; 8 small Q. F., &c.	...	2,000	11·0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Terrible</i> (2)	1881	7,455	20	2 16·5in.; 4 4in. Q. F.; 23 small Q. F., &c.	6	6,500	14·5
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Courbet</i> (1)	1882	10,637	15	4 13·4in.; 4 10·8in.; 10 5·5in.; 40 small Q. F., &c.	5	8,000	15·0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Vauban</i> (3)	1882	6,112	10	4 9·5in.; 1 7·6in.; 6 5·5in.; 19 small Q. F., &c.	2	4,560	14

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement Tons	Extreme Armouring Inches	Armament	Torpedo Ejections	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed
bar.	Duguesclin (3)	1883	6,112	10	4 9.5in.; 1 7.6in.; 6 5.5in.; 16 small Q.F., &c.	2	3,300	14.0
bar.	Austral Baudin (1)	1883	11,723	22	2 14.5in.; 8 6.5in. Q.F.; 10 5.5in. Q.F. 33 small Q.F., &c.	6	3,300	15.0
bar.	Indomptable (2)	1883	7,513	20	2 10.5in.; 3 4in. Q.F.; 22 small Q.F., &c.	4	6,500	14.5
bar.	<i>Furieux</i>	1883	5,925	20	2 13.4in.; 14 small Q.F., &c.	2	4,600	14.0
bar.	Calman (2)	1885	7,520	20	2 16.5in.; 4 4in. Q.F.; 22 small Q.F., &c.	4	6,500	15.0
bar.	Requin (2)	1885	7,698	20	2 16.5in.; 4 4in. Q.F.; 14 small Q.F., &c.	4	6,500	15.0
bar.	Formidable (1)	1886	11,972	22	2 14.5in.; 8 6.5in. Q.F.; 10 5.5in. Q.F.; 32 small Q.F., &c.	6	9,600	15.0
t.	Hoche (1)	1886	10,823	18	2 13.4in.; 2 10.8in.; 12 5.5in. Q.F.; 29 small Q.F., &c.	5	11,000	17.0
t.	Neptune (1)	1887	10,810	18	4 13.4in.; 16 5.5in. Q.F.; 26 small Q.F., &c.	5	11,000	16.5
t.	Marceau (1)	1887	10,679	18	4 13.4in.; 17 5.5in. Q.F.; 25 small Q.F., &c.	4	11,000	16.5
t.	Magenta (1)	1890	10,680	18	4 13.4in.; 16 5.5in. Q.F.; 24 small Q.F., &c.	8	11,000	16.0
t.	Brennus (1)	1891	11,215	17½	3 13.4in.; 10 6.5in. Q.F.; 31 small Q.F., &c.	4	13,500	17.5
t.	Bouvines (2)	1892	6,505	18	2 12in.; 8 4in. Q.F.; 14 small Q.F., &c.	2	8,000	17.0
t.	Valmy (2)	1892	6,487	18	2 13.4in.; 4 4in. Q.F.; 14 small Q.F., &c.	2	8,000	17.0
t.	Jemmapes (2)	1892	6,485	18	2 13.4in.; 4 4in. Q.F.; 14 small Q.F., &c.	2	8,000	16.5
t.	Charles Martel (1)	1893	11,693	18	2 12in.; 2 10.8in.; 8 5.5in. Q.F.; 26 small Q.F., &c.	6	13,500	18.0
t.	Jauréguiberry (1)	1893	11,637	18	2 12in.; 2 10.8in.; 8 5.5in. Q.F.; 28 small Q.F., &c.	6	13,270	18.0
t.	Tréhouart (2)	1893	6,524	18	2 12in.; 8 4in. Q.F.; 16 small Q.F., &c.	2	8,000	17.0
t.	Carnot (1)	1894	11,818	18	2 12in.; 2 10.8in.; 8 5.5in. Q.F.; 30 small Q.F., &c.	4	13,270	18.0
t.	Masséna (1)	1895	11,736	18	2 12in.; 2 10.8in.; 8 5.5in. Q.F.; 8 4in. Q.F.; 24 small Q.F., &c.	6	11,000	18.0
t.	Charlemagne (1)	1895	11,097	15½	4 12in.; 10 5.5in. Q.F.; 8 4in. Q.F.; 34 small Q.F., &c.	4	14,000	18.0
t.	Bouvet (1)	1896	12,012	18	2 12in.; 2 10.8in.; 8 5.5in. Q.F.; 8 4in. Q.F.; 32 small Q.F. &c.	4	11,600	18.0
t.	Saint Louis (1)	1896	11,097	15½	4 12in.; 10 5.5in. Q.F.; 8 4in. 34 small Q.F., &c.	4	14,000	18.0
b.	Gaulois (1)	1896	11,097	15½	4 12in.; 10 5.5in. Q.F.; 8 4in. 34 small Q.F., &c.	4	14,500	18.0
b.	Jéna (1)	...	12,000	...	Ditto, ditto	...	...	...
t.	Henri IV. (2)	...	6,889	...	1 12in.; 10 5.5in. Q.F.; 10 small Q.F., &c.	...	7,000	15.0
	<i>Fusée</i>	1884	1,122	8	1 9.5in.; 5 small Q.F., &c.	1	1,500	12.0
	<i>Flamme</i>	1885	1,107	8	Ditto, ditto	1	1,500	12.0
	<i>Achéron</i>	1885	1,093	8	1 10.8in.; 3 4in. Q.F.; 6 small Q.F., &c.	...	1,600	13.0
	<i>Mitraille</i>	1886	1,112	8	1 9.5in.; 5 small Q.F., &c.	1	1,500	12.0
	<i>Cocyte</i>	1887	1,688	8	1 10.8in.; 2 4in. Q.F.; 7 small Q.F., &c.	...	1,600	13.0
	<i>Grenade</i>	1888	1,073	8	1 9.5 in.; 5 small Q.F., &c.	1	1,500	12.0
	<i>Phlégon</i>	1890	1,767	8	1 10.8in.; 1 5.5in. Q.F.; 7 small Q.F., &c.	...	1,600	13.0
	<i>Styx</i>	1891	1,767	8	1 10.8in.; 1 5.5in. Q.F.; 7 small Q.F., &c.	...	1,600	13.0

All-ou-fer guh-
boats

The first-class cruisers in the following list are all deck-protected. The ships named in *italics* are also armoured.

Class	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Armament	Torpedo Ejections	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed	
Armoured	<i>Tage</i>	1886	7,469	8 6·5in. Q.F.; 8 5·5in. Q.F.; 22 small Q.F., &c.	7	12,410	19·0	
	<i>Cécille</i>	1887	5,839	8 6·5in. Q.F.; 10 5·5in. Q.F.; 24 small Q.F., &c.	4	10,200	19·0	
	<i>Dupuy de Lôme</i>	1890	6,305	2 7·6in.; 6 6·5in. Q.F.; 20 small Q.F., &c.	4	14,000	20·0	
	<i>Latouche-Tréville</i>	1892	4,681	2 7·6in.; 6 5·5in. Q.F.; 14 small Q.F., &c.	4	8,300	18·2	
	<i>Charner</i>	1893	4,716	2 7·6in.; 6 5·5in. Q.F.; 16 small Q.F., &c.	4	8,300	18·2	
	<i>Brus</i>	1894	4,679	Ditto, ditto	4	8,700	19·0	
	<i>Chauny</i>	1894	4,855	Ditto, ditto	4	8,300	19·0	
	<i>Pothuau</i>	1895	5,275	2 7·6in.; 10 5·5in. Q.F.; 18 small Q.F., &c.	4	10,000	19·0	
	* <i>Foudre</i>	1895	5,994	8 4in. Q.F.; 8 small Q.F., &c.	...	11,500	18·5	
	<i>D'Entrecasteaux</i>	1896	7,986	2 9·5in.; 12 5·5in. Q.F.; 12 small Q.F., &c.	6	13,500	19·0	
	<i>Guichen</i>	1897	8,146	2 6·5in. Q.F.; 6 5·5in. Q.F.; 10 small Q.F., &c.	...	24,000	23·0	
	Armoured	<i>Chateaurenault</i>	...	7,890	Ditto, ditto	...	23,000	23·0
		<i>Jeanne d'Arc</i>	...	11,092	2 7·6in.; 8 5·5in. Q.F.; 12 4in. Q.F.; 26 small Q.F., &c.	2	28,000	23·0
<i>Dupleix</i>		...	7,700	...	...	...	...
<i>Montcalm</i>		...	9,517	...	...	...	...
<i>Drais</i>		...	7,700	...	...	...	...
<i>Kléber</i>		...	7,700	...	...	...	...
<i>Guyon</i>		...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Dupetit-Thouars</i>		...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Jurien de la Gravière</i>	...	5,500	8 6·5 in. Q.F.; 12 1·8in. Q.F.	2	17,000	23		

* Torpedo dépôt ship.

Among recent French battleships the *Hoche* (10,823 tons) presents a remarkable type, distinguished by very imposing character, resulting from her colossal super-structure. Her guns are well above the water-line, and can be fought in all weathers; but, on the other hand, her great height makes her a conspicuous object. Her two 13·4 in. guns are severally fore and aft in closed revolving turrets, with a firing arc of about 260 degrees, while the two 10·8 in. guns firing both right ahead and astern, are disposed on either broadside in barbette turrets protected by shields. Closely analogous are the *Neptune*, *Marsau*, and *Magenta*. These have a like disposition of armament—the heaviest guns at the angle of a lozenge, but all mounted on barbette. The *Brennus* differs from the ships named in having her three heavy guns in closed turrets, of which one is forward of the foremost fighting mast, while the others are severally on either quarter.

The *Masséna* and *Bouvet* are still more powerful vessels, and have this peculiarity—shared by the cruiser *Dupuy de Lôme*, the German deck-protected cruiser *Kaiserin Augusta*, and certain foreign vessels—that they have three screws, and have propelling machinery divided into three parts. The following are the dimensions of the *Bouvet*, which is a little larger than the

Masséna—length, 382ft. 3in. ; beam, 70ft. 3in. ; displacement, 12,012 tons. In these ships the heavy guns are disposed as in the *Neptune*, but the pieces of the secondary armament are also in closed turrets. The protection of the *Masséna* consists of a Schneider steel belt (9½in. to 17½in.), 15½in. to 15½in. on the four large turrets, and 4in. on the smaller turrets. Beneath the armoured deck, which is 3½ inches in extreme thickness, is a secondary splinter-proof deck. The *Charles Martel*, which is closely resembled by the *Jauréguiberry*, and the *Carnot*, was designed by M. Huin. The following are her principal characteristics :—Length 392ft. 6in., beam 71ft. 2in., stern draught 27ft. 6in., displacement 11,698 tons, speed 17 knots with 9,500 horse-power, and 18 knots with forced draught (13,500 horse power). The protection of the ship consists of an over-all steel belt 17·71 in. thick, and further broadside plating about 4in. thick intended to protect the armoured deck (which is 2·75in. thick) from the direct action of high explosive shells. A gun of 11·81 in. is in the forward turret, which stands about 26 feet above the water-line, and another of the same calibre is aft, raised some 9ft. 6in., while amidships on either side is a gun of 10·8 in. In addition, on each broadside are four quick-firing guns of 5·5in. in turrets, protected by 3·93in. of steel. The artillery is completed by four quick-firing pieces of 2·55in., and twenty Hotchkiss guns of 21·85in., and 1·45 in. placed in the tops and on the superstructure. The *Jauréguiberry*, designed by M. Lagane, is a most interesting vessel. All her guns are worked either by hand or by electricity. Eight of her secondary guns are coupled in closed turrets ; and in the *St. Louis* and *Charlemagne* this disposition is to be made for the heavy guns. These ships are therefore interesting, and it seems likely that the type will be continued in the battleships proposed. The *Charlemagne* and her two sisters, *St. Louis* and *Gaulois*, have been launched, and another of the class, the *Jéna*, has been put in hand at Brest. They displace 11,275 tons, and are 385ft. long with 66·6in. beam. The armaments consist of four 12in. guns, with ten 5·5in., eight 3·9in., and twenty-six smaller quick-firers ; engines of 5,400 horse-power are to give a speed of 18 knots.

Of French cruisers the *Dupuy de Lôme* has three screws, is provided with what is practically a complete coat of armour, and has both an armoured and a splinter-proof deck. Her guns are well protected, and are admirably disposed for use in any direction, and are besides of great penetrating power. Many of her characteristics are found in the somewhat smaller armoured, turtle-back-decked cruisers *Latouche-Tréville*, *Charner*, and their sisters, as well as the *Pothuau*. As the list shows, many cruisers are being begun, but the details of their construction have not been fully settled or disclosed. France also possesses some interesting types of deck-protected cruisers, and has recently added to her navy some very swift torpedo-boats, one of which, the *Forban*, built by Normand, has attained a speed of a little over 81 knots.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area of France (52,921,578 hectares) 8,397,131 hectares are under forests and 36,977,098 hectares under all kinds of crops, fallow, and grasses. The following tables show the area under the leading crops and the production for four years :—

The annual production of wine and cider appears as follows :—

Year	Hectares under Vines	Wine, thousands of hectolitres	Wine Import, hectolitres	Wine Export, hectolitres	Cider produced 1000's of hectolitres
1875	2,246,963	82,727	272,730	3,717,590	—
1885	1,990,586	28,536	8,183,666	2,602,773	19,955
1889	1,817,787	23,224	10,470,000	2,166,000	3,701
1890	1,816,544	27,416	10,830,462	2,162,129	11,095
1891	1,764,368	30,167	12,278,376	2,149,268	9,280
1892	1,792,816	28,891	9,278,769	1,840,237	15,141
1893	1,821,155	50,703	5,888,584	1,560,242	31,609
1894	1,707,274	39,437	4,495,573	1,724,469	15,541
1895	1,747,002	26,688	6,356,000	1,696,000	25,587
1896	1,640,818	44,044	8,818,716	1,784,000	8,074
1897 ¹	—	32,851	—	—	—

¹ First ten months.

The value of the crop of chestnuts, walnuts, olives, cider-apples, plums, and mulberry leaves in 1896 was estimated at 187,391,708 francs.

On December 31, 1896, the numbers of farm animals were: Horses, 2,849,658; mules, 208,791; asses, 360,521; cattle, 13,334,631; sheep, 21,190,603; pigs, 6,402,370; goats, 1,499,005.

Silk culture, with Government encouragement (*primes*), is carried on in 27 departments of France—most extensively in Drôme, Gard, Ardèche, and Vaucluse. In 1896, 145,310 persons were employed in this industry; the production of cocoons was 9,318,765 kilogrammes; 315,300 kilogrammes of cocoons were exported, valued at 2,932,290 francs, and 2,807,500 kilogrammes of raw silk, valued at 62,567,250 francs.

II. MINING AND METALS.

In France there were in 1895, 502 mines (out of 1,403 conceded mines) in work, with 158,764 workers. The annual yield was estimated at 33,226,363 tons, valued at 345,289,311 francs, as against 347,115,810 francs in 1894.

The following are statistics of the leading mineral and metal products :—

Year	Coal and lignite	Iron Ore	Pig Iron	Finished Iron	Steel
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1891	26,025,000	3,579,286	1,897,400	833,409	638,530
1892	26,179,000	3,706,748	2,057,390	828,519	682,527
1893	25,651,000	3,517,438	2,003,096	808,171	664,032
1894	27,417,000	3,772,000	2,069,714	785,781	674,190
1895	28,019,893	3,679,767	2,003,860	756,793	714,523

In 1895 there were produced also: silver, 71,073 kilogrammes; zinc, 24,230 tons; copper, 8,245 tons; nickel, 1,545 tons; aluminium, 360 tons.

III. MANUFACTURES.

The total number of industrial establishments in France in 1895 was as follows:—

Industries	Establishments	Steam engines	Horse-power
Tissues and clothing	6,471	7,112	254,798
Metals	4,791	8,064	214,427
Mines and quarries	3,031	5,366	174,053
Foods	8,782	10,464	128,810
Buildings	6,602	7,675	134,393
Agriculture	14,813	18,119	106,575
Chemical and tanning	3,117	3,742	57,489
Paper, printing, furniture, &c.	3,421	3,763	49,509
State services	430	1,290	43,061
Total	55,458	65,595	1,163,005

Textile Industries.—In 1896 the numbers of factories for silk, cotton, woollen, and other manufactures were: silk, for unwinding cocoons, 221 with 10,468 pans; carding and combing, 37 with 692 machines; throwing, 708 with 1,624,530 spindles, &c.; for spinning, 19 with 150,000 spindles; for weaving, 745 with 28,270 power looms and 39,165 hand-looms; cotton, for carding, &c., 46 with 186 machines; for spinning 275 with 4,024,811 spindles; wool, for carding 229 with 351 machines; for spinning, 837 with 3,173,274 spindles; for carpet weaving, 82 with 5,593 looms; for other woollen goods, 1,043 with 11,714 power looms and 16,604 hand looms; for various manufactures of cotton, flax or hemp, 2,112 factories, and for mixed tissues, 990 factories; for spinning hemp, flax, or jute, &c., 103 factories.

The values of the yearly imports and exports of woollens and silks in millions of francs are seen from the subjoined table:—

Years	Woollens				Silks	
	Imports		Exports		Imports	Exports
	Yarn	Cloth	Yarn	Cloth	Tissues	Tissues
1892	12·1	55·9	20·7	328·5	62·2	249·3
1893	12·5	50·2	21·0	278·9	51·0	224·5
1894	9·8	43·6	18·5	242·3	41·9	223·5
1895	13·6	41·9	31·1	323·1	50·2	270·8
1896	15·4	45·1	29·6	294·1	50·3	247·0

Sugar.—In 1895-96 there were 356 sugar works, employing altogether 42,619 operatives (3,446 women and 2,729 children), and 54,941 horse-power. The yield of sugar during the last 12 years (expressed in thousands of kilogrammes of refined sugar) was:—

Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons
1884-85	272,962	1887-88	347,785	1890-91	616,890	1893-94	514,789
1885-86	265,071	1888-89	414,870	1891-92	578,110	1894-95	704,454
1886-87	434,044	1889-90	700,409	1892-93	523,366	1895-96	593,647

In 1895 2,166,000 hectolitres of alcohol were produced; in 1896, 2,022,000 hectolitres.

IV. FISHERIES.

In 1894 the number of boats engaged in the French fishing was 27,415 of 171,312 tons; of which 353 of 40,153 tons were engaged in the cod fisheries. The total number of men employed was 155,125, of whom 9,046 were in the cod fisheries, and 146,079 in the home fisheries; of the latter, 84,727 were employed in boats, and 61,352 on foot. In 1894 the value of the cod taken was 12,992,000 francs; of other fish (1893) including oysters, 100,958,000 francs.

In 1896 the total weight of cod, oil, &c., landed in France by French and colonial boats was 576,908 metric quintals; of herring, 392,367 metric quintals. Government assistance (*primes*) is given to the cod fishers, amounting to 3,800,000 francs annually.

Commerce.

In French statistics General Trade includes all goods entering or leaving France, while Special Trade includes only imports for home use and exports of French origin.

The *Commission Permanente des Valeurs* annually determines the values (called actual values) which represent the average prices of the different articles in the Customs list during the year. The values fixed at the end of one year and applied to that year retrospectively, are applied also during the following year, at the end of which the provisional results thus obtained are revised according to new values definitely fixed by the Commission. Thus each year there are published first the provisional and later the definitive commercial statistics. For five years the actual values were:—

Years	General Commerce		Special Commerce	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Million francs	Million francs	Million francs	Million francs
Average 1887-91	5,368	4,582	4,331	3,504
1892	5,136	4,551	4,188	3,461
1893	4,951	4,326	3,854	3,236
1894	4,795	4,125	3,850	3,078
1895	4,920	4,589	3,720	3,374
1896	4,929	4,594	3,799	3,401

Provisional results for 1897 (special trade): imports, 4,000,126,000; exports, 3,675,613,000 francs.

The chief subdivisions of the special trade were:—

—	Imports (1,000,000 francs)					Exports (1,000,000 francs)				
	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Food products	1,400	1,061	1,198	1,036	1,007	759	710	666	591	652
Raw	2,173	2,220	2,104	2,101	2,174	823	784	755	874	836
Manufactured goods	615	564	548	583	618	1,879	1,742	1,637	1,909	1,913
Total	4,188	3,854	3,850	3,720	3,799	3,461	3,236	3,078	3,774	3,401

The chief articles of import and export (special trade) were in millions of francs:—

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
<i>Imports:—</i>					
Wine	305	183	145	212	293
Raw wool	319	325	317	308	365
Cereals	487	307	363	162	123
Raw silk	258	261	183	226	180
Raw cotton	207	184	169	167	167
Timber and wood	104	124	148	130	150
Hides and furs	147	146	116	135	111
Oil seeds	154	188	199	157	148
Coffee	145	146	147	177	175
Coal and coke	185	164	172	167	174
Ores	64	62	58	49	51
Cattle	55	42	132	112	58
Sugar, foreign and colonial	60	58	51	38	44
Textiles, woollen	56	50	44	42	45
" silks	62	51	42	50	50
" cotton	39	33	33	34	38
Flax	62	70	52	60	62
<i>Exports:—</i>					
Textiles, woollen	329	279	242	323	294
" silk	249	225	224	271	247
" cotton	96	101	113	118	131
Wine	214	189	233	222	242
Raw silk and yarn	132	126	89	126	93
Raw wool and yarn	120	120	124	153	145
Small ware	157	154	154	154	161
Leather goods	112	96	80	83	82
Leather	114	97	81	105	83
Linen and clothes	130	131	101	96	99
Metal goods, tools	82	70	56	68	85
Cheese and butter	88	81	66	61	82
Spirits	66	56	54	48	49
Sugar, refined	55	55	48	41	40
Skins and furs	74	62	66	94	62
Chemical produce	58	53	57	62	63

The chief imports for home use and exports of home goods are to and from the following countries, in millions of francs:—

	1893	1894	1895	1896		1893	1894	1895	1896
<i>Imports from:</i>					<i>Exports to:</i>				
United Kingdom	492	480	496	511	United Kingdom	961	913	1,000	1,031
Belgium	393	372	288	282	Belgium	505	478	497	501
Spain	210	175	213	288	Germany	336	325	334	340
United States	317	327	284	314	United States	205	186	269	225
Germany	323	310	310	30	Switzerland	173	180	168	180
Italy	151	122	115	127	Italy	128	98	134	115
British India	217	212	143	168	Spain	114	109	109	100
Argentine Republic	167	168	180	213	Algeria	185	199	203	218
Russia	235	282	195	181	Brazil	75	80	76	69
Algeria	142	208	245	197	Argentine Republic	60	51	43	56

According to value of the general imports and exports, their distribution appears from the following, in millions of francs :—

—	1893	1894	1895	1896
<i>Imports :—</i>				
By sea : French ships . . .	1,464	1,422	1,625	1,516
Foreign . . .	2,036	2,002	1,832	1,965
Total by sea . . .	3,500	3,424	3,457	3,481
,, land . . .	1,451	1,370	1,462	1,448
<i>Exports :—</i>				
By sea : French ships . . .	1,594	1,525	1,699	1,694
Foreign . . .	1,327	1,326	1,477	1,443
Total by sea . . .	2,921	2,851	3,176	3,137
,, land . . .	1,406	1,273	1,418	1,457

The share of the principal French ports in the general trade (1896) was as follows—imports and exports combined—in millions of francs :—

Marseilles . . .	1,763	Dunkerque . . .	559	Dieppe . . .	182
Le Havre . . .	1,657	Boulogne . . .	465	Tourcoing . . .	171
Paris . . .	740	Calais . . .	262	Cette . . .	164
Bordeaux . . .	627	Rouen . . .	217	Belfort, P.C. . .	161

The imports and exports (special trade) of coin and bullion were as follows in 1896 :—

—	Gold	Silver	Total
	Francs	Francs	Francs
Imports . . .	159,147,520	106,960,082	266,107,602
Exports . . .	286,743,155	194,971,090	481,714,245

The transit trade in 1896 reached the value of 613 million francs.

The subjoined statement shows, according to the Board of Trade returns, the value of the imports into the United Kingdom from France, and of the domestic exports from the United Kingdom to France, in the years indicated :—

—	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from France	44,777,460	43,519,130	43,658,090	43,450,074	47,470,583	50,104,973
Exports of British produce to France	16,429,665	14,687,796	13,366,410	13,526,494	13,870,902	14,151,512

The total exports to France from the United Kingdom amounted to 24,336,676*l.* in 1891 ; 21,337,350*l.* in 1892 ; 19,795,500*l.* in 1893 ; 19,751,062*l.* in 1894 ; 20,324,998*l.* in 1895 ; 20,657,528*l.* in 1896.

The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of the eight staple articles imported into the United Kingdom from France in each of the last four years :—

Staple Imports into U. K.	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£
Silk manufactures	7,675,047	8,774,495	11,140,008	12,123,661
Woollen ,,	6,017,897	5,628,545	6,378,340	5,923,308
Butter	2,679,120	2,351,867	2,443,734	2,537,695
Wine	3,009,764	2,744,873	2,887,409	3,462,214
Sugar, refined	2,331,774	2,227,362	1,325,446	1,018,530
Leather and manufactures	1,585,498	1,455,779	1,806,888	1,770,732
Eggs	1,611,495	982,800	1,069,580	1,273,200
Brandy	1,152,136	1,402,299	1,139,884	1,195,279

These eight articles constitute about two-thirds of the total imports from France into the United Kingdom. The total quantity of wine imported into the United Kingdom from France in 1896 was 6,736,718 gallons, being 40·3 per cent. of the total quantity of wine imported into the United Kingdom.

The following table exhibits the value of the principal articles of British produce exported from the United Kingdom to France in each of the last four years :—

Staple Exports from U. K.	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£
Woollen manufactures and yarn	2,510,677	2,453,644	2,609,731	2,495,257
Metals (chiefly iron and copper)	888,908	789,536	936,305	882,168
Coals	2,226,048	2,462,189	2,206,349	2,137,209
Cotton manufactures and yarn	1,251,523	1,087,079	1,090,260	1,057,217
Machinery	1,007,228	1,139,833	1,265,933	1,324,729
Chemicals	459,741	408,262	505,685	698,468

Shipping and Navigation.

On December 31, 1896, the French mercantile navy consisted of 14,301 sailing vessels, of 350,394 tons, and with crews 68,243, 1,235 steamers of 503,677 tons, and crews numbering 20,301. Of the sailing vessels 192 of 20,288 tons were engaged in the European seas, and 266 of 142,588 tons in ocean navigation; of the steamers 248 of 186,881 tons were engaged in European seas, and 174 of 263,051 tons in ocean navigation. The rest were employed in the coasting trade, in port service, or in the fisheries. Of the sailing vessels and steamers 13,521 were not over 50 tons. Government assistance (*primes*) is given for the construction, equipment, and navigation of vessels, amounting to 12,500,000 francs annually.

The following table shows the navigation at French ports in 1895 and 1896 :—

Entered	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
1895						
<i>French</i> :—						
Coasting trade	52,983	5,525,250	17,129	1,059,274	70,112	6,584,524
Foreign trade ¹	7,604	4,000,823	872	112,914	8,476	4,113,737
Total French	60,587	9,526,073	18,001	1,172,188	78,588	10,698,261
Foreign vessels	16,770	9,220,572	2,452	444,776	19,222	9,665,348
Total	77,357	18,746,645	20,453	1,616,964	97,810	20,363,609
1896						
<i>French</i> :—						
Coasting trade	55,932	6,080,736	17,713	975,240	73,645	7,055,976
Foreign trade ¹	7,644	4,210,683	788	112,543	8,432	4,323,226
Total French	63,576	10,291,419	18,501	1,087,783	82,077	11,379,202
Foreign vessels	17,451	9,865,925	2,315	508,100	19,766	10,374,025
Total	81,027	20,157,344	20,816	1,595,883	101,843	21,758,227
Cleared						
1895						
<i>French</i> :—						
Coasting trade	52,983	5,525,250	17,129	1,059,274	70,112	6,584,524
Foreign trade ¹	7,552	3,983,773	1,858	488,724	8,910	4,417,497
Total French	60,535	9,459,023	18,487	1,542,998	79,022	11,002,021
Foreign vessels	12,480	5,339,061	6,914	4,373,781	19,394	9,712,797
Total	73,015	14,798,039	25,401	5,916,779	98,416	20,714,818
1896						
<i>French</i> :—						
Coasting trade	55,932	6,080,736	17,713	975,240	73,645	7,055,976
Foreign trade ¹	7,645	4,222,708	1,477	588,026	9,122	4,810,734
Total French	63,577	10,303,444	19,190	1,563,266	82,767	11,866,710
Foreign vessels	18,176	6,041,952	6,948	4,476,995	20,124	10,518,947
Total	76,753	16,345,396	26,138	6,040,261	102,891	22,385,657

¹ Inclusive of colonies and maritime fishing.

Internal Communications.

I. RIVERS, RAILWAYS, ETC.

In 1897 there were in France 38,207,110 kilometres of national roads.

Navigable rivers (1896), 8,838 kilometres; actually navigated, 6,555 kilometres; canals, 4,928 kilometres; actually navigated, 4,851 kilometres; rivers navigable for rafts, 2,925 kilometres.

The traffic on the rivers and canals, expressed in millions of metric tons carried one kilomètre, has been :—

Year	Canals	Rivers	Total
1892	2,083	1,526	3,609
1893	2,065	1,539	3,604
1894	2,260	1,652	3,912
1895	2,158	1,608	3,766
1896	2,466	1,725	4,191

By a law of 1842, the construction of railways was left mainly to companies, superintended, and if necessary assisted, by the State ; which now constructs lines which the companies work, and works on its own account one important State system. There are lines of local interest subventioned by the State or by the departments. The concessions granted to the six great companies expire at various dates from 1950 to 1960 ; the periods of State guarantee of four of them terminate at the end of 1914, and of the others in 1934 and 1935. In 1830 there were in France 24 miles of railway ; in 1860, 4,000 miles ; in 1890, 20,666 miles ; in 1896, 22,707 miles, including 1,700 miles belonging to the State. There are, besides, 2,404 miles of railway of local interest.

The length of line of general interest open for traffic, cost of construction, receipts, and working expenses have been :—

Year	Length Miles	Construction Cost	Receipts	Expenses	Passengers	Goods Carried
		£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	1,000's	1,000 tons
1892	21,661	594,600	47,336	26,511	288,078	95,718
1893	21,952	607,000	48,190	27,515	317,819	97,023
1894	22,339	615,480	49,359	27,491	336,554	99,105
1895	22,505	620,840	50,542	27,362	348,852	100,834
1896	23,500	—	—	—	—	—

There are 2,519 miles of railway of local interest.

On December 31, 1895, the length of tramways worked was : for goods and passengers, 1,349 kilomètres ; for passengers only, 926 kilomètres ; total, 2,275 kilomètres.

II. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

On January 1, 1896, France and Algeria had 8,863 post-offices, besides about 60,000 letter-boxes. The postal receipts for France alone in 1895 amounted to 224,882,076 francs, and expenditure (including telegraphs) to 174,063,872 francs. The number of letters, &c., carried in France and Algeria in 1895 was :—

—	Internal	International and Transit	Total
	(1,000's)	(1,000's)	(1,000's)
Letters	760,708	147,397	908,105
Registered letters, &c.	39,899	2,268	42,167
Post-cards	49,015	6,516	55,531
Printed matter, samples, &c.	951,267	136,683	1,087,950
Total	1,800,889	292,864	2,093,753

The total length of the telegraphic lines on January 1, 1896, was 58,267 miles, with 197,307 miles of wire. There were 11,558 telegraph offices, and in 1895 there were despatched 44,793,860 telegrams, of which 36,596,627 were internal, 5,379,917 international, 1,391,601 in transit, and 1,425,715 were official. There are 237 miles of pneumatic tubes in Paris.

Money and Credit.

The total value of the coin minted in France from the commencement of the existing mints has been : Gold (1803-1895), 9,000,200,000 francs ; silver, 5-franc pieces (1795-1895), 5,060,600,000 francs ; fractional silver (1803-1895), 486,000,000 francs ; bronze (1852-1895), 66,000,000 francs. Total, 14,612,800,000 francs. No 5-franc pieces have been coined since 1878.

The nominal value of the money coined in France during five years has been :—

Year	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
1892	4,514,120	—	200,000	4,714,120
1893	50,943,360	—	200,000	51,143,360
1894	9,831,060	4,000,000	200,000	14,031,060
1895	108,006,930	8,000,000	110,000	116,116,930
1896	112,538,240	—	829,493	113,367,733
	285,833,710	12,000,000	1,539,493	299,373,203

The statistics of private banking are too unsatisfactory to be given.

The private savings-banks numbered 544 (with 2,132 branch offices) in January, 1895 ; and on December 31, 1895, the number of depositors was 6,498,556, to the value of 3,395,460,185 francs, thus giving an average of 522 francs for each account. The postal savings-banks, introduced in 1881, had December 31, 1895, 2,488,075 accounts, to the value of 753,458,528 francs, thus showing an average of 302·8 francs per account.

The Bank of France, founded in 1806, has the monopoly of emitting bank notes. Its capital is estimated at 182,500,000 francs.

The situation of the bank on September 30, 1897, was :—

Cash :	1,000 francs	1,000 francs
Gold	1,993,100	
Silver	1,212,900	
		3,206,000
Notes to bearer in circulation		3,760,500
Accounts current and deposits		481,200
Portfolio : French paper		829,300
Advances on mortgage		366,200
Treasury account-current and deposits		279,000

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Franc* of 100 centimes is of the value of 9¼d. or 25·225 francs to the pound sterling.

Gold coins in common use are 20 and 10 franc pieces. The 20 franc gold piece weighs 6·4516 grammes ·900 fine, and thus contains 5·80645 grammes of fine gold. Silver coins are 5, 2, 1, and half franc pieces and 20-centime pieces. The 5-franc silver piece weighs 25 grammes ·900 fine, and thus contains 22·5 grammes of fine silver. The franc piece weighs 5 grammes

·835 fine, and contains 4·175 grammes of fine silver. Bronze coins are 10 and 5 centime pieces.

There is a double standard of value, gold and silver, the ratio being theoretically $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. Of silver coins, however, only 5-franc pieces are legal tender, and of these the free coinage has been suspended since 1876.

The present monetary convention between France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece is tacitly continued from year to year, but may be denounced by any of the contracting States, and, if denounced, will expire at the end of the year, which commences on January 1, following the denunciation. According to its terms, the five contracting States have their gold and silver coins respectively of the same fineness, weight, diameter, and current value, and the allowance for wear and tear in each case is the same. The coinage of 5-franc pieces, both gold and silver, is temporarily suspended, and the issue of subsidiary silver is, with certain exceptions for special reasons, limited to 6 francs (extended to 7 francs in 1897) per head of the population of each State. Each Government, in its public offices, accepts payments in the silver 5-franc pieces of each of the others, and in subsidiary silver to the amount of 100 francs for each payment. [Since August 1, 1894, Italian subsidiary coin has, by agreement, not been so accepted.] Each State engages to exchange the excess of its issues over its receipts of subsidiary silver for gold or 5-franc silver pieces, and at the termination of the convention each is bound to resume also its 5-franc silver pieces, and to pay in gold a sum equal to the nominal value of the coin resumed.

The monetary system of the Union has been adopted, either wholly or partially, in Spain, Rumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Russia, Finland, and many of the South American States.

<i>Gramme</i>	. = 15·43 gr. tr.	<i>Mètre</i>	. . . = 39·37 inches.
<i>Kilogramme</i>	. = 2·205 lbs. av.	<i>Kilomètre</i>	. . . = ·621 mile.
<i>Quintal Métrique</i>	= 220½ " "	<i>Mètre Cube</i>	} . = 35·31 cubic ft.
<i>Tonneau</i>	. = 2,205 lbs.	<i>Stère</i>	
<i>Litre, Liquid</i>	= 1·76 pint.	<i>Hectare</i>	. . . = 2·47 acres.
<i>Hectolitre</i>	{ Liquid = 22 gallons.	<i>Kilomètre Carré</i>	. = ·386 sq. mile.
	{ Dry . = 2·75 bushels.		

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF FRANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Baron A. de Courcel.

Minister.—M. L. Geoffray.

Secretary.—Comte de St. Genys.

Attaché.—M. J. Seydoux.

Military Attaché.—Count Pontavice de Heussey.

Naval Attaché.—Commandant Fieron.

Secretary-Archivist.—J. Knecht.

There are French Consuls at—London (C.G.), Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester (V.C.), Newcastle, Southampton (V.C.).

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN FRANCE.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Sir. E. J. Monson, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Secretary.—M. le Marchant Gosselin, C.B.

Military Attaché.—Colonel Douglas F. R. Dawson.

Naval Attaché.—Captain A. W. Paget, R.N.

Commercial Attaché.—H. Austin Lee, C.B.

There are British Consuls at Paris, Ajaccio, Bordeaux, Brest, Calais, Cherbourg, Dunkirk, Havre (C.G.), La Rochelle, Marseilles, Nice, Rouen.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning France.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Agriculture :—Statistique agricole annuelle. Bulletin de statistique du Ministère de l'Agriculture. Statistique des Forêts soumises au régime forestier. Statistique agricole déconnales. Compte des dépenses du Ministère de l'Agriculture. Rapport sur l'enseignement agricole. Report by L. S. Sackville on the Tenure of Land in France. Fol. London, 1870.

Army :—Handbook of the French Army, prepared in the Intelligence Division of the War Office, by Captain A. K. Wisely. London, 1891. Budget général de la France. [Current issues contain estimates of the numbers of men, horses, &c., in the Army.] Paris. (Annual.)

Bibliographie générale de l'histoire de la France. Published by the Directors of the National Library. Paris.

Commerce :—Tableau général du commerce de la France. (Annual.) Paris. Commerce de la France. (Monthly.) *Moniteur officiel du commerce.* Foreign Office Reports. (Annual series.) London. Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries, &c. London.

Finance :—Comptes généraux de l'administration des Finances. Bulletin de statistique et de législation comparée. (Monthly.) Paris. La situation financière des communes. Budget général de la France. (Annual.) Paris.

Foreign Office List, by Sir E. Hertalet. (Annual.) London.

Industries, Mining, &c. :—Album de statistique graphique du Ministère des Travaux publics. Paris. Almanack de la co-operation française.—Bulletin de l'office du travail. (Monthly.) La petite industrie. 2 vols. Paris, 1896. Statistique des grèves et des recours à la conciliation, &c., pendant, 1895. Répartition des salaires du personnel ouvrier dans les manufactures de l'état et des compagnies de chemin de fer, 1896. Salaires et durée du travail dans l'industrie française. 3 vols. Bulletin officiel du Ministère de l'Intérieur. Rapports des inspecteurs divisionnaires du travail. Statistique de l'industrie minière et des appareils à vapeur. (Annual.)

Instruction, Religion, &c. :—Bulletin de l'instruction publique. (Weekly.) *Annuaire de la Presse.* Statistique de l'enseignement primaire. (Annual.) Rapport sur le budget des cultes.

Justice and Crime :—Compte de la justice criminelle. (Annual.) Compte de la justice civile et commerciale. (Annual.) *Gazette des tribunaux.* Statistique pénitentiaire.

Money and Credit :—Comptes rendus sur les opérations du crédit foncier de France. Rapports sur les opérations de la Caisse nationale d'Épargne. Rapports sur les opérations des Caisses d'Épargne privées. Rapports du Gouverneur et des Censeurs de la Banque de France. Rapports sur l'administration des monnaies et médailles.

Navy :—Annuaire de la Marine et des Colonies. (*See also the Annual Budget Général.*)

Pauperism :—Rapport par la Commission supérieure de la Caisse des retraites pour la vieillesse. Établissements généraux de bienfaisance.

Population :—Résultats statistiques du dénombrement de 1891. Paris, 1894. [For 1896 *see* Bulletin de statistique et de législation comparée for January and for July, 1897.]

Railways, Posts, &c. :—Album de statistique graphique au ministère des travaux publics. Statistique des chemins de fer français. (Annual.) Relevé du tonnage des marchandises transportées sur les fleuves, canaux, et rivières. 2 vols. (Annual.) Statistique de la navigation intérieure. 2 vols. (Annual.)

Shipping :—Tableau général du commerce de la France. Part II. Tableau général des mouvements du cabotage. (Annual.)

Statistics (General) :—Almanack national. Paris. Journal officiel. Annuaire statistique de la France. Annuaire statistique de la ville de Paris. Revue générale de l'administration. Nancy. Statistical abstract for foreign countries. (Annual.) London. Statistique générale de la France. (Published every five years.)

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Adams (G. B.), *The Growth of the French Nation.* London, 1897.

Allen (Grant), Paris. [Guide Book.] London, 1896.

Baedeker's Guide-Books: Paris, 12th edition 1896; Northern France, 1894; South Eastern France, 2nd ed., 1895; South-Western France, 2nd ed., 1895. Leipzig and London.

Barker (E. H.), *Wayfaring in France.* 8. London, 1890.

Baudrillart (H. J. L.), *Les Populations agricoles de la France.* 3 séries. 8. Paris, 1885-93.

Bodley (J. E. C.), *France since the Revolution.* London, 1898.

Bon (André le), *Modern France.* [In *Story of the Nations Series.*] 8. London, 1896.

Bourde (P.), *En Corse.* 8rd edition. Paris, 1887.

Boutmy (E. G.), *Études de Droit Constitutionnel.* 18. Paris, 1895. English Translation by E. M. Dicey. 8. London, 1891.

Block (Maurice), *Dictionnaire de l'Administration française.* New ed. Paris, 1898.

Chéruel (P. A.), *Dictionnaire historique des Institutions, mœurs et coutumes de la France.* 2 vols. 12. Paris, 1855.

- Chevallier* (E.), *La Mounaie de Paris en 1897*. Paris, 1897.
- Coubertin* (P. de), *L'Evolution Française sous la Troisième République*. Paris, 1896.
- Currrier* (C. F. A.), *Constitutional and Organic Laws of France, 1875-89*. American Academy of Political and Social Science. Philadelphia.
- Dailly* (F. J. M. A.), *La France militaire illustrée*. 2 édition. 8. Paris, 1893.
- Devotine* (E.), *Annuaire du protestantisme français*. 8. Paris, annual since 1893.
- Delarbre* (J.), *La marine militaire de la France*. 8. Paris, 1881.
- Deschamps* (L.), *Histoire de la Question Coloniale en France*. Paris, 1891.
- Dupont* (P.), *Annuaire de la marine pour 1896*. 8. Paris, 1896.
- Duruy* (Victor), *Histoire de France*. 4. Paris, 1892.
- Edwards* (M. Betham), *France To-day*. 2 vols. 8. London, 1892-4
- Forbes* (A.), *Life of Napoleon III*. London, 1897.
- Foville* (A. de), *La France actuelle*. Paris, 1889.
- Franceschi* (G.), *Manuel municipal: Commentaire pratique de la Loi du 5 Avril 1884*, &c. 8. Paris, 1892.
- Fustel de Coulanges* (N. D.), *Histoire des Institutions politiques de l'Ancienne France*. 6 vols. 8. Paris, 1888-92.
- Glasson* (E.), *Histoire du Droit et des Institutions de la France*. Vol. VII. Paris, 1896.
- Gorce* (P. de la), *Histoire du Seconde Empire*. Tomes I.-III. Paris, 1894-96.
- Guides Joanne* [for Paris and the various districts of France, 20 vols.]. Paris, 1887-96.
- Guizot* (F. P. G.), *Histoire de France jusqu'en 1789*. 5 vols. 4. Paris, 1870-76.
- Histoire de France depuis 1789 jusqu'en 1848*. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1879. English Translation of Guizot's *Historiés* by R. Black. 8 vols. 8. London, 1870-81.
- Hahn* (L.), *Histoire de la communauté israelite de Paris*. 12. Paris, 1894.
- Hare* (A. J. C.), *North-Western France, 1895*. Paris, 1887. *Days near Paris, 1887*. North-Eastern France, 1890. South-Eastern France, 1890. South-Western France 1890, London.
- Hillebrand* (Karl), *France and the French in the second half of the Nineteenth Century*. [Translated from the German]. 8. London, 1881.
- Joanne* (Paul), *Éditeur, Dictionnaire Géographique et Administratif de la France*, &c. 4. Paris, 1888, &c.
- Lanessan* (J. L. de), *La République démocratique, la politique intérieure, extérieure, et coloniale de la France*. Paris, 1897.
- Lavergne* (Léonce de), *Economie rurale de la France*. 4me éd. 18. Paris, 1878.
- Lebon* (A.) and *Pelet* (P.), *France as it is*. London, 1888.
- Lebon* (A.), *Modern France, 1789-1895*. In 'Story of the Nations' series. London 1897.
- Loisne* (C. de), *Histoire politique de France*. Paris, 1886.
- Levasseur* (E.), *La France et ses colonies*. 3 vols. Paris, 1890-91. *La population française*. 3 vols. Paris, 1889. *La Production Brute Agricole de la France*. Paris, 1891.
- Leverdais* (E.), *Nouvelle organisation de la République*, &c. 12. Paris, 1892.
- MacCarthy* (J. H.), *The French Revolution*. 4 vols. London, 1897.
- Molard* (J.), *Puissances Militaire des Etats de l'Europe*. Paris, 1893.
- Montel* (Edgar), *L'Administration de la République*. 12. Paris, 1893.
- Mossé* (B.), *La révolution française et le Rabbinate*. Avignon, 1890.
- Murray's Handbook for Travellers in France*. 18th edition. London, 1892.
- Ollivier* (E.), *L'Empire Libéral*. 2 vols. Paris, 1897.
- Reclus* (Elisée), *La France*. Vol. II. of 'Nouvelle géographie universelle.' 8. Paris, 1877.
- Bemy* (V. H. A.), *Traité de la Comptabilité publique*. 8. Paris, 1894.
- Renard* (L.), *Carnet de l'officier de marine*. 16. Paris. (Annual.)
- Schoene* (L.), *Histoire de la Population française*. 12. Paris, 1893.
- Shaw* (A.), *Municipal Government in Continental Europe*. London, 1896.
- Sloane* (W. M.), *Life of Napoleon Bonaparte*. 4 vols. London, 1897.
- Smith* (R. T.), *The Church in France*. 8. London, 1894.
- Taine* (H. A.), *Journeys through France*. London, 1897.
- Tripler* (L.), *Les Codes français*. 42 édition. 8. Paris, 1892.
- Vandam* (A. D.), *French Men and French Manners*. London, 1895. Undercurrents of the Second Empire. London, 1897.
- Vigneron* (H.), *La France militaire et maritime du XIXme siècle*. Paris, 1890, &c.
- Vignon* (L.), *L'Expansion de la France*. Paris, 1891.
- Vührer* (M. A.), *Histoire de la dette publique en France*. Paris, 1886.
- Villeneuve* (M. de la Bigne de), *Elements de Droit constitutionnel français*. 8. Paris, 1892.
- Wencesl* (John), *Comparative view of the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Governments of the United States, France, England, and Germany*. 8. Boston, 1891.
- Worms* (Emile), *Essai de Législation financière: le budget de France dans le passé et dans le présent*. 8. Paris, 1898.

The following statistical serials are published in Paris:—*Annuaire de l'économie politique*. *Revue d'économie politique*. (Monthly.) *Economists français*. (Weekly.) *Journal des économistes*. (Monthly.) *Monde économique*. (Weekly.) *Annales de l'École libre des sciences politiques*. (Monthly.) *Comptes rendus de l'Académie des sciences morales et politiques*. *Journal de la société de statistique de Paris*. (Monthly.) *Circulars du musée social*. *Réforme sociale*.

ANDORRA.

The republic of Andorra, which is under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel, has an area of 175 square miles and a population of about 6,000. It is governed by a council of twenty-four members elected for four years by four heads of families in each parish. The council elect a first and second syndic to preside; the executive power is vested in the first syndic, while the judicial power is exercised by a civil judge and two magistrates (*viguier*s). France and the Bishop of Urgel appoint each a magistrate and a civil judge alternately. A permanent delegate, the Prefect of the Pyrénées Orientales, moreover, has charge of the interests of France in the republic.

References.—The guide-books for Spain. *Bladé* (J. F.), *Etudes géographiques sur la Vallée d'Andorre*. Paris, 1875. *Arlets Arnau* (J.), *El Pallas y Andorra*. Barcelona, 1893.

Colonies and Dependencies.

The colonial possessions and protectorates of France (including Algeria), dispersed over Asia, Africa, America, and Polynesia, embrace, inclusive of countries under protection and spheres of influence, a total area of 2,505,000 square miles. Not reckoned as a colony is Algeria, which has a government and laws distinct from the other colonial possessions, being looked upon as a part of France. Tunis is attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the other possessions and protectorates are attached to the Ministry of the Colonies. Algeria, as well as all the colonies proper, are represented in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and considered to form, politically, a part of France. The estimated area and population of the various colonies and countries under protection, together with the date of their first settlement or acquisition, is shown in the subjoined table (on page 505), compiled from the latest official returns.

In recent years the trade of the colonies was:—

Colonies	Imports			Exports		
	From France	From other Countries	Total	To France	To other Countries	Total
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Senegal & Dependencies ¹	9,022,000	4,844,000	13,866,000	13,883,000	4,102,000	17,985,000
French Guinea (1896)	525,000	4,109,000	4,634,000	264,000	4,923,000	5,787,000
Ivory Coast (1896)	800,000	3,838,000	4,638,000	2,236,000	2,164,000	4,400,000
Dahomey & Dependencies (1896)	3,741,000	5,988,000	9,729,000	3,896,000	5,204,000	9,100,000
French Congo ¹	1,440,000	1,726,000	3,166,000	454,000	1,891,000	2,345,000
Mayotte & Comoro Isles ¹	152,000	451,000	603,000	849,000	123,000	972,000
Diégo Suarez ¹	3,350,000	3,350,000	6,700,000	340,000	340,000	680,000
Nossi Bé ¹	350,000	2,171,000	2,521,000	422,000	1,961,000	2,383,000
Réunion ¹	9,579,000	10,092,000	19,671,000	15,869,000	1,217,000	17,086,000
French India ¹	532,000	2,745,000	3,277,000	12,709,000	7,420,000	20,129,000
Cochin-China (1894)	15,014,000	26,622,000	41,636,000	12,134,000	76,692,000	88,826,000
Cambodia						
Annam	128,000	4,404,000	4,532,000	151,000	2,398,000	2,549,000
Tonkin	10,920,000	19,856,000	30,776,000	358,000	12,953,000	13,311,000
St. Pierre & Miquelon	3,054,000	3,696,000	6,750,000	7,091,000	2,810,000	9,401,000
Martinique (1896)	9,376,000	12,509,000	22,885,000	19,726,000	1,705,000	21,431,000
Guadeloupe (1896)	10,755,000	11,017,000	21,762,000	7,106,559	11,687,000	18,793,000
French Guiana ¹	7,400,000	3,521,000	10,921,000	4,387,000	847,000	4,734,000
New Caledonia (1896)	4,737,000	4,456,000	9,193,000	2,411,000	3,338,000	5,749,000
French Establishments in Oceania (1896)	313,000	2,500,000	2,813,000	149,000	2,949,000	3,098,000

¹ In 1893.

The special trade of France with French Colonies in 1896 amounted to 137,300,000 francs for imports, and 105,200,000 francs for exports. Including the trade with Algeria and Tunis, the total amount of imports was 358,800,000 francs, and of exports 845,600,000 francs.

	Year of Acquisition	Area in Square Miles	Population
<i>In Asia:—</i>			
India	1679	197	286,910
Annam	1884	81,000	6,000,000
Cambodia	1862	46,000	1,500,000
Cochin-China	1861	22,950	2,035,000
Tonking (with Siam)	1884-93	122,000	12,000,000
Total of Asia		272,147	21,821,910
<i>In Africa:—</i>			
Algeria	1830	184,474	4,430,000
Algerian Sahara	—	123,500	50,000
Tunis	1881	50,840	1,500,000
Sahara Region	—	1,684,000	2,500,000
Senegal	1637	115,800	2,000,000
Western Sudan	1880	250,190	4,900,000
Ivory Coast, &c.	1843	64,420	650,000
Dahome	1893	14,140	600,000
Congo	1884	496,920	8,950,000
Bagrim	1895	65,650	1,000,000
Obok and Somali Coast	1864	8,640	30,000
Réunion	1649	970	171,720
Comoro Isles	1886	620	53,000
Mayotte	1843	143	8,700
Nossi-Bé	1841	113	7,800
Ste. Marie	1643	64	7,670
Madagascar	1896	227,750	3,500,000
Total of Africa		3,288,034	30,358,890
<i>In America:—</i>			
Guiana	1626	46,850	22,710
Guadeloupe and Dependencies	1634	688	167,100
Martinique	1635	380	187,690
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1635	93	6,250
Total of America		48,011	383,750
<i>In Oceania:—</i>			
New Caledonia and Dependencies	1854	7,630	51,000
Marquesas Islands	1841	480	4,450
Tahiti and Moorea	1880	455	11,800
Tubuai and Raiivavae	1881	80	880
Tuamotu and Gambier Islands	1881	390	5,250
Wallis Archipelago, &c.	1887	100	5,000
Total of Oceania	—	9,135	78,380
Grand Total	—	3,617,327	52,642,930

In the budget for 1898 the expenditure for the Colonial Service, exclusive of Algeria was estimated at 88,030,868 francs, while, for the same year, the amount to be paid into the French Treasury on account of various colonial services was estimated at 9,296,914 francs, including the contingent from Cochin-China (4,510,000 francs). In addition, the Marine Budget and that of the Ministry of War have to bear certain colonial expenses, while each colony has a large budget of its own, insufficient to meet the colonial expenditure.

The only possessions of commercial importance, besides Algeria, Tunis and the West African Colonies, are Cochin-China, the islands of Réunion and Madagascar, and Martinique and Guadeloupe in the West Indies. The exports from and imports to French colonies are seen from the table on page 504 ; where more recent statistics are available they are given under separate heads.

The total imports from French colonies and dependencies (exclusive of Algeria and Tunis) into Great Britain amounted in 1896 to 325,970*l.*, and the exports of British produce from Great Britain to these possessions to 757,775*l.*

The following are more detailed notices of the colonies, dependencies, and spheres of influence, arranged under ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, and AUSTRALASIA and OCEANIA.

ASIA.

FRENCH INDIA.

The French possessions in India, as established by the treaties of 1814 and 1815, consist of five separate towns, which cover an aggregate of 50,803 hectares (about 200 square miles), and had on December 31, 1895, the following estimated populations :—

*Pondichery . . . 49,052	Nédoukadou . . . 24,256	La Grande Aldée 16,948
*Karikal . . . 19,172	*Shandernagar . . . 24,059	*Mahé . . . 8,911
Oulgaret . . . 57,724	Bahour . . . 31,818	*Yanaon . . . 5,011
Villenour . . . 49,932		

Total, 286,913.

Of this total less than 1,000 are Europeans. The colonies are divided into five *dépendances*, the chief towns of which are marked with an asterisk in the above table, and ten communes, having municipal institutions. The Governor of the colony resides at Pondichery. The colony is represented by one senator and one deputy. Local revenue and expenditure (budget of 1896) 1,189,934 rupees ; expenditure of France (budget of 1898), 322,629 francs ; debt (annuity) 128,000 francs. The chief exports from Pondichery are oil seeds. At the ports of Pondichery, Karikal, and Mahé in 1895, 428 vessels of 562,000 tons entered and 432 of 560,868 tons cleared. In 1895 there were 5 post offices, through which 672,698 letters passed were received for delivery.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Under this designation the French dependencies of Cochin-China, Tonking, Annam, and Cambodia have, to a certain extent, been incorporated. There is a Superior Council of Indo-China, which fixes the budget of Cochin-China, and advises as to the budgets of Annam, Tonking, and Cambodia.

In 1893-96 about 110,000 square miles of Siam to the east of the Mekong was annexed by France. [See SIAM.]

In 1887 the French possessions in Indo-China, including Annam, Tonking, and Cambodia, were united into a Customs Union.

ANNAM.

French intervention in the affairs of Annam, which began as early as 1787, was terminated by a treaty, signed on June 6, 1884, and ratified at Hué on February 23, 1886, by which a French protectorate has been established over Annam. Prince Buu Lam was proclaimed King on January 31, 1889, under the title of Thanh Thai. The ports of Turane, Qui-Nhon, and Xuan Day are opened to European commerce, and the customs revenue conceded to France; French troops occupy part of the citadel (called Mang-Ca) of Hué, the capital (population 30,000). Annamite functionaries, under the control of the French government, administer all the internal affairs of Annam. The area of the protectorate is about 81,042 square miles, with a population estimated at 2,000,000 by some, and at 6,000,000 by others; the latter being considered the more probable. It is Annamite in the towns and along the coast, and consists of various tribes of Moïs in the hilly tracts. There are 420,000 Roman Catholics. In Annam and Tonquin there are 23,370 troops, of whom 14,500 are natives. The productions are rice, maize and other cereals, the areca nut, mulberry, cinnamon, tobacco, sugar, betel, manioc, bamboo, excellent timber, also caoutchouc, and dye, and medicinal plants. Raw silk is produced, and coarse crape and earthenware are manufactured. There are iron, copper, and silver mines, and some auriferous layers. In 1891 a French company was formed for working coal mines at Turane. In 1896 the imports amounted to 3,860,682 francs, exports to 2,398,610 francs. The total coasting trade amounted to 27,760,000 francs. The chief imports are cotton-yarn, cottons, tea, petroleum, paper goods, and tobacco; chief exports, sugar and cinnamon. There entered (including junks) 260 vessels of 105,178 tons, and cleared 352 of 113,561 tons.

CAMBODIA.

Area, 46,000 square miles; population about 1,500,000, consisting of several indigenous races, 40,000 Malays, 250,000 Chinese and Annamites. The country is under King Norodom, who recognised the French protectorate in 1863, and it is divided into 57 provinces. The two chief towns are Pnom-Penh (population 50,000), the capital of the territory, and Kampot, a seaport, but not accessible for sea-going vessels. The budget for 1897 was fixed at 2,025,000 Mexican dollars, including a sum of 415,200 Mexican dollars allowed for the civil list of the king and princes. The chief culture is rice, betel, tobacco, indigo, sugar tree, and silk tree, pepper, maize, cinnamon, coffee. There are important factories at Khsach-Kandal, near Pnom-Penh, for the shelling of cotton seeds. The external trade is carried on mostly through Saigon in Cochin-China. Imports (1896) 4,000,000 Mexican dollars (dollar = 2s. 1½d.); exports, 10,000,000 Mexican dollars. The imports comprise salt, wine, textiles, arms; the exports comprise salt fish, cotton, tobacco, rice. The trade statistics are included in those of Indo-China.

COCHIN-CHINA.

The area of French Cochin-China is estimated at 23,000 square miles. The whole is divided into 4 provinces, Saigon, Myho, Vinh-Long, and Bassac; and these into 21 arrondissements. The colony is represented by one deputy. The total population in 1897 was estimated at 2,034,453 consisting chiefly of Annamites, but including Cambodians, Chinese, Malays, and Malabarians. The French population is 4,835; Asiatic immigrants in 1894, 15,645; departures, 11,958. There were 232 schools, with 115 European and 1,183 native teachers, and 28,000 pupils. The Catholic population numbered 73,234 and the Buddhists, 1,688,270. There were 1,217 French troops, and about 2,400 Annamite soldiers. Of the total area about one-sixth (or 1,396,583 hectares) is cultivated. The chief crop is rice—8,281,300 piculs in 1896, exported mostly to China, Java, and Europe. Cotton, silk, hides, fish, pepper, copra are also articles of export. Imports of

merchandise in 1896, 2,233,130*l.* (727,380*l.* from France and colonies); chief imports: tissues, metals, metal implements, wines, &c. Exports in 1896, 3,644,700*l.*; including rice, 2,117,900*l.*, and fish, 1,088,000*l.* At Saigon in 1896 there entered 483 vessels of 614,802 tons (158 of 176,224 tons German, 180 of 254,052 tons French, 111 of 152,061 tons British). There are in the colony 51 miles of railway (Saigon to Mytho), and 1,905 miles of telegraph line with 3,077 miles of wire and 88 telegraph offices. Telegrams (1896) 321,536. There are 79 post offices. At Saigon there are 5 banks or bank-agencies. In the local budget of 1897 the annual revenue and expenditure balanced at 12,420,000 dollars. Expenditure of France (budget 1897) 3,150,000 francs.

TONKING.

This territory, annexed to France in 1884, has an area of 34,740 square miles, and is divided into fourteen provinces, with 8,000 villages and a population estimated at 9,000,000. There are 400,000 Roman Catholics. The King of Annam was formerly represented in Tonking by a viceroy, but, in July, 1897, he consented to the suppression of the vicerealty and the creation of a French residency in its place. Chief town Hanoi, an agglomeration of many villages, with a population of 150,000. Including the region formerly claimed by Siam, but annexed by France in 1893, the total area is about 122,000 square miles, and the population is estimated at 12,000,000. There were 18,555 troops in 1892, including 6,500 native soldiers. The chief crop is rice, exported mostly to Hong-Kong. Other products are sugar-cane, silk tree, cotton, various fruit trees, and tobacco. There are copper and iron mines of good quality. French companies work coal mines at Hongay, near Haiphong, and at Kebao. The chief industries are silk, cotton, sugar, pepper, and oils. In 1896 the imports of merchandise into Tonking amounted to 25,204,013 francs; exports 7,560,898 francs. Chief imports are metals and metal tools and machinery, yarn and tissues, beverages; chief exports rice (2,301,000 francs) and animal products. The transit trade to and from Yunnan amounts to about 5,000,000 and 3,200,000 francs respectively. In 1896 there entered 1,407 vessels of 461,454 tons. The Phulang-Thuong-Langson railway is 64 miles long; it is proposed to extend it to Nacham on the Chinese frontier. In Annam and Tonking in 1895 there were 79 post offices. Local revenue of Annam and Tonking (budget of 1897) 7,962,000 dollars. The expenditure of France for Tonking in the budget of 1898 was 24,450,000 francs.

Books of Reference on French Asia.

- Indo-Chine Française. Rapport Général sur les Statistiques des Douanes. Annual. Hanoi. *Boissot* (Th.), A travers le Tonkin pendant la Guerre. 12. Paris, 1892.
Chailley-Bert (J.), La Colonisation de l'Indo-Chine. 12. Paris, 1892. [English Translation. London, 1894.]
Coussoet (A.) and *Ruel* (E.), Douze Mois chez les Sauvages du Laos. Paris, 1896.
Denjoy (P.) Indo-Chine française. 8. Paris, 1894.
Destelan (Picard), Annam et Tonkin: Notes de Voyage. 8. Paris, 1892.
Dupuis (J.), Le Tong-kin et l'Intervention française. Paris, 1897.
Giot (M.), Deux Années de Lutte. 12. Paris, 1892.
Haurigot (G.), Les Etablissements français dans l'Inde et en Océanie. 8. Paris, 1891.
Hocquard (C. E.), Une Campagne en Tonquin. 8. Paris, 1892.
Leclère (A.), Recherches sur la législation cambodienne: droit privé. Paris, 1890; droit public, Paris, 1894; législation criminelle, Paris, 1894.—Cambodge, Contes et légendes. Paris, 1895.
Lirije (M. le G. de la), L'Empire d'Annam et le Peuple Annamite. 8. Paris, 1889.
Meany (Gen. W.), Tungking. 8. London, 1884.
M. uhoi (A. H.), Voyage dans les Royaumes de Siam, de Cambodge, de Laos, &c. Paris, 1868. Travels in the central parts of Indo-China, Cambodia, and Laos during 1858-60. 2 vols. 8. London, 1864.
Norman (C. B.), Tonkin, or France in the Far East. 8. London, 1884. Peoples and Politics of the Far East. London, 1895.
Orléans (Prince H. d'), Autour du Tonkin. Paris, 1896.—Du Tonkin aux Indes. Paris, 1897. [Eng. Trans. by H. Bent]. London, 1897.
Reclus (E.), Nouvelle Géographie Universelle. Vol. VIII. Paris, 1883.

AFRICA.

ALGERIA.

(L'ALGÉRIE.)

Government.

A civil Governor-General, in constant communication with the different French ministries, is the central administrative authority of Algeria, except for finance, customs, worship, justice, and instruction, which are under competent ministers. A small extent of territory in the Sahara is still administered by the military authorities, but under the direction of the Governor.

Governor-General of Algeria.—M. Lépine, appointed October 2, 1897.

The French Chambers have alone the right of legislating for Algeria, while such matters as do not come within the legislative power are regulated by decree of the President of the Republic. The Governor-General is assisted by a council, whose function is purely consultative. A Superior Council, meeting once a year, to which delegates are sent by each of the departmental general councils, is charged with the duty of discussing and voting the colonial budget. Each department sends one senator and two deputies to the National Assembly.

Area and Population.

The southern boundary of Algeria is not very well defined, large portions of the Sahara being claimed both by the French Government and the nomad tribes who inhabit it and hold themselves unconquered. The colony is divided officially into three departments, consisting as a whole of the 'Territoire civil,' and a 'Territoire de commandement.' The following table gives the area of each of the three departments of Algeria, according to the census of 1896 :—

Departments	Area, sq. miles	Population			Pop. per sq. mile
		Civil Territory	Military Territory	Total	
Algiers . .	65,929	1,313,206	213,461	1,526,667	23·1
Oran . . .	44,616	888,177	140,071	1,028,248	23·0
Constantine .	73,929	1,671,895	202,611	1,874,506	25·3
Total . . .	184,474	3,873,278	556,143	4,429,421	24·0

The total does not include the Army.

The total population in 1891 was 4,124,732. In 1896, of the total population, there were 318,137 French, 446,343 belonged to other foreign nations, and the remainder were natives. In 1891, 3,801,795 persons (1896, 3,454,594) were dependent on agriculture, 494,435 on trade, industries and carriage by sea and land, 56,075 on the public service, 33,893 on liberal professions, 72,759 lived on their means, 56,374 were without profession or means, and 94,319 were of unknown or unclassified occupation.

The Algerian Sahara contains about 123,500 square miles with a population of about 50,000.

The population of the city of Algiers in 1891 was 82,585; Oran, 74,510; Constantine, 46,581; Bône, 30,806; Tlemçen, 29,544; Ghardaia, 28,782; Tizi-Ouzou, 26,007; Mustapha, 24,349; Blidah, 23,686.

Religion and Instruction.

The native population is entirely Mussulman; the Jews being now regarded

as French citizens. The grants for religious purposes provided for in the budget of 1898 were : to Catholics 821,500 francs, Protestants 97,000 francs, Jews 29,570 francs, Mussulmans 13,000 francs ; total 961,070 francs.

There is an Academy at Algiers, consisting of faculties of law, medicine, science and letters, with (1894) 463 students. In 1894 there were 1,936 pupils at the 4 lycées of Algiers, Oran, and Constantine ; 7 communal colleges had 1,132 pupils, and one college for girls at Oran had 169 pupils ; in 1894, 1,086 (124 private, mostly clerical) primary schools, had 93,536 pupils ; and 132 infant schools had 25,736 pupils. The budget for 1898 provided for an expenditure of 5,060,583 francs on instruction in Algeria.

Crime.

Before the Assize Courts in 1893, 634 persons were convicted of crime ; before the correctional tribunals, 22,117 ; before the police courts, 60,664. For the maintenance of order there are 1,271 gendarmes, 74 police commissaires, 814 police agents, 329 *maires*, 2,603 police officials of various kinds, and 1,061 custom-house officers.

Finance.

The receipts of the Government are derived chiefly from direct taxes, customs, and monopolies. The natives pay only direct taxes. The departments of Public Debt, War, and Marine are excluded from the estimates. The estimated revenue and expenditure for 1898 were :—

Revenue		Expenditure	
	Francs.		Francs.
Direct Taxes	11,915,507	Ministries :	
Registration, Stamps, &c.	7,763,800	Finance	502,250
Customs	11,999,000	Justice and Worship	3,583,920
Monopolies	5,435,120	Interior	23,539,794
Domains and Forests	3,253,100	Instruction, &c.	5,060,583
Various	7,972,320	Public Works	22,041,000
Receipts <i>d'ordre</i>	3,698,305	Régie, &c.	15,379,510
		Repayments, &c.	1,040,800
Total	52,037,152	Total	71,147,857

Defence.

The military force in Algeria constitutes the 19th Army Corps. It consists of the following troops :—3 regiments of zouaves, 3 regiments of tirailleurs, 2 foreign legions, 3 battalions of light infantry, 3 discipline companies 5 regiments of chasseurs d'Afrique, 3 regiments of Spahis, 3 companies of remount cavalry, 12 batteries of artillery, 3 companies of engineers, 9 companies of train, and 1 staff and recruiting section. There is also a territorial army reserve, consisting of 10 battalions of zouaves, 3 squadrons of cavalry, and 10 batteries of artillery. Another body of troops is being formed for the defence of the extreme south. The infantry will be called *tirailleurs sahariens*, and the cavalry *spahis sahariens*.

Industry.

A great part of the land of Algeria is held undivided by Arab tribes by the tenure called 'arch' or 'sabega.' Freehold property, 'melk,' is not common. Most of the State lands have, under various systems, been appropriated to colonists. The population engaged in agriculture in 1895 was 3,482,358,

205,642 being Europeans. About 20,000,000 hectares are occupied by the agricultural population. The principal cereals and the area cultivated in 1895-96 are shown in the following table :—

Cereals	European Culture		Native Culture		Total	
	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity
	Hectares	Quintals	Hectares	Quintals	Hectares	Quintals
Wheat, soft . . .	124,162	971,480	54,314	270,634	178,476	1,242,114
„ hard . . .	137,228	850,347	1,005,819	4,978,510	1,143,047	6,822,857
Rye . . .	307	1,906	65	518	372	2,424
Barley . . .	120,497	938,279	1,314,899	7,473,984	1,435,396	8,412,263
Oats . . .	65,596	704,982	6,269	50,152	71,866	755,114
Others . . .	11,536	98,159	38,745	238,658	40,308	336,817
Total . . .	459,353	3,565,133	2,420,111	13,012,456	2,879,464	16,577,589

In January, 1896, 122,186 hectares were under vines; the yield in 1896 was 4,350,120 hectolitres. There were 28,620 vine-planters, of whom 16,535 were Europeans.

In 1895, 1,486,779 hectares of forest and other land were worked for alfa, the quantity picked being 385,484 quintals. The State cork forests extend over 281,400 hectares; in 1896, 22,073 quintals of cork were sold, value 696,815 franca. Under tobacco were in 1895 6,943 hectares, yielding 5,720,360 kilogrammes. Other products are olives (6,500,000 grafted trees), dates, flax, colza and other oil seeds, and ramie.

There are 3,247,692 hectares under forest, nearly one-fourth being in remote districts and unworked. Of the remainder 1,759,495 hectares belong to the State, 76,919 hectares to communes, and 468,395 hectares to private persons. Of the forest area much is so only in name, and the value of the total produce is small. In 1895 there were in Algeria 358,657 horses and mules, 286,803 asses, 255,408 camels, 1,121,246 cattle, 7,891,979 sheep, and 3,545,041 goats. The total animal stock amounted to 13,544,719, of which 12,820,619 belonged to natives.

In 1895, 17 mines were worked for iron, zinc, lead, mercury, copper, and antimony. The quantity of iron ore extracted was 94,200 tons, valued at 722,430 francs; of zinc and lead ore 14,143 tons, valued at 482,225 francs; the yield of other ores was unimportant. Petroleum has been found in Oram, and fresh phosphate beds in various parts of the country. Those at Teheesa yielded in 1895, 156,857 tons, and in the first ten months of 1896, 122,037 tons. The industry is largely in the hands of English firms.

Commerce.

The commerce of Algeria, like that of France, is divided into general (total imports and exports), and special (imports for home use and exports of home produce). The former was as follows, 1896 (in francs) :—

General Commerce.	Imports from	Exports to
France	217,801,956	203,779,613
Foreign countries and French colonies	57,997,003	43,630,129
Total	275,798,959	247,409,742

The total special commerce was as follows for five years (in francs) :—

Years	Total		Foreign Countries and French Colonies	
	Imports	Exports	Imports from	Exports to
1892	239,757,317	228,200,000	50,118,183	32,885,498
1893	231,406,103	169,800,000	46,651,881	27,477,942
1894	259,800,000	242,100,000	59,992,348	34,427,469
1895	255,543,746	284,211,618	52,380,328	38,551,954
1896	269,237,968	231,074,677	51,436,012	34,233,031

The special trade of Algeria with various countries in 1896 was :—

—	Imports from	Exports to	—	Imports from	Exports to
	Francs	Francs		Francs	Francs
France	217,801,956	196,841,646	Russia	2,033,565	1,561,009
Belgium	559,479	3,066,144	Tunis	5,262,994	2,779,883
Great Britain	5,271,121	11,812,023	Morocco	6,551,988	100,037
Spain	4,870,440	2,905,689	United States	4,500,795	956,218
Italy	2,349,854	2,369,087	Brazil	9,853,444	—
Austria	1,932,807	687,099	Germany	1,134,844	1,713,316

The principal imports in 1896 were : animals, 8,386,891 francs ; animal products, 2,352,223 francs ; colonial produce 7,759,478 francs ; timber, 4,458,250 francs ; tissues, 1,696,233 francs ; clocks, trinkets, &c., 1,532,558 francs. The chief exports were : flour, &c., 554,807 francs ; colonial produce, 4,577,678 francs ; metals, 5,081,153 francs. The subjoined statement shows the commerce of Algeria with Great Britain and Ireland in each of the last five years.

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into United Kingdom from Algeria	674,087	477,854	636,372	549,362	531,523
Exports of British produce to Algeria	333,774	225,444	310,662	264,905	257,501

The most important articles of import into Great Britain in 1896 were : esparto and other fibres, for making paper, of the value of 282,973*l.* ; iron ore, 97,736*l.* ; cork, 35,175*l.* ; phosphates, 8,897*l.* ; hay, 18,682*l.* ; bark, 4,775*l.* The British exports to Algeria consist principally of cotton fabrics of the value of 22,850*l.* ; coal, 184,573*l.* ; and machinery, 23,816*l.*, in 1896.

Shipping and Communications.

In 1896, 1,654 vessels, of 895,618 tons, entered Algerian ports from abroad, and 1,641, of 878,212 tons, cleared ; of the vessels entered, 338 of 101,089 tons, belonged to France. In the coasting trade 7,836 vessels of 1,378,950 tons entered, and the same cleared. On January 1, 1897, the mercantile marine of Algiers consisted of 644 sailing vessels of 6,764 tons, and 60 steamers of 7,202 tons.

Algiers is now the most important coaling station in the Mediterranean.

In 1897 there were 2,156 English miles of railway open for traffic.

The postal and telegraph revenue for 1895 was 4,402,822 francs, and the expenditure 5,322,531 francs. There were 510 post offices. Other postal statistics are included in those of France.

The telegraph of Algeria consisted in 1895 of 5,025 miles of line and

10,671 miles of wire, with 423 offices. Messages (1895), 1,574,948, of which 1,478,402 were internal, 50,022 international, and 71,524 official.

British Consul-General for Algeria.—Captain F. Hay Newton.

Vice-Consul at Algiers.—F. E. Drummond Hay.

Vice-Consuls at Arzeu, Bône, Oran, and Philippeville.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of France only are used.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Algeria.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Annuaire statistique de la France. Paris, 1896.

Compti général de la justice eriminelle. Annual.

Exposé de la situation générale de l'Algérie. Annual.

Grand Annuaire, Commercial, Industriel, Administratif, Agricole et Viticole de l'Algérie et de la Tunisie. 8. Annual. Paris.

Tableau de la situation des établissements françaises. 19 vols., 4to, from 1838 to 1866: the continuation bears the title 'Statistique générale de l'Algérie,' published every three years.

Le Pays du Mouton; des conditions d'existence des troupeaux sur les hauts-plateaux et dans le sud de l'Algérie. Published by the Government General. Alger, 1893.

Reports by the Commission d'Etude des Questions Algeriennes:—Dépositions du 1 Mai au 20 Juillet, 1891; Report by M. Combes on the primary instruction of the natives; Report on the Bank of Algeria; Report by Jules Ferry on the Government of Algeria; Report by M. Clamageran on the fiscal régime of Algeria; Report by Jules Guichard on the Régime Forestier of Algeria. Paris, 1892.

Foreign Office Reports. Annual Series. London.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. London.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Barail (General du), Mes Souvenirs. Paris, 1895.

Beaujeu (P. Leroy), L'Algérie et la Tunisie. 2nd ed. Paris, 1897.

Bourmand (F.), Le Maréchal Bugeand. Paris, 1895.

Bridgman (F. A.), Winters in Algeria. 8. New York, 1890.

Dessoliers (F.), Organisation politique de l'Algérie. 8. Paris, 1894.

Estoublon (R.), Collection complète de la Jurisprudence Algérienne depuis la conquête jusqu'à 1895. 24 vols. 8. Alger.

Estournelles de Constant (Baron P. de), Les Congrégations religieuses chez les Arabes et la Conquête de l'Afrique du Nord. 12. Paris, 1887.

Fillias (A.), L'Algérie ancienne et moderne. 12. Alger, 1875.

Gaffarel (F.), L'Algérie: histoire, conquête, colonisation. Paris, 1883.

Graudin (L.), Le Dernier Maréchal de France (Canrobert). Paris, 1895.

Guide Joanne: Algérie et Tunisie. Paris, 1896.

Hausfort (F.), Au Pays des Palmes: Biskra. Paris, 1897.

Lallemand (C.), De Paris au Désert. Paris, 1895.

Laveleye (Emile de), L'Algérie et Tunisie. Paris, 1887.

Maltzan (Heinr. Freiherr von), Drei Jahre im Nordwesten von Afrika: Reisen in Algerien und Marokko. 4 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1869.

Maquarrey (E.), Souvenirs d'Afrique. Paris, 1894.

Nugent (E. G.), A Land of Mosques and Marabouts. 8. London, 1894.

Pease (A. E.), Biskra and the Oases and Desert of the Zibans. London, 1893.

Pease (H.), L'Algérie. Voyage de la délégation de la Commission d'études, &c. 8 Paris, 1894.

Picess (L.), Algérie [Guide Joanne]. Paris, 1893.

Playfair (Sir R. L.), Handbook (Murray's) of Algeria and Tunis. London, 1895. The Scourge of Christendom. 8. London, 1884. Bibliography of Algeria, published by the Royal Geographical Society. London, 1888.

Prax (V.), Etude sur la Question Algerienne. 8. Bône, 1892.

Reclus (Elisée), Géographie universelle. Tome XI. L'Afrique septentrionale. Paris, 1886.

Revue Africaine. 8. Alger. Yearly since 1856.

Riss (L.), Histoire de l'insurrection de 1871 en Algérie. 8. Alger, 1891. Marabouts

Robert (G.), Voyage à travers l'Algérie. Paris, 1891.

et Khouan: Etude sur l'Islam en Algérie. 8. Paris, 1884.

Sauvage (E.), Les cultures sur le littoral de la Medeterranée. Paris, 1894.

Sabatier (C.), Touat, Sahara et Soudan. Paris, 1891.

Saurin (J.), Manuel de l'Immigrant en Algérie. 12. Paris, 1894.

Shaw (Thomas, D.D., &c.), Travels or Observations relating to several Parts of Barbary and the Levant. Oxford, 1838-46.

Tchihatchef (M.), L'Algérie et Tunis. Paris, 1880.

Vignon (L.), La France en Algérie. 8. Paris, 1893.

Villot (Capitaine), Mœurs, coutumes et institutions des indigènes d'Algérie. 12. Paris 1872.

FRENCH CONGO AND GABUN.

The French Congo and Gabun region is one continuous and connected territory. The right bank of the Congo from Brazzaville to the mouth of the Mobangi is French, and north to 4° N., and along the north bank of the Mobangi to the boundary of the British sphere. According to the agreement with Germany in 1894, French territory runs northward behind the Cameroons and along the east of the Shari to Lake Chad, and to the water parting between the Nile and the Congo. An almost straight line to the coast along the second degree N. embraces the Gabun. The total area is 497,000 square miles. The territories are under a Commissioner-General, who, assisted by two lieutenant-governors, has charge both of the civil and military administration. There are twenty-seven stations established in this region, on the coast, the Congo, and other places, eleven of them being on the Ogové. The number of the native population is estimated at 5,000,000; there are 300 Europeans besides the garrison. The country is covered with extensive forests. The exports are—caoutchouc, cocoa, coffee, ivory (95 tons in 1896), ebony (1,875 tons in 1896), mahogany (991 tons), red-wood (812 tons), palmettos, palm-oil, and gum copal. Vessels entered in 1896, 98 of 244,908 tons (48 of 138,620 tons French, 25 of 59,948 tons British). The only roads are native footpaths. There are 18 schools for boys and 7 for girls, with 800 pupils. Post offices, 31; letters, &c., transmitted (1894), 346,314. Local budget, 1897, 3,698,000 francs; expenditure of France (budget of 1898), 2,584,000 francs.

Gold Coast Territories. See SENEGAL, &c., p. 519.

MADAGASCAR.

Government.

The assertion of the claim of France over Madagascar dates from the year 1642, when a concession of the island was granted to a trading company by the French King. This grant and similar concessions subsequently made, as well as decrees proclaiming French sovereignty and the appointment of viceroys over the island, were entirely ineffective and, except on some parts of the coast, nothing was done in the way of exploration. In the year 1810 Radama I. succeeded in reducing a large part of the island to the sway of the sovereigns of the Hova, the most advanced, though probably not the most numerous, of the various Malagasy races, and in 1820 he was recognised by the English as King of Madagascar. His widow, Queen Rānavālonā I., obtained the sovereign power in 1829, and until her death, in 1861, intercourse with foreigners was discouraged. She was succeeded by Radama II., in 1861, and he by his wife Rāsohērīna, in 1863, on whose death, in 1868, Rānavālonā II. obtained the throne. The recently deposed sovereign, Rānavālonā III. (born 1861), succeeded in 1883. The French having claimed a portion of the north-west coast as ceded to them by local chiefs, hostilities were carried on in 1882-84 against the Hovas, who refused to recognise the cession. In 1885 peace was made, Diégo Suarez being surrendered to France. A French Resident-General was received at the capital, and the foreign relations of the country were claimed to be regulated by France. By the Anglo-French agreement of August 5, 1890, the protectorate of France over Madagascar was recognised by

Great Britain ; but the Native Government steadily refused to recognise any protectorate. In May, 1895, a French expedition was despatched to enforce the claims of France, and on October 1, the capital having been occupied, a treaty was signed whereby the Queen recognised and accepted the protectorate. By a unilateral convention made in January, 1896, Madagascar became a French possession, and by law promulgated August 6, 1896, the island and its dependencies were declared a French colony.

On February 27, 1897, the Queen was deposed by the Resident-General, and on March 11 she and her family were deported to the island of Réunion.

Governor-General.—General Gallieni.

An Administrative Council has been established at Antananarivo, and with its assistance the Governor-General rules the whole island, though the provinces of Imérina and Bétailéo are still under martial law. There are numerous residents and vice-residents at the towns and villages on the east and west coasts, and at Fort Dauphin in the south.

Area and Population.

Madagascar, the third largest island in the world (reckoning Australia as a continent), is situated on the south-eastern side of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel, the least distance between island and continent being 230 miles ; total length, 975 miles ; breadth at the broadest point, 358 miles.

The area of the island, with its adjacent islands, is estimated at 228,500 square miles, and the population, according to the most trustworthy estimates, at 3,500,000 ; other estimates vary from 2,500,000 to 5,000,000. No census has ever been undertaken, and it is therefore only by vague and uncertain estimates that any idea can be formed of the population, either of the island as a whole or of particular districts. The female population seems in excess of the male. A number of foreign residents live on the coasts, chiefly Creoles from Mauritius and Réunion, with Chinese and other Asiatics who carry on small retail trade. The most intelligent, and enterprising tribe is the Hova, whose language, allied to the Malayan and Oceanic tongues, is understood over a large part of the island. The people are divided into a great many clans, who seldom intermarry. The Hovas are estimated to number 1,000,000 ; the other races, more or less mixed, are the Sakalavas on the west, 1,000,000 ; the Bétailéos, 600,000 ; Bára, 200,000 ; Bétsimisáraka, 400,000 ; other southern tribes, 200,000. In the coast towns are many Arab traders, and there are besides many negroes from Africa introduced as slaves. The slave trade was nominally abolished in 1877, and steps are now being taken by the French Government for the effectual suppression of slavery. The system of forced labour in the public service is still maintained ; natives between 16 and 60 years of age being required to give 50 days annually to the State. This system, adopted because the natives are unable to pay taxes, considerably reduces the expenditure of Government on road-making and other public works. The capital, Antananarivo, in the interior, is estimated to have, with suburbs, a population of about 100,000. The principal port is Tamatave, on the east coast, with a population of 10,000. Majunga, the chief port on the north-west coast, has also about 10,000 inhabitants.

Religion, Education, Justice.

Up to 1895 a large portion of the Hova and of the other tribes in the central districts had been Christianised. The vast majority of professing Christians were connected with churches formed by the London Missionary

Society, but Anglican, Friends', Norwegian, American, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic missions were also at work. The Christian population was estimated at 450,000 Protestants, and 50,000 Roman Catholics. Hospitals, colleges, and about 1,800 schools, with 170,000 children, were connected with the various missions. Since the establishment of French rule, it is alleged that much had been done to break down the influence of Protestant missions in the island. Though decrees have been issued proclaiming religious liberty, the Catholic propaganda has nevertheless been pushed in such a manner that many native Protestants have been constrained to call themselves Catholic. The nature of the tenure of the real property of the missions required the adherence of Malagasy Christians to the form of religion professed by those holding the property, and it is stated that many British mission churches are being lost through the failure of this condition in consequence of the terrorism of the Catholics.

On January 27, 1897, a French technical school was opened at Antananarivo, with workshops for iron, tin, painting, pottery, carpentry, tailoring and other work.

A code of laws was printed in 1881. Justice is dispensed by French authorities, but there are no statistics available showing crime. Regular courts have been constituted at Antananarivo, Tamatave, and Majunga, and their Courts have jurisdiction over British subjects in Madagascar. Owing to the unsettled state of the country there has of late been an alarming increase in crimes of violence, and an increasing number of banditti in large armed bands, who have desolated some parts of the country.

Finance.

The chief sources of revenue are the customs, licences, sales of land, a land tax, and a small poll tax. The amount of local revenue which may be raised is still uncertain; expenditure (local budget), 4,269,000 francs. In the French budget of 1898 the sum of 15,710,000 francs was allowed for the administration of Madagascar and dependencies. In 1886 the Malagasy Government borrowed from the Paris Comptoir d'Escompte, at 6 per cent., a sum of 15 million francs, of which 10 million went to pay the indemnity to France. For the conversion of the balance of this loan, and for public works, &c., in the island, it was provided in April, 1897, that there should be issued a loan of 30,000,000 francs at 3 per cent.; 20,000,000 at once and the remainder when voted by the Chambers. The loan has the guarantee of the Republic.

Defence.

According to the budget of 1897 the colonial troops in Madagascar consist of: infantry, 4,558; artillery, 1,367; cavalry, 44; total, 5,699, including 191 officers. Of the men, 1,220 are natives, and 560 are Algerians.

Production and Industry.

Of minerals, gold, copper, iron, lead (galena), sulphur, graphite, and a lignite have been found. It seems probable that many parts of the island are very rich in valuable ores. Cattle breeding and agriculture are the chief occupations of the people; rice, sugar, coffee, cotton, and sweet potatoes being cultivated. The forests abound with many valuable woods, while tropical and sub-tropical products are plentiful. Concessions of land are being made to French subjects free, while foreigners have to buy them. The principal article at present produced in the island is caoutchouc, which is exported to London or Hamburg. Silk and cotton weaving are carried on, and the manufacture of textures from the rofia palm fibre, and of metal

work. At present, however, no machinery is used for the making of textile fabrics. All are literally *manufactures*, and carried on by the simple spindle and loom in use from a very remote period. And so with the manufacture and working of iron and other metals.

Commerce.

The chief exports are cattle, india-rubber, hides, horns, coffee, lard, sugar, vanilla, wax, gum, copal, rice, and seeds. The chief imports are cotton goods, rum, crockery, and metal goods. In 1896 the imports amounted to 13,493,100 francs; exports, 3,605,900 francs. Of the imports 3,280,700 francs in value came from France; 6,749,816 francs from England; 2,486,761 francs from the United States; 687,859 francs from Germany. The chief imports were cotton goods from England. Of the exports France took 736,670 francs; England 1,550,000 francs. In 1896 the value of the imports into Great Britain (Board of Trade Returns) from Madagascar was 95,535*l.*; and exports from Great Britain to Madagascar 146,966*l.* The imports from Madagascar were, in 1896, caoutchouc, 42,868*l.*; hemp, 16,686*l.*; wax, 14,203*l.*; raw hides, 12,190*l.*; the exports to Madagascar, cottons, 116,661*l.*; iron, wrought, and unwrought, 8,155*l.* in 1896.

Shipping and Communications.

Tamatave, the principal seaport of the island, has a commodious harbour, safe during seven or eight months of the year, visited regularly by the steamers of several shipping companies. There are as yet no roads in Madagascar in the European sense of the word, and no wheeled vehicles are employed. All passengers and goods are carried on the shoulders of bearers, except where the rivers or coast lagoons allow the use of canoes. A waggon road is being made from Mahatsara to Antananarivo, and the canalisation of the lagoons between Tamatave and the capital has been begun. Negotiations are in progress for the construction of a railway which, with the canal, will connect Antananarivo and Tamatave, in return for which the contracting French Company will receive concessions of lands, mining rights, and other privileges.

There is postal communication throughout the island. An electric telegraph, 180 miles in length, connects Tamatave and the capital, and another connects the capital with Majunga which, by a cable laid in 1895, is in communication with Mozambique and the Eastern Telegraph Company.

Money and Banks.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has an agency at Antananarivo and Tamatave.

The only legal coin is the silver 5-franc piece, but the Italian 5-lire piece and Belgian, Greek, and other coins of equal value are also in circulation. For smaller sums the coin is cut up into fractional parts, and weighed as required.

Consular and other Representatives.

OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MADAGASCAR.

Consul at Tamatave.—Anatole Sauzier.

Vice-Consul at Antananarivo.—T. P. Porter (acting).

Vice-Consul at Majunga.—Stratton Knott.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Madagascar

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. London.

Correspondence respecting Treaty of December 17, 1885, between France and Madagascar. London, 1886.

Report of Rear-Admiral W. Gore Jones, C.B., on a visit to the Queen of Madagascar. London, 1888.

Correspondence between Great Britain and France respecting Madagascar. London, 1898. Treaties concluded between France and Madagascar, August 8, 1868; December 12, 1885; and September 30, 1895.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Antananarivo Annual, 1875-94.
 Beiträge zur Kenntniss Madagaskars. Berlin, 1888.
 Burleigh (B.), Two Campaigns in Madagascar and Ashantee. London, 1896.
 Cachat (L.), Voyage à Madagascar (1889-90). Paris, 1896.
 Combette (M.), Madagascar, étude géographique et commerciale. 'Annales de l'Extrême Orient.' October, 1889.
 Cousins (W. E.), Madagascar of To-day. 8. London, 1895.
 Dawson (E. W.), Madagascar; its Capabilities and Resources. London, 1895.
 Drury (Robert), Journal of Fifteen Years' Captivity. With Notes by S. P. Oliver. 8 London, 1890.
 Ellis (Rev. W.), History of Madagascar, 2 vols. London, 1838. Three Visits to Madagascar. London, 1858. Madagascar Revisited. London, 1867.
 Gautier, Guide du colon à Madagascar. Paris, 1896.
 Grandidier (A.), Histoire physique, naturelle et politique de Madagascar. Paris, 1876. (In 28 4to. volumes, with many hundred plates, still in progress.)
 Guillaum (Captain), Documents sur l'histoire, la géographie et le commerce la partie de occidentale de Madagascar. Paris, 1845.
 Groclaude (E.), Un Parisien à Madagascar. Paris, 1897.
 Hanotaux (G.), L'Affaire de Madagascar. Paris, 1896.
 Hartmann (Robert), Madagascar und die Inseln Seychellen, &c. In vol. lviii. of Das Wissen der Gegenwart. Leipzig, 1886.
 Hocquard (E.), L'Expedition de Madagascar. Paris, 1897.
 Knight (E. F.), Madagascar in War Time. 8. London, 1896.
 Lemure (J.), Madagascar: L'Expedition au point de vue médical, &c. Paris, 1896.
 Leroy (L.), Les Français à Madagascar. Paris, 1883.
 Maude (F. C.), Five Years in Madagascar. London, 1895.
 McLeod (J. L.), Madagascar and its People. London, 1865.
 Mullens (Rev. Dr. J.), Twelve Months in Madagascar. London, 1875.
 Oliver (S. P.), Madagascar and the Malagasy. London, 1866. Madagascar. 2 vols. London, 1886. The True Story of the French Dispute in Madagascar. 8. London, 1885.
 Olivier (Editor), Ce qu'il faut connaître de Madagascar. Paris, 1895.
 Painsant (M.), Madagascar. 2nd ed. Paris, 1895.
 Piolet (Père J. B.), Madagascar, sa Description, ses Habitants. Paris, 1895. Madagascar et les Hova. Paris, 1895.
 Pollen and Van Dam, Recherches sur la Faune de Madagascar. 5 vols. 4to. Leyden, 1868.
 Routier (G.), Les droits de la France sur Madagascar. Paris, 1893.
 Shaw (Rev. G. A.), Madagascar of To-day. 12. London, 1886.
 Sibree (Rev. James), Madagascar and its People. London, 1870. The Great African Island. London, 1880. Madagascar before the Conquest. London, 1896.
 Vaisière (Père de la), Histoire de Madagascar: ses habitants et ses missionnaires. 2 vols. Paris, 1884. Vingt ans à Madagascar. Paris, 1885.

DIEGO-SUAREZ, NOSSI-BE, S^{te}. MARIE.

These possessions were, by decree of January 28, 1896, placed under the authority of the Resident-General of Madagascar, and have thus become dependencies of that colony.

Diégo-Suarez, a territory of still undefined extent, on a bay of the same name at the northern extremity of Madagascar, is held by the French in accordance with a treaty of December 17, 1885. At the census of 1887 the population (including the garrison) was 4,567. The native population is stated to have increased from 3,000 in 1887 to about 8,000 in 1889. The chief town of the colony is Antsirame. Imports, in 1893, 6,700,000 francs in value; exports, 680,000 francs. Expenditure of France (budget of 1898), 800 francs.

Nossi-Bé Island, close to west coast of Madagascar, with an area of 113 square miles, has 7,803 inhabitants, chiefly Malagasy and Africans. Chief productions, sugar-cane, coffee, and rice. Imports, 1893, 2,521,000 francs; exports, 2,383,000 francs. Expenditure of France (budget of 1898), 24,233 francs.

St. Marie, on the north coast of Madagascar, was taken by France as early as 1643. It covers 64 square miles; population, 7,667; chief export, cloves.

MAYOTTE AND THE COMORO ISLANDS.

The island of Mayotte (140 square miles) has a population (1893) of 8,700 inhabitants. The chief production is cane-sugar; it has 9 sugar works and 4 distilleries of rum. Vanilla cultivation and trade in wood have recently much extended; important coffee plantations are being made. Local budget (1897), revenue, 235,000 francs; expenditure, 229,000 francs. Expenditure of France (budget of 1898), 44,845 francs.

The Comoro Islands, situated half-way between Madagascar and the African coast, consist of 4 larger and a number of smaller islands, with an area of about 620 square miles. They are under the authority of the Administrator of Mayotte. The taking of Madagascar by the French cannot but tend to the development of the islands. They now possess an important coal depôt. They were taken under French protection in 1886. The population is estimated at 58,000, chiefly Mussulmans.

RÉUNION.

Réunion, about 420 miles east of Madagascar, has belonged to France since 1764. It is represented by a senator and two deputies. It has an area of 965 square miles and population (1893) of 171,713 (23,161 British Indians, 5,617 natives of Madagascar, 9,769 Africans, 510 Chinese). The towns are under the French municipal law. The chief port, Pointe-des-Galets, is connected by a railway of 78 miles with St. Benoît and St. Pierre. The chief productions are sugar (45,700 tons exported in 1896), coffee, cacao, vanilla, spices. In 1895 the live stock on the island was 2,650 horses, 2,700 mules, 5,315 oxen, 8,750 sheep, and 7,800 goats. Imports in 1895, 18,650,000 francs; exports, 21,734,520 francs. Shipping entered (1896), 164 vessels of 180,289 tons. The local budget for 1897 showed income, 4,928,000 francs; expenditure, 4,680,000 francs. The expenditure of France (budget 1898) was 4,458,000 francs.

St. Paul and Amsterdam are small islands in the Indian Ocean, ceded by Great Britain to France in 1892.

Kerguelen, a desolate island, about 50 S. lat. and 70 E. long, was annexed by France in 1893.

OBOCK AND SOMALI COAST PROTECTORATE.

Obock, with the French Somali coast and dependencies on the Red Sea coast of Africa, the Gulf of Aden, and the Bay of Tajurah, has an area estimated at 8,640 square miles, with a population of 30,000 natives. There is a trade with Shoa and other countries in the interior, but as there is no custom house, no trade statistics are published. Local budget (revenue and expenditure), 30,000 francs. Expenditure of France (budget of 1898), 614,807 francs.

SENEGAL, FRENCH SUDAN, FRENCH GUINEA, AND DAHOMY.

With the exception of the British colonies of Gambia, Sierra Leone, and the Gold Coast, Portuguese Guinea, and Liberia, France claims the whole of West Africa from Cape Blanco to Togo Land, and inland to the Upper and Middle Niger, and considerable areas to the east of the Upper Niger, including the Kingdom of Kong and neighbouring territories. By the Anglo-French arrangement of August 5, 1890, Great Britain recognises as within the French sphere of influence the whole region to the south of Tunis and Algeria north of a line from Say, on the Middle Niger, to Barraua, on Lake Chad, including

all the territories which belong to Sokoto. The line dividing French territory from British in the region included in the bend of the Niger has not been agreed upon. The French Sahara may embrace about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million square miles, mostly desert. Several railway projects from Algeria to the Niger are under consideration. The total area claimed by France in West Africa is about 550,000 square miles. It is divided into Senegal, French Sudan, and French Guinea and Dependencies (including Rivières du Sud). Within Senegal and Rivières du Sud there are—(1) countries occupied, (2) countries annexed, (3) countries protected. The first are divided into communes and territories, the former being St. Louis, Dakar, Rufisque, and the island of Goree, and the latter being various stations and ports in the coast region and up the Senegal, and the districts around within range of cannon-shot. The annexed countries are Walo, Northern Cayor, Toro, Dimar, and Damga.

Senegal proper (the colony) includes several stations on the river as far as Matam, with a certain area of land around each, and the coast from the north of Cape Verd to Gambia in the south. These, with the settled portion of Rivières du Sud, embrace over 14,700 square miles, with a population of 174,000, of whom 135,000 are in Senegal. But included in Senegal and Rivières du Sud are various protected states, which give a total area of 115,800 square miles, with a population of 2,000,000. There is a Governor-General in Senegal, assisted by a Colonial Council. There are 2,508 troops (including natives) with 66 officers. The chief town of Senegal is St. Louis; population, 20,000. Dakar (population, 2,000) is an important centre. The colony is represented by one deputy. At high water the Senegal is navigable for small vessels into the interior. In 1892 there were 246 miles of railway, 574 miles of telegraph line, 1,022 miles of wire, and 21 telegraph offices. Imports (1893), 13,866,000 francs; exports, 17,985,000 francs. Ground-nuts (arachides), gums, india-rubber, palm nuts and oil, hides and horns, mats and gold are the chief exports; tobacco, beads, cutlery, made-up clothing and calicoes are the chief imports. Local budget for 1897, 2,749,000 francs; expenditure of France (budget for 1898), 6,074,000 francs; debt, 517,657 francs.

The **French Sudan** includes the Upper Senegal, and all the countries in the Upper and Middle Niger, and the states which extend inland from Senegal and the Rivières du Sud. It is divided into annexed territories and protectorates. The annexed territories, mostly in the Upper Senegal, embrace an area of 54,000 square miles, and a population of 360,000; the protectorates were estimated to have an area of 300,000 square miles, and a population of $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The administration of the French Sudan is intrusted to a Superior Military Commandant, who resides at Kayes, in the Senegal, under the authority of the Governor of Senegal. There is a regiment of native riflemen, a squadron of Sudan Spahis, and a battery of marine artillery. There is a railway from Kayes to Bafoulabe, 94 miles, which it was originally intended to carry on to the Niger. The local budget for 1896 showed revenue and expenditure of 3,011,500 francs. According to the budget for 1898, the annual expenditure of France on the Sudan is 6,948,000 francs.

French Guinea and Dahomey.—On January 1, 1890, the territory on the coast from 11° to nearly 9° N. (except the Los Islands, which belong to Great Britain), and inland along and between the rivers as far as the Fouta Djallon, was detached from Senegal and formed into a separate colony under the name of Rivières du Sud, with Conakry, on the isle of Tombo, for its capital. The population of the colony proper (the coast region) is given as 47,541. With it were united, for administrative purposes, the French settlements on the Gold Coast, comprising Grand-Bassam, Assinie, Grand-Lahou, and Jackeville; and

the Benin settlements containing Porto-Novo, Kotonu, Grand-Popo, and Agoué. The total area of the Gold Coast and Benin Settlements is given at 25,000 square miles (which includes protectorates, as only a few stations are in actual possession), and the united colonial population at 772. In 1891 France took possession of the strip of coast (about 100 miles on the Ivory Coast) between her Gold Coast Settlements and Liberia.

Dahomey comprises an area of about 14,000 square miles, extending from Yoruba westwards to the boundary of Togoland. This boundary, according to the Franco-German agreement of July 9, 1897, begins at about 1° 32' W. Long. at a point on the coast south of Bayol Island, but, before reaching that island, it bends eastwards along the central channel of the lagoon to the River Mono, along which it passes till it reaches 7° N. Lat., whence it follows the meridian of 1° 32' W. to about 9° 10' N., and then slopes westwards. The natives, who are of pure Negro stock and fetish-worshippers, belong to the Fon branch of the Ewe family, but have called themselves Dauma or Dahomé since the foundation of the kingdom early in the seventeenth century. They are industrious agriculturists, exporting through Whydah the finest palm-oil produced in Upper Guinea. Maize, cattle, ivory, and india-rubber also abound. Abomey, capital of the kingdom, lies seventy miles north of Whydah.

The Protectorate of Dahomey has a population estimated at 150,000, while the population of the colony is thus divided:—Grand Popo, 100,000; Mahis and Ajuda, 150,000; Porto Novo, 150,000; making a total in the French colony and protectorate of 550,000. The principal trade centres on the coast are Kotonou and Whydah, and the exports of palm oil have now reached a total of about 10,000 tons, and of palm kernels about 20,000 tons per annum. The expenditure of France for French Guinea (budget of 1898) was 294,000 francs. The local budgets were: French Guinea (1897), 701,000 francs; Ivory Coast (1897), 1,396,000 francs, Dahomey (1897) 1,735,000 francs.

References concerning French West Africa, &c.

- Aublet* (E.), *La Guerre au Dahomey*, 1888-93. 8. Paris, 1894.
Binger (G.), *Du Niger au Golfe de Sierra*. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1892.
Boutheiller (J.), *De Saint Louis à Sierra Leone*. Paris, 1891.
Burton (Sir R. F.), *Mission to Gelele, King of Dahome*. 2 vols. London, 1864.
Cat (Edouard), *A travers le Désert*. 8. Paris, 1892.
Chandouin, *Trois mois de captivité au Dahomey*. 16. Paris.
Domergue (A.), *Notes de Voyage, Gabon*. Paris, 1893.
Dubois (F.), *Timbuctoo the Mysterious*. 8. London, 1896.
Duncan (J.), *Travels in Western Africa*. 2 vols. 12. London, 1847.
Dybowski (J.), *La Route du Tchad*. 8. Paris, 1893.
Etaampes (L. d'), *La France au Pays noir*. Paris, 1893.
Foa (M.), *A Voyage up the Wheni River*. 'Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc.' Feb. 1889.
Follis (L. G.), *Voyage dans les Déserts du Sahara*. 8. Tours, 1892.
Foureaux (F.), *Au Sahara: mes deux missions de 1892 et 1893*. Paris, 1897.
Gallien (Col.), *Deux Campagnes au Soudan français*. 8. Paris, 1891.
Hourst (Lieut.), *La Mission Hourst sur le Niger et au Pays des Touaregs*. Paris, 1898.
Keltie (J. Scott), *The Partition of Africa*. 2nd ed. London, 1895.
Kingsley (Mary H.), *Travels in West Africa*. London, 1897.
Laumann (E. M.), *A la Côte occidentale d'Afrique*. 8. Paris, 1894.
Mattel (Com.), *Bas-Niger*. Paris, 1896.
Mévil (A.), *Au Pays du Soleil et de l'Or*. [Senegambia.] Paris, 1896.
Mounier (M.), *France noire: Côte d'Ivoire et Soudan*. Paris, 1894.
Oliver (W. D.), *Crags and Craters: Rambles in the Island of Réunion*. 8. London, 1896.
Poirier (J.), *Campagne du Dahomey, 1892-94*. 8. Paris, 1895.
Reclus (E.), *Nouvelle Géographie-Universella*. Vols. XI. XII. XIII. 8. Paris, 1886-88.
Toutée (Commandant), *Dahomé, Niger, Touareg*. Paris, 1897.
Verdier (A.), *Trente-cinq années de lutte aux colonies, Côte occidentale d'Afrique*. Paris, 1897.
Victor (N.), *L'Expédition du Dahomey en 1890*. 2nd ed. 8. Paris, 1893.
Vigné d'Octon (P.), *Terre de Mort: Soudan et Dahomey*. 8. Paris, 1892.
White (A. Silva), *The Development of Africa*. London, 1890.

TUNIS.

(AFRIKIA.)

Bey.

Sidi Ali, son of Bey Sidy Ahsin ; born October 5, 1817 ; succeeded his brother, Sidi Mohamed-es-Sadok, October 28, 1882. The heir presumptive is Sidi Mohamed Taieb, younger brother of the reigning bey.

The reigning family of Tunis, occupants of the throne since 1691, descend from Ben Ali Turki, a native of the Isle of Crete, who made himself master of the country, acknowledging, however, the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, in existence since 1575. Sidi Ahsin obtained an imperial firman, dated October 25, 1871, which liberated him from the payment of tribute, but clearly established his position as a vassal of the Sublime Porte.

Government.

After the French invasion of the country in the spring of 1881, the treaty of Kasr-es-Said (May 12, 1881), confirmed by decrees of April 22, 1882, placed Tunis under the protectorate of France. The French representative is called Minister Resident, and with two secretaries practically administers the government of the country under the direction of the French Foreign Office, which has a special 'Bureau des Affaires Tunisiennes.' From January, 1884, French judges superseded the Consular Courts. French administration in Tunis has been confirmed by conventions with all the European Powers, regulating the status and the conditions of trade of their respective citizens within the Regency.

French Resident-General—R. Ph. Millet.

The corps of occupation numbers about 11,300 men. The cost of maintaining this force is borne by the budget of the Republic.

Area and Population.

The present boundaries are : on the north and east the Mediterranean Sea, on the west the Franco-Algerian province of Constantine, and on the south the great desert of the Sahara and the Turkish Pachalik of Tripoli ; and, reckoning its average breadth from west to east to be 100 miles, it covers an area of about 51,000 English square miles, including that portion of the Sahara which is to the east of the Beled Djerid, extending towards Gadames. Population estimated at 1,700,000. The French population (1896) numbers 26,678, over 10,000 of whom are military.

The majority of the population is formed of Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles.

The capital, the city of Tunis, including suburbs, has a population of 153,000, comprising Moors, Arabs, Negroes, and Jews, with 40,000 Europeans. By means of the canal, which was opened in 1893, Tunis is directly accessible to ocean-going vessels.

There were, in 1895, 89 public and 8 private primary schools, with 12,157 pupils (of whom 4,152 were girls).

Since the occupation, Carthage has been erected into a Roman Catholic See. The Regency is administered ecclesiastically by the Archbishop of Algiers. The bulk of the population is Mohammedan ; 45,000 Jews, 35,000 Roman Catholics, 400 Greek Catholics, 250 Protestants.

Finance.

The total revenue for 1896 was estimated at 22,849,000 francs, and the expenditure at 22,848,000 francs. The estimates for 1897 were :—

Revenue		Expenditure	
Franks		Franks	
Direct taxes . . .	7,800,000	Civil list, pensions . . .	1,851,900
Customs, &c. . . .	8,090,600	Finance, debt	9,842,500
Monopolies	5,682,300	Administration	3,431,504
State domain	1,305,500	Public works	4,342,000
Various	797,700	Various	4,207,352
Total ordinary . . .	23,676,100	Total ordinary . . .	23,675,256

In 1884 the Tunisian debt was consolidated into a total of 5,702,000*l.* The loan was emitted as a perpetual 3 per cent. rente of 6,307,520 francs, or 252,300*l.*, divided into 315,376 obligations of a nominal capital of 500 francs. In 1888, the loan was converted into a 3½ per cent. loan, to be paid by annuities during 99 years, and in 1892 the 3½ per cent. redeemable debt was converted into a 3 per cent. loan.

Industry.

The chief industry is agriculture. In 1895, wheat occupied 435,337 hectares, and barley, 433,978 hectares or one-sixth of the cultivated land; vineyards 8,069 hectares, yielding 190,000 hectolitres, mostly for local consumption. In 1895, 19,267,250 litres of olive oil were produced. On December 31, 1895, the farm animals were:—horses, 57,101; asses and mules, 116,044; cattle, 243,380; sheep, 947,317; goats, 523,609; camels, 115,330; swine, 10,862. Important industries are connected with the maintenance and working of the cork-vak forests of the country.

The fisheries are mostly in the hands of Italians. They produced in 1895: sardines, 208,430 kilogrammes, value 2,045*l.*; anchovies, 19,800 kilogrammes, value 560*l.*; sponges and sepia, 180,000 kilogrammes, value 53,720*l.*

Commerce.

In 1895 the imports of merchandise amounted to 44,085,945 francs (24,691,033 francs from France and Algeria), and the exports to 47,525,784 francs (30,927,267 francs to France and Algeria). In 1896 the imports amounted to 46,444,548 francs, and the exports to 34,507,532 francs. The chief imports and exports were as follows:—

Imports	Franks	Exports	Franks
Cottons	4,400,000	Cattle	2,000,000
Semolina and groats . . .	5,700,000	Olive oil	4,000,000
Iron and steel rails . . .	1,000,000	Wheat	9,000,000
Sugar, refined	2,100,000	Wines	1,500,000
Wheat	1,900,000	Tanning bark	1,300,000
Coffee	1,300,000	Barley	3,000,000
Tanned hides	1,000,000	Alfa and diss	1,500,000
Timber	1,100,000	Sponges	1,200,000

Of the imports 25,563,000 francs in value were from France; 1,536,000 francs from Algeria; 3,832,000 francs from Great Britain; 5,284,000 francs from Italy; 2,483,000 francs from Malta; 2,012,000 francs from Russia. Of the exports, 20,223,000 francs went to France; 5,796,000 francs to Algeria; 1,472,959 francs to Great Britain; 3,656,000 francs to Italy; 1,260,000 francs to Malta.

The commercial intercourse between Tunis and the United Kingdom in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns, was a follows:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into United Kingdom from Tunis	131,858	84,705	88,528	72,273	62,434
Exports of British produce to Tunis .	111,298	112,999	226,688	303,884	215,840

The principal imports into Great Britain in 1896 were: esparto grass and other materials for making paper, of the value of 60,355*l.* The principal British export to Tunis consisted of cotton manufactures, of the value of 165,923*l.*

In the year 1896 there entered the 16 ports of the Regency 8,389 vessels of 1,805,814 tons; of these vessels 1,237 of 846,718 tons were French; 2,215 of 712,700 tons were Italian; and 159 of 113,874 tons were British. The merchant shipping of the Regency comprises 403 vessels of from 10 to 150 tons.

Length of railways, 883 miles, of which 866 miles belong to the State.

There are 2,060 miles of telegraphs and 3,670 miles of wire; 81 telegraph offices; messages (1895), 495,020. There were in 1895, 236 post offices; letters sent, internal service, 2,899,692; external, 8,099,208.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The coin formerly in use was the *Piastre*, of 16 *karubs*, average value 6*d.*

The legal coinage consists of pieces similar to the French, the pieces being coined in France.

The *ounce* = 31·487 grammes; the multiples of the ounce are the various denominations of the *Kottolo*, which contains from 16 to 42 ounces.

The *Kaffis* (of 16 *whibas*, each of 12 sahs) = 16 bushels.

The principal measure of length is the *pik*: the *pik Arbi* for linen = 5392 yd.; the *pik Turki* for silk = 7058 yd.; the *pik Andoulsi* for cloth = 7094 yd.

Consul-General at Tunis.—Sir H. H. Johuston, K. C. B.; appointed 1897.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Tunis.

Correspondence respecting the Establishment of French Tribunals, and the Abrogation of Foreign Consular Jurisdiction in Tunis. London, 1834.

Journal Officiel Tunisien.

Foreign Office Reports. Annual Series. London.

Annuaire Statistique de la Tunisie. Paris.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. London.

Rapport du Résident-Général de France à Tunis. Annual.

Ashbee (H. S.), Bibliography of Tunisia. 8. London, 1889

Basaban (L.), A travers la Tunisie. 8. Paris, 1887.

Baedeker's Handbook for Southern Italy. [Contains chapters on Tunis.] 11th ed. London, 1898.

Boddy (A.), To Kairwán the Holy. 8. London, 1885.

Broadley (A. M.), Tunis, Past and Present. London, 1882.

Charnes (Gabriel), La Tunisie et la Tripolitaine. Paris, 1863.

Daubiel (J.), Notes et Impressions sur la Tunisie. Paris, 1897.

Faucon (N.), La Tunisie avant et depuis l'occupation française. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1893.

Graham (A.) and *Ashbee* (H. S.), Travels in Tunisia. 8. London, 1887.

Hesse-Wartegg (Chevalier de), Tunis, the Land and the People. London, 1882.

Lapie (P.), Les Civilisations tunisiennes. Paris, 1897.

Leroy-Beaulieu (Paul), L'Algérie et la Tunisie. Paris, 1887.

Michel (Léon), Tunis. 2nd edition. Paris, 1883.

Playfair (Lieut.-Colonel Sir R. Lambert), Handbook (Murray's) for Algeria and Tunis. London, 1895.

Playfair (Lieut.-Colonel Sir R. L.), Travels in the Footsteps of Bruce in Algeria and Tunis. London, 1877.

Poiré, La Tunisie. Paris.

Reclus (Eliée), Géographie universelle. Vol. XI. L'Afrique septentrionale. Paris, 1885.

Saurin, Manuel de l'émigrant en Tunisie. Paris.

Tekihatcheff (M.), Algérie et Tunis. Paris, 1880.

Tissot (Charles), Exploration scientifique de la Tunisie. 2 vols. Paris, 1884-87.

AMERICA.

GUADELOUPE AND DEPENDENCIES.

Guadeloupe, situated in the Lesser Antilles, consists of two islands separated by a narrow channel, that on the west being called Guadeloupe proper or Basse-Terre, and that to the east, Grande-Terre, with a united area of 150,940 hectares (583 sq. m.); it has five dependencies consisting of the smaller islands, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Désirade, St. Barthélemy, and St. Martin, the total area being 688 square miles. Population (1894) 167,000, including about 15,000 coolies. Births (1894) 4,158; deaths, 3,248; marriages, 463. It is under a governor and an elected council, and is represented by a senator and two deputies. Instruction is given in 1 *lycée* with 350 pupils, and 97 elementary schools with 11,000 pupils. The colony is divided into arrondissements, cantons, and communes; its chief town is Pointe-à-Pitre (17,100) with a fine harbour. Revenue and expenditure balanced at 7,220,000 francs in the local budget of 1897; debt, 1,000,000 francs; expenditure of France (budget of 1898), 1,652,000 francs. Chief cultures: sugar grown on 25,400 hectares in 502 properties employing 42,560 persons (sugar exported in 1894, 43,732 tons); coffee on 3,500 hectares, employing 4,936 persons; cacao, 1,634 hectares. For local consumption there are grown bananas, sweet potatoes, manioc, tobacco, indian corn, and vegetables. The forests are interspersed with valuable timber, which is little worked. Total imports (1896), 21,762,773 francs; exports, 18,793,995 francs. Guadeloupe is in direct communication with France and England by means of two steam navigation companies. Within the islands traffic is carried on by means of roads and navigable rivers. Silver coin has disappeared from circulation; treasury notes for 2 francs, 1 franc, and 50 centimes are authorised up to a total emission of 800,000 francs.

GUIANA.

Population estimated at 22,714, in addition to a few mountain tribes. Cayenne has 12,351 inhabitants. Population of the penitentiaries and the liberated convicts about 4,500. A strip of territory now included in the colony is claimed by Brazil, and in April, 1897, a convention was signed at Rio Janeiro submitting the dispute to arbitration. The colony is under a Governor, with a Council-General and municipal councils, and is represented by one deputy. It is poorly cultivated, and its trade insignificant. In 1896, 101,938 oz. of gold were exported; of this amount, about 58 per cent. came from the disputed territory. Local budget (1897), 2,770,000 francs; the expenditure of France (budget for 1898) being 6,161,000 francs, of which 4,732,000 francs was for the penal establishment.

MARTINIQUE.

The colony is under a Governor and municipal councils with elected General Council; divided into 32 communes. Represented by a senator and two deputies. Area 381 square miles; population in 1895, 187,692 (90,373 males and 97,319 females), with floating population of 1,907; only 1,307 were born in France. Births (1895), 6,026; deaths, 5,007; marriages, 624. There is a law school (at Fort-de-France) with 76 students; 3 secondary schools, with 487 pupils; a normal school; 38 primary schools, with 10,304 pupils; also 13 clerical and private schools. Chief commercial town, St. Pierre (25,382 inhabitants). Sugar, coffee, cacao, tobacco, cotton, are the chief culture, besides 15,067 hectares under the food-producing crops. In 1896, 34,429 tons of sugar and 3,765,000 gallons of rum and arrack were exported. Imports (1896), 22,885,505 francs; exports, 21,431,026 francs. Cod is exported to Paris. The local budget for 1897 was 5,369,000 francs; expenditure of France (budget of 1898), 2,638,000 francs; debt (annuity), 95,000 francs.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.

The largest islands of two small groups close to the south coast of Newfoundland. Area of St. Pierre group, 10 sq. miles; population in 1892, 5,700; area of Miquelon group, 83 sq. miles; population, 550; total area, 93 sq. miles; population, 6,250 (720 English). There is a Governor with a Council-General, and municipal councils. Births (1895), 214; deaths, 185; marriages, 42. Chief town, St. Pierre. There is a colonial college for primary and secondary education with 42 pupils, a higher class school for girls with 76 pupils, and an 'ouvroir,' or workroom for training girls, with 40 pupils. Primary instruction is free. There are 3 communal schools for boys, and 3 for girls with (in all) 23 teachers and 720 pupils. There are, besides, infant schools, 'salles d'asile,' frequented by 342 children.

The islands, being mostly barren rock, are unsuited for agriculture. The chief industry is cod-fishing, mainly in vessels from France. The total exports (mostly colonial produce) amounted, in 1895, to 11,188,087 francs; total imports, 8,165,792 francs. In 1895 there entered at St. Pierre, in the foreign trade, 1,544 vessels of 47,868 tons. In addition, the French and local vessels entered numbered 1,986 of 116,774 tons. Local budget for 1897, 463,000 francs; expenditure of France (budget 1898), 302,500 francs.

Books Concerning French America.

- Annuaire de la Guadeloupe et Dependences. Basse-Terre.
 Annuaire de la Martinique. Fort-de-France.
 Annuaire des Iles St. Pierre et Miquelon. St. Pierre.
 Coudreau (H. A.), Dix ans de Guyane. Paris, 1892.—*Chez nos Indiens: Quatre ans dans la Guyane française.* Paris, 1893.
 Garaud (L.), Trois ans à la Martinique. Paris, 1892.
 Gué (M. J.), Origines de la Martinique (1625-1720). Vannes, 1896.
 Mismard (P.), Forçats et Proscrits. [In Guiana.] Paris, 1897.
 Mismard (P.), Souvenirs de la Martinique. Paris, 1890.
 Stoddard (C. A.), Cruising among the Caribbees. London, 1896.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.**NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES.**

New Caledonia is a French penal colony, the government is in the hands of the Governor, with a Council-General and municipal councils or commissions. Area, 6,000 square miles. Population (January 1, 1896), European: civilian, 8,384; military, 1,506; penal, 10,757; Asiatics, &c., 8,041; natives, 27,345; total, 51,033. Capital, Noumea, 6,679 inhabitants. The expenditure of the mother country in the budget of 1898 amounted to 7,833,000 francs, of which 4,716,000 francs was for the penal establishment. The local budget for 1897 was 2,569,000 francs. Coal and other minerals are worked, rough ore, nickel, chrome, and cobalt being largely exported to Europe and Australia. About 1,900 square miles are appropriated to natives and colonists; 600 square miles of land suited for agriculture or pasturage remain uncultivated; the rest is mostly forest or mountain. Wheat, maize, and other cereals are cultivated, as also pine-apples, coffee, sugar, coco-nuts, cotton, manioc, vanilla, vines, and other sub-tropical cultures. There are 120,000 head of cattle. Imports (1896), 9,198,545 francs, of which the value of 4,742,477 francs came from France; exports, 5,748,552 francs, of which the value of 2,411,165 francs went to France. The chief imports are haberdashery, wines and spirits, flour, dried vegetables, alimentary goods. Chief exports:—nickel, preserved meat, chrome ore, silver lead ore; the ores and minerals exported in 1896 amounted to 3,500,000 francs. In 1896, 120 vessels of 132,829 tons entered, and 154 of 175,993 tons cleared at the port of Noumea.

Dependencies of New Caledonia are:—The Isle of Pines, area 58 square miles, 44 miles to the south-east; the Loyalty Archipelago, three principal

and many smaller islands, total area 756 square miles, 100 miles to the east; the **Huon Islands**, 150 miles to the north-east, and the **Chesterfield Islands**, 500 miles to the north-west, both groups uninhabited and covered with guano; the **Wallis Archipelago**, north east of Fiji, placed under the protectorate of France definitively in 1887.

SOCIETY ISLANDS AND NEIGHBOURING GROUPS.

These are officially known as the French Establishments in Oceania. They consist of the Society Islands—Tahiti, Moorea, the Tetairoa Islands, and Meetic—and Raiatea and Tubuai-Manu, Huahine, Bora-Bora, and other islands to the north-west; the Marquesas, Tuamotu, Gambier, and Tubuai groups, and the island of Rapa. The islands are at present administered as a protectorate, but a bill declaring the group a colony is now (December, 1897) before the French Chamber.

Tahiti, the principal of these islands, has an area of 412 square miles, and Moorea, 50 square miles. Population of Tahiti, 10,113; Moorea, 1,407. There is a Governor for all the establishments in Oceania, with a council for consultation. There is also a general council elected by universal suffrage. The chief town and port of Tahiti is Papeete. The expenditure of France (budget for 1898) is 856,000 francs. The local budget for 1897 amounted to 1,110,000 francs. The total exports in 1896 amounted to 3,269,888 francs; imports, 2,923,957 francs. The chief exports were: mother-of-pearl, 1,464,265 francs; copra, 855,590 francs; cotton, 205,737 francs; vanilla, 405,425 francs; oranges, 49,097 francs. The imports are breadstuffs, tinned and salt provisions, wines, pareus cloth, timber, sugar, calico. The imports are mainly from the United States, Great Britain and colonies, and France and colonies. In Tahiti and Moorea 7,000 acres are under cultivation, the chief crops being cotton, sugar, and coffee. In 1896, 231 vessels of 7,320 tons entered the port of Papeete.

Books of Reference concerning New Caledonia and Dependencies.

- British Colonial Reports. Annual. London.
Haurigot (G.), Les Etablissements français en Océanie. Paris, 1891.
Hort (D.), Tahiti, the Garden of the Pacific. London, 1896.
Jeanney (A.), La Nouvelle Calédonie agricole. 16. Paris, 1894.
Legrand (M. A.), Au Pays des Canaques. La Nouvelle Calédonie en 1890. 8. Paris, 1893.
Marin (A.), Aulois: Souvenirs des Iles Marquises. Paris, 1891.
Mimonde (F.), Criminopolis. Paris.
Monchoisy (), La Nouvelle Cythère. Paris, 1888.
Salis (P. A. de), Marins et Missionnaires: Conquête de la Nouvelle Calédonie, 1843-1858. Paris, 1892.
Vuilod (J.), La Nouvelle Calédonie et ses produits en 1890. 8. Saint-Cloude, 1891.

Books of Reference concerning the French Colonies generally

- Annuaire de la Marine et des Colonies. Paris.
 Les Colonies françaises. Notices publiées par ordre du Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat des Colonies. 5 vols. Paris, 1889-90.
 Revue coloniale. (Weekly). Paris.
 Statistiques coloniales. Annual. Paris.
 Tableaux de population, de culture, &c., sur les Colonies françaises. Paris, 1896.
Deschamps (L.), Histoire de la Question coloniale en France. 8. Paris, 1891. Histoire sommaire de la Colonisation française. 12. Paris, 1894.
Dubois, Géographie de la France et de ses Colonies. 8. Paris, 1892.
Gaffarel (P.), Les Colonies françaises. 4th edition. Paris, 1888.
Gasquet (A.), Géographie de la France et de ses Colonies et Protectorats. 8. Paris, 1892.
Girault (A.), Principes de Colonisation et de Legislation coloniale. 8. Paris, 1896.
Joanne (F.), Dictionnaire géographique et administratif de la France et de ses Colonies. Paris, 1895. [In progress.]
Lalanne, La France et ses Colonies. Paris.
Madrolle, La France et ses Colonies. Paris.
Petit (E.), Organisation des Colonies françaises et des Pays de Protectorat. 8. Paris, 1894, &c.
Rongier (J. C. P.), Précis de Legislation et d'Economie coloniale. 12. Paris, 1895.
Zay (E.), Histoire monétaire des Colonies françaises. 8. Paris, 1892.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

(DEUTSCHES REICH.)

Reigning Emperor and King.

Wilhelm II., German Emperor, and King of Prussia, born January 27, 1859, became German Emperor June 15, 1888 (see *Prussia*).

Heir Apparent.

Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born May 6, 1882, eldest son of the Emperor-King (see *Prussia*).

The present German Empire is essentially different from the Holy Roman Empire which came to an end in 1806. But though Austria, the most important factor in the earlier empire, is not a member of the present, a brief historical summary, including both, is for convenience inserted here. The imperial throne, after the extinction of the Carolingian line, was filled by election, though with a tendency towards the hereditary principle of succession. At first the Emperor was chosen by the vote of all the Princes and Peers of the Reich; but the mode came to be changed in the fourteenth century, when a limited number of Princes, fixed at seven for a time, and afterwards enlarged to eight (nine from 1692 to 1777), assumed the privilege of disposing of the crown, and, their right being acknowledged, were called Electors. With the overthrow of the old Empire by the Emperor Napoleon, in 1806, the Electoral dignity virtually ceased, although the title of Elector was retained sixty years longer by the sovereigns of Hesse-Cassel, the last of them dethroned in 1866 by Prussia. The election of Wilhelm I., King of Prussia, as the German Emperor (1871) was by vote of the Reichstag of the North German Confederation, on the initiative of all the reigning Princes of Germany. The imperial dignity is hereditary in the House of Hohenzollern, and follows the law of primogeniture.

Since Charlemagne was crowned 'Kaiser' at Rome, on Christmas Day in the year 800, there have been the following Emperors:—

<i>House of Charlemagne.</i>		Karl II., 'Der Kahle' . . .	876-877
Karl I., 'Der Grosse' . . .	800-814	Karl, 'Der Dicke' . . .	881-887
Ludwig I., 'Der Fromme' . . .	814-840	Arnulf . . .	887-899
Ludwig II., 'Der Deutsche' . . .	843-876	Ludwig III., 'Das Kind' . . .	900-911

House of Franconia.

Konrad I. 911-918

House of Saxony.

Heinrich I., 'Der Vogelsteller' 919-936
 Otto I., 'Der Grosse' 936-973
 Otto II. 973-983
 Otto III. 983-1002
 Heinrich II. 1002-1024

House of Franconia.

Konrad II., 'Der Salier' . 1024-1039
 Heinrich III. 1039-1056
 Heinrich IV. 1056-1106
 Heinrich V. 1106-1125

House of Saxony.

Lothar II., 'Der Sachse' 1125-1137

House of Hohenstaufen.

Konrad III. 1138-1152
 Friedrich I., 'Barbarossa' 1152-1190
 Heinrich VI. 1190-1197
 Philipp 1198-1208
 Otto IV., 'von Wittelsbach' 1208-1212
 Friedrich II. 1212-1250
 Konrad IV. 1250-1254

First Interregnum.

Wilhelm of Holland . 1254-1256
 Richard of Cornwall . 1256-1272

House of Habsburg.

Rudolf I. 1273-1291

House of Nassau.

Adolf 1292-1298

House of Habsburg.

Albrecht I. 1298-1308

Houses of Luxemburg and Bavaria.

Heinrich VII. 1308-1313
 Ludwig IV., 'Der Baier'. 1313-1347
 Karl IV. 1348-1378

Second Interregnum.

Wenceslaus of Bohemia . 1378-1400
 Ruprecht 'Von der Pfalz' 1400-1410
 Sigmund of Brandenburg. 1410-1437

House of Habsburg.

Albrecht II. 1438-1439
 Friedrich III. 1440-1493
 Maximilian I. 1493-1519
 Karl V. 1519-1556
 Ferdinand I. 1556-1564
 Maximilian II. 1564-1576
 Rudolf II. 1576-1612
 Matthias 1612-1619
 Ferdinand II. 1619-1637
 Ferdinand III. 1637-1657
 Leopold I. 1657-1705
 Joseph I. 1705-1711
 Karl VI. 1711-1740

House of Bavaria.

Karl VII. 1742-1745

House of Habsburg-Lorraine.

Franz I. 1745-1765
 Joseph II. 1765-1790
 Leopold II. 1790-1792
 Franz II. 1792-1806

Third Interregnum.

Confederation of the Rhine 1806-1815
 German 'Bund' 1815-1866
 North German Confederation 1866-1871

House of Hohenzollern.

Wilhelm I., 'Der Grosse' 1871-1888
 Friedrich 1888 (March-June)
 Wilhelm II. 1888 (June)

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Empire bears date April 16, 1871. By its terms, all the States of Germany 'form an eternal union for the protection of the realm and the care of the welfare of the German people.' The supreme direction of the military and political affairs of the Empire is vested in the King of Prussia, who, in this capacity, bears the title of Deutscher Kaiser.

According to Art. II. of the Constitution, 'the Emperor represents the Empire internationally,' and can declare war, if defensive, and make peace, as well as enter into treaties with other nations, and appoint and receive ambassadors. To declare war, if not merely defensive, the Kaiser must have the consent of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, in which body, together with the Reichstag, or Diet of the Realm, are vested the legislative functions of the Empire. The Emperor has no veto on laws passed by these bodies. The Bundesrath represents the individual States of Germany, and the Reichstag the German nation. The 58 members of the Bundesrath are appointed by the Governments of the individual States for each session, while the members of the Reichstag, 397 in number (about one for every 131,604 inhabitants), are elected by universal suffrage and ballot, for the term of five years. By the law of March 19, 1888, which came into force in 1890, the duration of the legislative period is five years. The various States of Germany are represented as follows in the Bundesrath and the Reichstag:—

States of the Empire	Number of Members in Bundesrath	Number of Deputies in Reichstag
Kingdom of Prussia	17	236
" " Bavaria	6	48
" " Saxony	4	23
" " Württemberg	4	17
Grand-Duchy of Baden	3	14
" " Hesse	3	9
" " Mecklenburg-Schwerin	2	6
" " Saxe-Weimar	1	3
" " Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1	1
" " Oldenburg	1	3
Duchy of Brunswick	2	3
" " Saxe-Meiningen	1	2
" " Saxe-Altenburg	1	1
" " Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1	2
" " Anhalt	1	2
Principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1	1
" " Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1	1
" " Waldeck	1	1
" " Reuss Aelterer Linie	1	1
" " Reuss Jüngerer Linie	1	1
" " Schaumburg-Lippe	1	1
" " Lippe	1	1
Free town of Lübeck	1	1
" " " Bremen	1	1
" " " Hamburg	1	3
Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine	—	15
Total	58	397

Alsace-Lorraine is represented in the Bundesrath by four commissioners (*Kommissäre*) without votes, who are nominated by the Statthalter.

The total number of electors to the Reichstag inscribed on the lists was 10,628,292, or 21·5 per cent. of the population of 1890, at the general election of 1893, while the number of actual voters was 7,702,265 at the same election, or 72·5 per cent. of the total electors. In 252 districts Protestantism is predominant, and in the remainder Roman Catholicism claims the majority. Of electoral districts with 60,000 of a population and under, there were 4 in 1893; between 60,000 and 80,000, 27; between 80,000 and 100,000, 72; between 100,000 and 120,000, 116; between 120,000 and 140,000, 91; between 140,000 and 160,000, 41; and above 160,000, 46. Of electoral districts with 12,000 voters or less, there were 3 in 1893; 12,000–16,000, 21; 16,000–20,000, 51; 20,000–24,000, 114; 24,000–28,000, 93; 28,000–32,000, 49; above 32,000 voters 66.

Both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag meet in annual session, convoked by the Emperor. The Emperor has the right to prorogue and dissolve, after a vote by the Bundesrath, the Reichstag. Without consent of the Reichstag the prorogation may not exceed thirty days; while in case of dissolution new elections must take place within sixty days, and a new session must open within ninety days. All laws for the Empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. The Bundesrath is presided over by the Reichskanzler, or Chancellor of the Empire, and the President of the Reichstag is elected by the deputies.

The laws of the Empire, passed by the Bundesrath and the Reichstag, to take effect must receive the assent of the Emperor, and be countersigned when promulgated by the Chancellor of the Empire. All the members of the Bundesrath have the right to be present at the deliberations of the Reichstag.

The following are the imperial authorities or Secretaries of State: they do not form a Ministry or Cabinet, but act independently of each other, under the general supervision of the Chancellor.

1. *Chancellor of the Empire*.—Prince *Hohenlohe-Schillingfürst*, born March 31, 1819; Ambassador from the German Empire to France, 1874–85; Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, 1885–94; Chancellor of the Empire, October 29, 1894.

2. *Ministry for Foreign Affairs*.—Herr von *Bülow* (*ad interim*).

3. *Imperial Home Office* and '*Representative of the Chancellor*.'—Dr. Graf von *Posadowsky-Wehner*.

4. *Imperial Admiralty*.—Herr *Tirpitz*. *Admiral Commanding-in-Chief*.—*von Knorr*.

5. *Imperial Ministry of Justice*.—Herr *Nieberding*.

6. *Imperial Treasury*.—Dr. *Freiherr von Thielmann*.

And, in addition, the following presidents of imperial bureaux:—

7. *Imperial Post-Office*.—Gen. Lt. z. D. von *Podbielski*.

8. *Imperial Railways*.—Dr. *Schuls*.

9. *Imperial Exchequer*.—Herr von *Wolf*.

10. *Imperial Invalid Fund*.—Dr. *Rösing*.

11. *Imperial Bank*.—President, Dr. *Koch*.

12. *Imperial Debt Commission*.—President, von *Hoffmann*.

Acting under the direction of the Chancellor of the Empire, the Bundesrath represents also a supreme administrative and consultative board, and as such has twelve standing committees—namely, for army and fortifications; for naval matters; tariff, excise, and taxes; trade and commerce; railways, posts,

and telegraphs ; civil and criminal law ; financial accounts ; foreign affairs ; for Alsace-Lorraine ; for the Constitution ; for the Standing orders ; and for railway tariffs. Each committee consists of representatives of at least four States of the Empire ; but the foreign affairs committee includes only the representatives of Bavaria, Saxony, Württemberg, and two other representatives to be elected every year.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The following table gives the area and population of the twenty-five States of Germany in the order of their magnitude, and of the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, as returned at the three census-periods of 1885 and 1890, and Dec. 2, 1895 :—

States of the Empire	Area English sq. miles	Population Dec. 1, 1885	Population Dec. 1, 1890	Population Dec. 2, 1895	Pop. per sq. mile 1895
Prussia . . .	134,603	28,318,470	29,957,367	31,855,123	236·9
Bavaria . . .	29,282	5,420,199	5,594,982	5,818,544	198·7
Württemberg . . .	7,528	1,995,185	2,036,522	2,081,151	276·4
Baden . . .	5,821	1,601,255	1,657,867	1,725,464	296·4
Saxony . . .	5,787	3,182,003	3,502,684	3,787,688	654·5
Mecklenburg-Schw.	5,135	575,152	578,342	597,436	116·2
Hesse . . .	2,965	956,611	992,883	1,039,020	350·3
Oldenburg . . .	2,479	341,525	354,968	373,739	150·7
Brunswick . . .	1,424	372,452	403,773	434,213	304·9
Saxe-Weimar . . .	1,388	313,946	326,091	339,217	244·2
Mecklenburg-Str..	1,131	98,371	97,978	101,540	89·7
Saxe-Meiningen . . .	953	214,884	223,832	234,005	245·5
Anhalt . . .	906	248,166	271,963	293,298	323·5
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	755	198,829	206,513	216,603	286·9
Saxe-Altenburg . . .	511	161,460	170,864	180,313	352·2
Lippe . . .	469	123,212	128,495	134,854	286·6
Waldeck . . .	433	56,575	57,281	57,766	133·4
Schwarzburg-Rud.	363	83,836	85,863	88,685	244·0
Schwarzburg-Sond.	333	73,606	75,510	78,074	234·9
Reuss-Schleiz . . .	319	110,598	119,811	132,130	414·2
Schaumburg-Lippe.	131	37,204	39,163	41,224	314·7
Reuss-Greiz . . .	122	55,904	62,754	67,468	552·0
Hamburg . . .	158	518,620	622,530	681,632	4.314·1
Lübeck . . .	115	67,658	76,485	83,324	724·5
Bremen . . .	99	165,628	180,443	196,404	1,983·8
Alsace-Lorraine . . .	5,600	1,564,355	1,603,506	1,640,986	293·0
Total . . .	208,830	46,855,704	49,428,470	52,279,915	250·5

The population of the lands now included in the German Empire (without Heligoland) was 24,831,396 in 1816, and 31,589,547 in 1837, showing an average annual increase of nearly 1·3 per cent. The following table shows the actual increase in population at various periods, with the annual rate of increase per cent. The small increase in 1867-71 is explained by the intervention of the war with France.

Year	Increase	Annual Rate per cent.	Year	Increase	Annual Rate per cent.
1858	5,371,195	0·75	1880	2,506,701	1·14
1867	3,220,083	0·97	1885	1,621,643	0·7
1871	970,171	0·61	1890	2,570,680	1·07
1875	1,668,568	1	1895	2,851,481	1·12

The increase of population during 1890-95 was greatest in Reuss Younger Branch, Hamburg, Lübeck, Bremen, Saxony, Anhalt, Brunswick, and Reuss Elder Branch; and least in Württemberg and Waldeck.

The number of inhabited houses in 1890 was 5,790,689, and of households 10,617,923. Of the total population (in 1890) 47·0 per cent. lived in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and above; in 1885, 43·7 per cent. Of every 100 inhabitants there lived in—

—	No. of Towns	1880	No. of Towns	1885	No. of Towns	1890
Large towns ¹ . . .	14	7·24	21	9·5	26	12·1
Medium „ . . .	102	8·90	116	8·9	135	9·8
Small „ . . .	641	12·54	688	12·9	783	18·1
Country „ . . .	1,950	12·71	1,951	12·4	1,997	12·0
Other places . . .	—	58·61	—	56·8	—	53·0

¹ For the official signification of these names see p. 538.

Of the total population in 1895, 25,661,250 were males and 26,618,651 were females. In 1890 boys under 10 years of age numbered 5,993,681; girls, 5,966,226; men over 80 years of age numbered 90,161; women, 119,289.

With respect to conjugal condition, the following was the distribution in 1890:—

—	Males	Females	Total
Unmarried	15,058,108	14,591,560	29,649,668
Married	8,372,486	8,398,607	16,771,093
Widowed	774,967	2,157,870	2,932,837
Divorced and separated	25,271	49,601	74,872

According to the occupation-census of June 14, 1895, the population of Germany was divided as in the table below. Of the total, 22,918,683 were actually engaged in the various occupations,

Place	Agriculture, Cattle rearing, &c.	Forestry, Hunting, Fishing	Mining, Metal Works, and other Industries.	Commerce and Trade.	Domestic and other Service	Professions	Without Profession or Occupation	Total
Prussia	11,118,794	261,802	12,196,352	3,585,430	658,896	1,671,827	2,002,714	31,490,315
Bavaria	2,601,712	45,953	1,793,541	564,585	45,329	294,748	433,908	5,779,176
Saxony	540,830	24,469	2,178,273	525,637	45,655	202,065	236,333	3,753,262
Württemberg	919,082	14,494	723,828	164,815	12,153	110,731	125,559	2,070,662
Baden	715,864	13,323	598,153	171,112	13,682	94,319	112,785	1,719,238
Hesse	366,619	5,300	394,294	123,412	16,396	66,972	59,154	1,032,147
Meckl.-Schwerin	283,269	12,330	156,107	58,586	16,244	33,952	46,021	606,459
Saxe-Weimar	124,894	3,846	131,971	32,293	3,807	19,473	22,871	339,155
Meckl.-Strelitz	47,794	1,833	28,352	10,170	2,737	5,828	6,663	103,377
Oldenburg	168,820	2,066	118,738	39,852	3,921	16,129	19,488	369,014
Brunswick	118,336	7,075	197,695	52,641	4,675	24,897	30,412	435,731
Saxe-Meiningen	68,269	4,961	115,570	20,103	2,752	11,675	9,612	232,942
Saxe-Altenburg	47,463	1,484	91,518	18,143	2,708	7,821	9,559	178,606
S.-Coburg-Gotha	62,243	8,843	103,412	21,919	2,646	10,970	12,651	217,684
Anhalt	73,696	2,633	138,043	37,326	3,898	13,967	22,766	292,329
Sch.-Rudolstadt	25,465	1,828	33,364	7,059	1,174	4,422	4,388	77,600
Schw.-Sondersh.	27,580	1,358	44,638	7,262	960	4,344	3,333	89,475
Waldeck	30,504	666	17,741	4,876	451	3,615	3,235	61,088
Reuss-Greiz	9,574	643	45,121	6,464	466	2,136	2,343	66,647
Reuss-Schleiz	23,922	1,950	76,339	14,103	1,295	5,734	5,885	129,228
Schaumb.-Lippe	11,901	1,128	19,037	3,452	675	2,643	2,530	41,266
Lippe	45,210	643	57,761	8,584	837	4,941	5,568	123,544
Lübeck	8,663	730	32,808	23,503	3,394	5,924	7,793	82,815
Bremen	11,833	296	89,544	58,267	2,486	14,974	14,496	191,396
Hamburg	22,592	1,650	265,441	250,844	21,807	50,008	51,617	663,959
Alsace-Lorraine	599,234	16,840	605,600	156,458	17,863	150,899	76,185	1,623,079
Total Empire	18,068,663	432,644	20,253,241	5,966,846	886,807	2,835,014	3,327,069	51,770,284

The bulk of the German population is (on the basis of language) Teutonic ; but in Prussia, chiefly in the eastern provinces, there were in December, 1890, 2,922,475 Slavs (Poles, Masurians, and Cassubians), 117,637 Lithuanians, 65,254 Wends, 74,069 Moravians and Czechs ; while throughout Prussia there were 138,134 Danes, 40,124 Dutch, 10,972 Walloons, and 34,725 English, French, Swedish, &c. The total non-Germanic population was 3,403,890, or nearly 7 per cent. of the whole population.

On December 1, 1890, Germany contained 508,595 persons born elsewhere, the birthplaces of whom were as follows :—

Austria and Hungary	205,545	Great Britain and Ireland	15,534
Russia	52,640	Sweden and Norway	14,404
Netherlands	56,169	Luxemburg	12,585
Switzerland	41,105	Other European Lands	26,315
France	32,022	United States	17,550
Denmark	23,317	Elsewhere	11,409

Besides 29 born at sea. In 1885 the number of foreign-born residents was 434,525 ; subjects of foreign powers were 372,792.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The following table shows the movement of the population of the empire during five years :—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1891	399,398	1,908,160	62,988	172,456	1,227,409	675,751
1892	398,775	1,856,999	61,028	169,668	1,272,430	584,569
1893	401,234	1,928,270	62,555	176,352	1,310,756	617,514
1894	408,066	1,904,297	63,092	178,298	1,207,423	696,874
1895	414,218	1,941,644	64,866	176,271	1,215,854	725,790

Of the children born in 1895, 998,926 were boys, and 942,714 girls

Emigration, which in recent years assumed larger proportions in Germany than in any other country in Europe, after declining for some time received a new impetus in 1880 and 1881. The number of emigrants in 1881, viz., 220,902, is the highest total yet reached in any one year. The following table shows the annual number of German emigrants for five years :—

Years Average	Total	Destination					
		United States	Brazil	Other American Countries	Africa	Asia	Australia
1892	116,339	111,806	796	2,766	476	120	376
1893	87,677	78,249	1,173	7,262	586	146	261
1894	40,964	35,902	1,288	2,638	760	151	225
1895	87,498	32,508	1,405	2,359	886	134	211
1896	83,824	29,007	1,001	2,152	1,346	144	174

The great majority of the emigrants sail from German ports and Antwerp. In 1892-96, 10,394 embarked at Rotterdam or Amsterdam; and in 1892-96, a yearly average of 2,557 at French ports, notably Havre. The emigrants of 1896 by way of German ports, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam, comprised 17,549 males, 14,513¹ females. The number of families was 3,907, including 12,770 persons. During the 77 years from 1820 to 1896 the total emigration to the United States numbered about 5,230,000 individuals, and during the last twenty-six years 2,404,782. The number of emigrants to Brazil during the last twenty-six years (1871-96) has been 49,445.

Of the emigrants in 1896 (not including those who sailed from French ports) the principal States sent as follows :—

Prussia . . . 19,459	Saxony . . . 1,303	Oldenburg . . . 340
Bavaria . . . 3,418	Hesse . . . 558	Bremen . . . 645
Württemberg . . . 2,121	Meck.-Schwerin . . . 345	Alsace-Lorraine . . . 268
Baden . . . 1,080	Hamburg . . . 1,644	

In 1896, 95,803 emigrants other than Germans embarked at German ports.

¹ For 52 persons the sex was not specified.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

German towns are officially distinguished as large towns (with 100,000 inhabitants and upwards); medium towns (20,000-100,000 inhabitants); small towns (5,000-20,000 inhabitants), and country towns (2,000-5,000 inhabitants). In 1895, only 1 town had over 1,000,000 inhabitants; 6 others over 250,000; 21 others over 100,000; 29 between 50,000 and 100,000; and 121 between 20,000 and 50,000. According to the results of the census of December 2, 1895, the population of the principal towns at that date was:—

Town	State	Pop.	Town	State	Pop.
Berlin . . .	Prussia .	1,677,304	Charlotten-		
Hamburg . .	Hamburg	625,552	burg . . .	Prussia .	132,377
Munich . . .	Bavaria .	407,307	Barmen . . .	" . . .	126,992
Leipzig . . .	Saxony . .	399,963	Danzig . . .	" . . .	125,605
Breslau . . .	Prussia . .	373,169	Halle-on-Saal	" . . .	116,304
Dresden . . .	Saxony . .	336,440	Brunswick . .	Brunswick	115,138
Cologne . . .	Prussia . .	321,564	Dortmund . .	Prussia . .	111,232
Frankfurt-on-			Aachen . . .	" . . .	110,551
Main	"	229,279	Krefeld . . .	"	107,245
Magdeburg . .	"	214,424	Mannheim . .	Baden . . .	97,780
Hanover . . .	"	209,535	Essen	Prussia . .	96,128
Düsseldorf . .	"	175,985	Kiel	"	85,666
Königsberg . .	"	172,796	Karlsruhe . .	Baden . . .	84,030
Nuremberg . .	Bavaria . .	162,386	Mulhausen . .	Alsace-	
Chemnitz . . .	Saxony . . .	161,017		Lorraine . .	82,986
Stuttgart . . .	Württem-		Augsburg . . .	Bavaria . .	81,896
	berg	158,321	Kassel	Prussia . .	81,752
Altona	Prussia . .	148,944	Erfurt	"	78,174
Bremen	Bremen . . .	141,894	Mainz	Hesse	76,300
Stettin	Prussia . . .	140,724	Wiesbaden . .	Prussia . .	74,133
Elberfeld . . .	Prussia . . .	139,337	Posen	"	73,239
Strassburg . .	Alsace-				
	Lorraine . .	135,608			

For further details see under the separate States.

Religion.

The Constitution provides for entire liberty of conscience and for complete social equality among all religious confessions. The relation between Church and State varies in different parts of the Empire. The order of the Jesuits is interdicted in all parts of Germany, and all convents and religious orders, except those engaged in nursing the sick and purely contemplative orders, have been suppressed. There are five Roman Catholic archbishops, and twenty bishoprics. The 'Old Catholics' have a bishop at Bonn,

The following are the results of three complete religious censuses :—

Creed	1871	Per Ct. of Pop.	1880	Per Ct. of Pop.	1890	Per Ct. of Pop.
Protestants	25,581,685	62·3	28,331,152	62·6	31,026,810	62·8
Roman Catholics	14,869,292	36·2	16,232,651	35·9	17,674,921	35·8
Other Christians	82,158	0·2	78,031	0·2	145,540	·29
Jews	512,153	1·3	561,612	1·2	567,884	1·1
Others and unclassified	13,504	0·03	30,615	·07	13,315	·03

Adherents of the Greek Church are included in 'Roman Catholics.'

Roman Catholics are (1890) in the majority in only three of the German States, and form more than 20 per cent. of the population in only four others, as follows :—

A. States with 20 per Cent. of Roman Catholics.					
States	Prot. p. Ct.	Rom. Cath. p. Ct.	Other Christians	Jews p. Ct.	Others p. Ct.
Oldenburg	77·31	21·91	·34	·44	·006
Württemberg	69·10	29·94	·33	·62	·009
Hesse	67·09	29·58	·74	2·57	·019
Prussia	64·20	34·22	·32	1·24	·016
B. Predominantly Roman Catholic.					
Alsace-Lorraine	21·05	76·53	·23	2·16	·025
Bavaria	28·10	70·83	·10	·96	·009
Baden	36·11	62·02	·24	1·61	·017

In all the other States the Roman Catholics form less than 4·6 per cent. of the population. (For further particulars, see the various States.)

Instruction.

Education is general and compulsory throughout Germany. The laws of Prussia, which provide for the establishment of elementary schools (*Volkschulen*), supported from the local rates, in every town and village, and compel all parents to send their children to these or other schools, have been adopted, with slight modifications, in all the States of the Empire. The school age is from six to fourteen. The system of secondary education is also practically homogeneous. Above the elementary schools rank the middle schools of the towns, the *Bürgerschulen* and *Höhere Bürgerschulen*, which fit their pupils for business life. Children of the working classes may continue their education at the *Fortbildungs-Schulen* or continuation schools, which are open in

the evening or other convenient time. The *Gymnasia* are the most fully developed classical schools, preparing pupils in a nine years' course for the universities and the learned professions. The *Progymnasia* differ from these only in not having the highest classes. In the *Realgymnasia*, Latin, but not Greek, is taught, and what are usually termed 'modern subjects' have more time devoted to them. *Realprogymnasia* have a similar course, but have no class corresponding to the highest class in the preceding. In the *Oberrealschulen* and *Realschulen* Latin is wholly displaced in favour of modern languages. In 1896, 1,048 secondary schools (including 56 private schools), also 180 public *Lehrer-Seminare* and 32 public *Fachschulen*: total 1,260 institutions, possessed the right of granting certificates to pupils, entitling them to serve in the army as one-year volunteers. The teachers in German schools are required to hold a Government certificate, and to have undergone a year's probation. Higher schools for girls are called *Höhere Töchterschulen*. Besides these there are numerous *Gewerbeschulen* or technical schools, *Polytechnica*, normal schools, seminaries, and the universities. The total number of children of school age in 1890 was 8,694,887.

No official statistics of the number of schools, pupils, teachers, &c., are issued for the entire Empire; but particulars on these heads will be found under some of the separate States. The number of elementary schools was estimated in 1891 at 56,560, of pupils attending them 7,925,000, and of teachers 120,030. The immediate expenditure on elementary schools was about 242,400,000 marks, of which 69,305,000 marks came from State funds. [Brachelli, *Statistische Skizze des Deutschen Reichs*, 7th ed.] In 1896 the number of secondary schools was as follows:—

Gymnasia	436	Realschulen	183
Progymnasia	92	Höhere Bürgerschulen	2
Realgymnasia	129	Other public schools	33
Realprogymnasia	98	Private schools	56
Oberrealschulen	35		

Among the more important special and technical schools in 1891 were 9 technical high-schools and polytechnics; 31 middle schools of agriculture; 15 schools of mining; 15 schools of architecture and building; 9 academies of forestry; 23 schools of art and art-industry (*Kunst* and *Kunstgewerbe-Schulen*); and 7 public music-schools. There are also numerous smaller as well as private agricultural, music, &c., schools, and a large number of artisans' or trade schools. There is a naval academy and school at Kiel, and military academies at Berlin and Munich; besides 47 schools of navigation, 9 military schools, and 9 cadet institutions.

It appears, from statistical returns relating to the formation of the united German army, that of all recruits of the year 1895-96 only 0.15 per cent. could neither read nor write. In East and West Prussia and in Posen the percentage ranged from 0.66 to 10.94; in all the other States the number was less than 0.25 per cent. In Alsace-Lorraine it was only 0.44 per cent. in 1885-86, and 0.13 in 1895-96.

There are 21 universities in the German Empire, besides the Lyceum

Hosianum at Braunsberg (9 teachers and about forty students), which has only faculties of theology (Roman Catholic) and philosophy.

The following table gives the number of teachers for the summer half-year 1897, and the number of students for the winter half-year 1896-97.

Universities	Professors and Teachers	Students				
		Theology	Jurisprudence	Medicine	Philosophy	Total
Berlin . . .	384	454	1,872	1,313	1,981	5,620
Bonn . . .	142	311	392	269	683	1,655
Breslau . . .	158	337	412	310	368	1,427
Erlangen . . .	62	252	186	444	192	1,074
Freiburg . . .	116	212	259	393	201	1,065
Giessen . . .	76	51	225	196	150	626
Göttingen . . .	121	132	303	233	349	1,017
Greifswald . . .	87	261	133	315	84	793
Halle . . .	152	409	293	236	563	1,501
Heidelberg . . .	144	47	340	180	334	1,001
Jena . . .	98	42	173	219	266	705
Kiel . . .	103	55	120	244	129	548
Königsberg . . .	114	85	220	237	149	691
Leipzig . . .	215	343	1,012	717	1,054	3,126
Marburg . . .	94	99	216	247	309	871
Munich . . .	177	146	1,102	1,452	1,006	3,706
Münster . . .	46	307	—	—	161	468
Rostock . . .	44	38	132	106	223	499
Strassburg . . .	139	85	336	309	283	1,013
Tübingen . . .	95	409	431	221	109	1,170
Würzburg . . .	82	131	253	830	253	1,467

There were besides a certain number of non-matriculated students—the majority, 4,270, at the University of Berlin.

In four universities, namely, Freiburg, Munich, Münster, and Würzburg, the faculties of theology are Roman Catholic; three are mixed, both Protestant and Roman Catholic—Bonn, Breslau, and Tübingen; and the remaining fourteen are Protestant.

Justice and Crime.

In terms of Judicature Acts in 1877 and 1879 a uniform system of law courts was adopted throughout the Empire not later than January 1, 1879, though, with the exception of the Reichsgericht, all courts are directly subject to the Government of the special State in which they exercise jurisdiction, and not to the Imperial Government. The appointment of the judges is also a State and not an Imperial function. The Empire enjoys uniform codes of commercial and criminal law, and the civil code of August 18, 1896, will come into force on January 1, 1900.

The lowest courts of first instance are the *Amtsgerichte*, each with a single judge, competent to try petty civil and criminal cases. There was on January 1,

1897, 1,926 *Amtsgerichte* in the Empire, or one for every 27,144 inhabitants. The *Landgerichte* exercise a revising jurisdiction over the *Amtsgerichte*, and also a more extensive original jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases, divorce cases, &c. In the criminal chamber five judges sit, and a majority of four votes is required for a conviction. Jury courts (*Schwurgerichte*) are also held periodically, in which three judges preside; the jury are twelve in number. There are 172 *Landgerichte* in the Empire, or one for every 308,958 of the population. The first court of second instance is the *Oberlandesgericht*. In its criminal senate, which also has an original jurisdiction in serious cases, the number of the judges is seven. There are twenty-eight such courts in the Empire. The total number of judges on the bench in all the courts above mentioned is 7,634. In Bavaria alone there is an *Oberste Landesgericht*, with eighteen judges, with a revising jurisdiction over the Bavarian *Oberlandesgerichte*. The supreme court is the *Reichsgericht*, which sits at Leipzig. The judges, eighty-four in number, are appointed by the Emperor on the advice of the Bundesrath. The court exercises an appellate jurisdiction over all inferior courts, and also an original jurisdiction in cases of treason. It has four criminal and six civil senates.

The following table shows the number of criminal cases tried before the courts of first instance, with the number and sex of convicted persons, and the number of the latter per 10,000 of the civil population over twelve years of age:—

Year	Cases tried		Persons convicted		Total	Conviction per 10,000 inhabitants
	Amtsger.	Landger.	Males	Females		
1891	1,048,389	80,463	321,657	69,407	391,064	112·4
1892	1,131,165	88,418	347,050	75,277	422,327	119·9
1893	1,141,278	87,480	356,232	74,171	430,403	121·0
1894	1,164,591	88,984	370,392	75,718	446,110	124·4
1895	1,141,998	89,551	377,214	76,997	454,211	125·1

Of the persons convicted in 1895, 44,384 were under eighteen years of age; and 172,169 had been previously convicted.

Pauperism.

The relief of the poor is not an imperial function; but all the States except two have adopted the law of settlement passed by the Reichstag in June, 1870. Bavaria and Alsace-Lorraine have independent poor-law legislation. According to the law of 1870 each commune (*Gemeinde*) or poor law-district (*Armenverband*) is bound to provide for its own poor, much as is the case in English parishes; and a settlement for purposes of poor-relief is generally obtained by a residence of two years in any one commune. Paupers who from any cause have no local settlement are looked after by the Government of the State to which they belong, and are called *Landarmen*, or national paupers. By an imperial law passed in 1874, any German entitled to poor-relief may apply for it to the commune in which he happens at the time to be, but that commune is empowered to recover expenses from the commune in which the pauper has a settlement. In 1885 (the most recent year for which there are statistics), the number of paupers receiving public relief was as follows:—

—	Heads of Families and Single Paupers	Dependants	Total	Per Cent. of Population
Bavaria	86,098	65,452	151,550	2·80
Alsace-Lorraine	89,047	34,442	73,489	4·70
Other states	761,426	605,921	1,367,347	3·43
Total	886,571	705,815	1,592,386	3·40

As preventive measures under this head must be mentioned the imperial laws introducing the compulsory insurance of workmen against sickness (1883 and 1892) and insurance against accidents by employers (1884-1887) and the compulsory insurance of workmen by the workmen themselves against old age and infirmity (1889).

Finance.

The common expenditure of the Empire is defrayed from the revenues arising from customs, certain branches of the excise, and the profits of the posts, telegraphs, and State railways. The individual States are assessed to make up any deficit in proportion to population.

The following tables exhibit the revenue and expenditure (in thousands of marks) for five years, the figures for the last two years being taken from the budget estimates:—

REVENUE				EXPENDITURE		
Years	Ordinary	Extraord. (loans, &c.)	Total	Ordinary	Extraord. (military, &c.)	Total
	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.
1898-94	1,117,570	172,018	1,289,588	1,097,544	172,408	1,269,952
1894-95	1,185,643	153,449	1,344,092	1,190,787	146,153	1,336,940
1895-96	1,229,360	64,256	1,294,116	1,232,677	74,504	1,307,181
1896-97	1,222,818	86,761	1,259,579	1,230,263	86,762	1,267,025
1897-98	1,248,908	47,460	1,296,468	1,260,116	47,460	1,307,576

The amounts raised by customs, excise, and stamps were as follows (in thousands of marks):—

—	1898-94	1894-95	1895-96	Estimated	
				1896-97	1897-98
Customs and excise	607,080	642,007	661,639	634,665	653,132
Stamps	31,203	48,994	64,747	61,000	61,873
Total	638,283	691,001	726,386	695,665	715,005

The sums paid in lieu of customs and excise by the parts of the Empire not included in the Zollgebiet are included in the above figures. The share of this direct imperial taxation is about 10s. 6d. per head.

The chief branches of Imperial expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, in 5 years (estimates for the last two years) have been in 1,000 marks :—

Years	Army	Navy	Assignments ¹	Debt
	1,000 marks	1,000 marks	1,000 marks	1,000 marks
1893-94	602,555	81,240	338,759	65,182
1894-95	617,764	78,533	382,860	68,976
1895-96	562,717	85,894	400,126	71,696
1896-97	541,507	86,240	387,472	75,942
1897-98	539,973	116,974	404,056	76,191

¹ These assignments (*Ueberweisungen*) are repayments to the various States of the surplus of the revenue from customs, tobacco, stamp and spirit duties, over 130,000,000 marks.

The following table gives the estimated total revenue and expenditure, including supplements for the financial year ending March 31, 1898 :—

Expenditure	1,000 Marks	Revenue	1,000 Marks
Reichstag	658·2	Customs and Excise	
Chancery	159·2	Duties	653,131·5
Foreign Office	10,961·6	Stamps	61,878·0
Home Office	36,712·2	Posts and Telegraphs	41,253·1
Imperial Army	486,409·0	Printing Office	1,546·3
" Navy	58,925·3	Railways	25,405·8
Ministry of Justice	1,981·0	Imperial Bank	3,50·61
Imperial Treasury	409,151·3	Various departmental	
Railways	357·0	receipts	17,378·5
Debt of Empire	76,191·3	Interest of Invalid	
Audit Office	740·5	Fund	28,683·0
Pension Fund	57,459·4	Interest of Imperial	
Invalid Fund	28,504·5	Funds	—
Total ordinary recur-		Various	411·1
ring expenditure }	1,168,210·5	Extraordinary re-	
Total non-recur-		ceipts	47,459·9
ring and extra-		Federal contribu-	
ordinary expendi-	139,865·5	tions	414,824·7
diture		Grand total	1,295,468·3
Grand total	1,307,576·0		

The Federal contributions (*Matricular Beiträge*) are assessed according to population, at a rate per head fixed annually in the Imperial budget. In 1874 they amounted to 67,144,300 marks. For 1897-98 they were estimated as follows :—

	1,000 M.		1,000 M.		1,000 M.
Prussia	243,490	Brunswick	8,319	Reuss Younger Branch	1,006
Bavaria	54,237	Saxe-Meiningen	1,788	Schaunburg-Lippe	316
Saxony	28,931	Saxe-Altenburg	1,376	Lippe	1,629
Wurtemberg	19,047	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1,655	Lübeck	638
Baden	14,891	Anhalt	2,242	Bremen	1,502
Hesse	7,942	Schwarzburg-Sonders-		Hamburg	5,216
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	4,558	hausen	598	Alsace-Lorraine	15,692
Saxe-Weimar	2,589	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	676		
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	775	Waldeck	441	Total	414,825
Oldenburg	2,856	Reuss Elder Branch	516		

At the end of March 1896 the total funded debt amounted to 2,125,255,100 marks. Of this amount 450,000,000 bears interest at 4 per cent., 790,000,000 at 3½ per cent., and 885,255,100 at 3 per cent. Besides the funded there exists an unfunded debt, represented by 'Reichs-Kassenscheine,' or imperial treasure bills, outstanding on March 31, 1896, to the amount of 120,000,000 marks.

As a set off against the debt of the Empire there exists a variety of invested funds. The fund for invalids (March, 1896) consisted of 447,708,900 marks. The war treasure fund, 120,000,000 marks, is not invested, but preserved in gold at Spandau.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

Germany has a total frontier length of 4,570 miles. On the north it is bounded by the North Sea (293 miles), Denmark (47 miles), and the Baltic (927 miles); on the south well-defined mountain-ranges and the Lake of Constance separate it from Austria (1,403 miles) and Switzerland (256 miles). On the remaining sides, however, the boundaries are chiefly conventional, except in the south-west, where the Vosges Mountains separate Germany and France. On the east Germany is bounded by Russia for 843 miles; on the west by France (242 miles), Luxembourg (111 miles), Belgium (70 miles), and Holland (377 miles).

Some of the coast defences and batteries have been placed under the jurisdiction of the admiralty. The Empire is at present divided into ten 'fortress districts' (Festungs-Inspectionen), each including a certain area with fortified places. The following is a list of these districts, and the names of the fortresses in each, the fortified places of the first class, serving as camps, being distinguished by italics, while those specially designed for railway protection or obstruction are marked by asterisks (*), and coast fortresses by a dagger (†):—

1. KÖNIGSBERG: *Königsberg*, *Danzig*,† Pillau,† Memel,† Boyen. 2. POSEN: *Posen*, Glogau,* *Neisse*, Glatz. 3. BERLIN: *Spandau*, *Magdeburg*, Torgau,* *Küstrin*. 4. MAINZ: *Mainz*, *Ulm*, *Rastatt*. 5. METZ: *Metz*, Diedenhofen,* *Bitsch*.* 6. COLOGNE (Köln): *Cologne*, *Koblenz*, *Wesel*,* *Saarlouis*.* 7. KIEL: *Kiel*, Friedrichsort,† Cuxhaven,† Geestemünde,† Wilhelmshaven,† Swinemünde.† 8. THORN: Thorn, Graudenz, Vistula Passages (Weichselübergänge), Dirschau. 9. STRASSBURG: *Strassburg*: New Breisach. 10. MUNICH (München): *Ingolstadt*, *Germersheim*.*

It will be seen that the Empire has 17 fortified places of the first class, serving as fortified camps, and 19 other fortresses.

These fortresses are all connected with each other by means of underground telegraphs, while strategical railway lines lead from the principal military centres towards the frontiers.

II. ARMY.

The 63rd Article of the Constitution of 1871 enacts that 'the whole of the land forces of the Empire shall form a united army in war and peace, under the orders of the Kaiser.' The Prussian War Office discharges also the functions of an Imperial War Office, but Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg have War Ministers of their own. The military budgets of the two last named are, however, prepared in Berlin, and Bavaria is obliged to vote military supplies in a fixed proportion to the other budgets. The Sovereigns of these three Kingdoms have the right to select the lower grades of officers, and the King of Bavaria, by a convention signed November 23, 1870, reserved to himself the special privilege of superintending the general administration of the Bavarian contingent to the German army. But the approval of the Kaiser must be obtained to all appointments, and nothing affecting the superior direction of the troops of any State of the Empire can be done without his consent. All German troops are bound by the Constitution to obey unconditionally the orders of the Kaiser, and must swear accordingly the oath of fidelity. But this oath to the Kaiser is not imposed upon the Bavarian troops in time of peace. Art. 65 of the Constitution gives the Emperor the right of ordering the erection of fortresses in any part of the Empire; and Art. 68 invests him with the power, in case of threatened disturbance of order, to declare any country or district in a state of siege. The constitution of the army is regulated by various military laws passed between 1867 and 1893; the Prussian military legislation before 1871 being extended to the Empire.

By the Constitution of April 16, 1871, it is enacted that 'every German is liable to service—and no substitution is allowed.' Every German capable of bearing arms has to be in the standing army (or navy) for six years (seven years for the cavalry and field horse-artillery) as a rule from the finished twentieth till the commencing twenty-seventh year of his age, though liability to service begins on the completion of the seventeenth year. Of the six years, two must be spent in active service (three for the cavalry and field horse-artillery), and the remaining four in the army of reserve. After quitting the army of reserve, the conscript has to form part of the Landwehr for another five years in the first class or 'ban' (four years for the cavalry and field horse-artillery), and seven years in the second 'ban.'

About 400,000 young men reach the age of twenty every year, and when the numbers of those morally or physically unfit to serve, of volunteers, and of emigrants, are deducted, about 360,000 are left liable for service. Of these, however, owing to the legal limitation of the peace strength, only a certain number (chosen by lot) join the army, the remainder are drafted into the

Ersatztruppen, a kind of reserve, where the period of service is twelve years. Men in the *Ersatztruppen* are liable to three periods of drill (of ten, six, and four weeks respectively); but as financial considerations allow of only a certain number being so drilled, many receive no military training at all. At the end of twelve years the trained members of the *Ersatz* pass into the first ban of the *Landsturm*, the untrained into the second ban. By the Army Act, which came into force on October 1, 1893, the annual levies were increased by about 60,000 men, and the period of service under arms of the infantry was reduced from 3 to 2 years, that of the cavalry and horse artillery being 3 years as before.

One-year volunteers, of whom about 8,000 join annually, serve at their own charges, and are not reckoned in the legal peace strength. Non-commissioned officers are generally appointed from men desiring to make the army their profession.

All able-bodied men between the age of seventeen and forty-five, who are neither in the standing army nor the reserves, must belong to the *Landsturm*, which is only called out in the event of an invasion of Germany. The *Landsturm* is divided into two classes or 'bans'; to the first ban belong those between the ages of seventeen and thirty-nine; to the second those between thirty-nine and forty-five.

The following table shows the strength and organisation of the imperial army on the peace footing in 1897-98:—

Peace Footing.	Officers	Rank and File	Horses
Infantry, 215 regiments	12,048	363,113	—
Rifles, 19 battalions	410	12,013	—
Bezirkskommandos, 288	797	5,478	—
Surgeons, Instructors, &c. . . .	—	2,684	—
Total Infantry	13,255	383,288	
Cavalry, 93 regiments	2,375	65,688	64,148
" special services (in- cluding officers)	—	823	—
Field Artillery, 43 regiments	2,671	57,997	29,044
" special ser- vices (including officers)	—	810	—
Foot Artillery, 17 regiments and 1 battalion	869	22,734	37
Foot Artillery special ser- vices (including officers)	—	132	—
Pioneers, 23 battalions, 3 railway regiments, 2 bal- loon detachment, 1 rail- way battalion, and 3 rail- way companies	738	19,086	—
Special Pioneer services	—	126	—
Train, 21 battalions	810	7,750	4,321
Special train services	—	69	—
Special formations	506	3,570	—
Non-regimental officers, &c. . . .	2,364	279	—
Total	23,088	562,352	97,850

By the law of August 3, 1893, to continue in force to March 31, 1899, the peace strength of the imperial army is 479,229 men, besides officers, surgeons, paymasters, &c.

No official returns of the war-strength of the German army are published ; but it is estimated that in the last extremity Germany on her present organisation would have a war-strength of over 3,000,000 trained men.

The mass of soldiers thus raised is divided into companies, battalions, regiments, and corps d'armée. The strength of an ordinary battalion in peace is 544 men, raised in war to 1,002 by calling in part of the reserves ; it is divided into four companies, each of which in war consists of 250 men. Exceptions to this general rule are the battalions of the guards and the regiments in garrison in the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, the strength of which on the peace footing is 686 men. During peace each regiment of infantry consists of three battalions, each brigade of two regiments ; each infantry division of two brigades, to which, under the command of the divisional general, four squadrons of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, each of six guns, and either a battalion of riflemen or a battalion of pioneers are attached. Each field-artillery regiment is divided into three detachments, each of two, three or four batteries. In all there are 494 field batteries, of which 47 are mounted. Each battery numbers, as a rule, in peace four, in war six, fully mounted guns. The corps d'armée is considered a unit which is independent in itself, and includes not only troops of all three arms, but a portion of all the stores and appliances which are required by a whole army. Each corps d'armée consists of two divisions of infantry, a cavalry division of four regiments, with two horse-artillery batteries attached, besides the two cavalry regiments attached to the infantry divisions, and a reserve of artillery of six field batteries and one mounted battery. There is, moreover, attached to each corps d'armée one battalion of pioneers and one of train.

The corps d'armée, with the exception of the corps of the guards, are locally distributed through the Empire. There are (besides the Prussian corps of the guards) 19 army corps districts and one divisional district for the 25th (Grand Ducal Hessian) division, 12 of which are named after Prussian provinces, and the remaining seven after States of the Empire. They are :— 1, East Prussia ; 2, Pomerania ; 3, Brandenburg ; 4, Saxony ; 5, Posen ; 6, Silesia ; 7, Westphalia ; 8, Rhineland ; 9, Schleswig-Holstein ; 10, Hanover ; 11, Hesse-Nassau ; 12, Saxony ; 13, Württemberg ; 14, Baden ; 15, Alsace ; 16, Lorraine ; 17, West Prussia ; and the 1st and 2nd Royal Bavarian Army Corps. Two of these army corps were added in 1890 ; so that on the lines of the above-mentioned report the total war-forces would embrace 21 corps, the guards corps forming the twentieth, the Hessian division being strengthened to form the twenty-first.

III. NAVY.

After the war of 1870-71 the German navy was re-organised, and a *Flotten Gründungsplan* laid down. By a cabinet order of March 30, 1889, the administration was wholly re-organised. The chief command was separated from the administration, and vested in a naval officer, while the administration was transferred to the *Reichsmarineamt*, having at its head, under the chancellor, the naval secretary of state. The first of these officials deals generally with the movements of the fleet, and with questions relating

to coast defence, training, the efficiency of the *personnel*, &c.; while the imperial arsenals and dockyards, matters more especially concerning the *matériel*, clothing, victualling, &c., fall to the department of the secretary of state. The ships of the German navy are divided between the Baltic and North Sea stations. The chief naval establishments are at Kiel on the Baltic and Wilhelmshaven on the North Sea, and the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, across the Schleswig-Holstein neck from Kiel to the Elbe, which was opened in the month of June, 1895, facilitates the transference of forces from one base to the other.

In the year 1888-89 a programme was laid down for practically a new fleet, including 4 first-class barbette battle-ships of about 10,000 tons, 10 'coast-defence' armourclads of 3,600 tons, 8 cruiser-corvettes of 6,052 tons, 5 cruisers of 1,580 tons, and smaller vessels, but provision has not been made for all of these, and some changes have been introduced into the programme. In addition there are cruisers of the *Bussard* class to replace the *Eber* and *Adler*, lost at Samoa, as well as other ships to replace vessels removed from the first list of the fleet.

At the close of 1897 great attention was directed to the proposals of the German Government for a very considerable increase of strength. The Admiralty had arrived at a tactical proposition of the fleet which was declared to be final, so that when the new ships had been built no other should be laid down, except such as would be required to replace vessels which became obsolete. The strength thus arrived at was as follows—exclusive of torpedo boats, training ships, special service vessels, and gunboats—17 battleships, the eight armoured coast-defence of the *Siegfried* class, nine large, and twenty-six small cruisers, with the addition of two battleships and three large and four small cruisers as a reserve. In order that this strength might be attained it followed that seven battleships and two large and seven small cruisers must be laid down before the close of 1904-5. The total expenditure involved by the shipbuilding and other estimates presented is nearly £50,000,000. The scheme has not yet (January, 1898) received the sanction of the Reichstag.

The *personnel* for 1897-98 consisted of 1,014 officers and engineers, 5,389 petty officers, and 16,778 men and boys. There were besides 122 surgeons, 88 pay-masters and 12 gunsmiths, bringing the total *personnel* of the navy to the number of 23,403 men. Large additions are proposed.

In the following tabular statement of the strength of the German fleet, the projected vessels have not been included. Non-effective vessels and transports are omitted. The 'coast defence ships' are old ironclads and armoured gun-vessels:—

	Launched, December, 1897.	Building.
Battleships, 1st class	6	1
" 2nd class	4	—
" 3rd class	6	—
Coast defence ships	19	—
Cruisers, 1st class	2	—
" 2nd class	6	2
Look-out ships	11	1
Torpedo-craft, 1st class ¹	105	6
" 2nd class	9	—

The table which follows of the German armour-clad fleet is arranged in a manner similar to that adopted in the case of the British and French navies.

¹ Including 'division boats.'

The ships named in italics are classed as coast defence vessels in the foregoing statement of strength. The numbers following the names of the others indicate the several classes to which they have been assigned. Abbreviations:—*b.* broadside; *c.b.* central battery; *t.* turret; *bar.* barbette; Q.F. quick firing. Light and machine guns are not given. The armament consists of Krupp guns:—

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement		Extreme Armouring	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated Horse Power	Nominal Speed
			Tons	Inches					
<i>b.</i>	<i>König Wilhelm.</i>	3	1868	9,603	12	18 9'6 in.; 1-6 in. 6 5'9 in.	5	8,000	14'7
<i>t.</i>	<i>Preussen.</i>	3	1873	6,660	10½	4 10'2 in.; 2 6'6 in.; 4 3'4 in. Q.F.	4	5,400	13'9
<i>t.</i>	<i>Friedrich der Grosse</i>	3	1874	6,660	10½	do. do.	4	5,400	14'2
<i>c.b.</i>	<i>Kaiser.</i>	3	1874	7,550	10	8 10'2 in.; 1 8'2 in.; 7 5'9 in.	5	8,000	13'7
<i>c.b.</i>	<i>Deutschland.</i>	3	1874	7,550	10	do. do.	5	8,000	13'7
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Sachsen.</i>	2	1877	7,280	16	6 10'2 in.; 4 4'1 in. Q.F.	4	5,600	14'0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Bayern.</i>	2	1878	7,280	16	do. do.	4	5,600	13'5
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Württemberg.</i>	2	1878	7,280	16	do. do.	4	5,600	13'5
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Baden.</i>	2	1880	7,280	16	do. do.	4	5,600	13'5
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Oldenburg.</i>	3	1884	5,120	12	8 9'4 in.; 3'4 in. Q.F.	4	3,900	13'5
<i>b.</i>	<i>Stegfried.</i>		1889	3,440	9½	3 9'4 in.; 6 3'4 Q.F.	4	4,800	16'0
<i>b.</i>	<i>Beowulf.</i>		1890	3,440	9½	do. do.	4	4,800	16'0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Brandenburg.</i>	1	1891	9,840	15½	6 11 in.; 16 4'1 Q.F.; 8 3'4 Q.F.	7	9,500	16'0
<i>b.</i>	<i>Frithjof.</i>		1891	3,440	9½	3 9'4 in.; 6 3'4 Q.F.	4	4,800	16'0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Kurfürst Friedrich Wilhelm.</i>	1	1891	9,840	15½	{ 6 11 in.; 16 4'1 Q.F.; 8 3'4 Q.F. }	7	9,500	16'0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Weissenburg.</i>	1	1891	9,840	15½	do. do.	7	9,500	16'0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Wörth.</i>	1	1892	9,840	15½	do. do.	7	9,500	16'0
<i>b.</i>	<i>Hildebrand.</i>		1892	3,440	9½	3 9'4 in.; 6 3'4 Q.F.	4	4,800	16'0
<i>b.</i>	<i>Heimdal.</i>		1892	3,440	9½	do. do.	4	4,800	16'0
<i>b.</i>	<i>Hagen.</i>		1893	3,440	9½	do. do.	4	4,800	16'0
<i>b.</i>	<i>Odin.</i>		1894	3,474	9½	do. do.	4	4,800	16'0
<i>b.</i>	<i>Aegir.</i>		1895	3,074	9½	do. do.	4	4,800	16'0
	<i>Kaiser Friedrich III.</i>	1	1896	11,180	11½	4 9'6 in.; 18 6 in. Q.F.; 32 smaller Q.F.	6	13,000	18'0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Kaiser Wilhelm II.</i>	1	1897	11,180	11½	do. do.	6	13,000	18'0
	<i>König Wilhelm (relief).</i>	1	—	11,180	11½	do. do.	6	13,000	18'0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Bastilak, Biene, Cam- mleon, Crocodil, Hummel, Mücke, Natter, Salamander, Skorpion, Viper, Wespe</i> —11 ar- moured gunboats		1876 to 1881	1,090	8	1 11'8 in. (35-ton)	1	700	9'0

Germany has but two cruisers of the first-class afloat—the *Kaiserin Augusta* and the *Fürst Bismarck*—but has launched, and is building, several powerful second-class vessels.

The early German battleships were built abroad ; but the ships of the new programme are being constructed not only in German yards, but almost exclusively of German materials. Of these, the *Brandenburg* battleships are steel-built, with complete belt, double bottom, transverse and longitudinal bulk-heads, and about 120 water-tight compartments. Their heaviest plating (compound) is of 15½ inches, and the three protected barbette gun emplacements have 11½ inches plating. These are in the axis of the ship, and the heavy guns are placed in them in pairs. The forward gun is raised considerably, and behind it lies the battery. The dimensions of these ships are—length, 254 feet 4 inches; beam, 64 feet; draught, 24 feet 7 inches. A ship of this class, known at first as the *Ersatz Preussen* (to replace the older vessel of that name), but since renamed the *Kaiser Friedrich III.*, has been launched at Wilhelmshaven, but considerable modifications of the *Brandenburg* type have been introduced ; and another battleship of the same class—the *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*—has also been launched, while a third, to replace the *König Wilhelm*, is in hand at Kiel. The *Siegfried* ships are provided with powerful rams, and, having their works raised very high amidships, present a somewhat singular appearance. They are protected by watertight compartments and cofferdams filled with cellulose, and have an end-to-end belt with an extreme thickness of 9½ inches. The heavy guns are placed, two forward in an oval barbette, and one aft in a pear-shaped barbette, and the lighter pieces on the forecastle and poop and at the corners of the superstructure. The first-class cruiser *Kaiserin Augusta* is steel-built, planked, and coppered, has two fighting-masts, and has the special feature of being provided with three independent screws, like the French *Dupuy de Lôme*, a speed of ten knots being attainable with the middle one alone.

The large armoured cruiser *Fürst Bismarck* (10,650 tons) was launched in 1897. She is 393 feet 8 inches long, with 66 feet 9 inches beam, and is protected by Harvey steel, 7·7 inches thick on her sides and turrets, besides having a 3 inch deck. She will carry a very powerful armament, and have engines of 14,000 horse power, intended to give a speed of 19 knots. Three second-class cruisers, the *Victoria Luise*, *Hertha*, and *Ersatz Freya* have also been launched, and two others are in hand. These displace 5,560 tons, are powerfully armed, well protected, and intended to steam at 20 knots, being superior in some respects to their immediate predecessors, the *Gefion*, *Irene*, and *Prinzess Wilhelm*.

Germany subsidises, as auxiliary merchant cruisers, seven vessels with a nominal speed of from 19½ to 20 knots or more, viz. the *Fürst Bismarck* and *Normannia* (10,500 tons), and the *Columbia* and *Augusta Victoria* (9,500 tons), belonging to the Hamburg-American Steam Ship Company, and the North-German Lloyd steamers *Spree*, *Havel*, and *Lahn* (7,700 to 8,900 tons). These are to be severally armed, in case of war, with 8 5·9 in., 4 4·9 in., 2 3·1 in. Q.F., and 2 2·2 in. Q.F. Krupp guns.

The German navy is manned by the obligatory service of the maritime population (*seemännische Bevölkerung*)—sailors, fishermen, ships' carpenters, and others ; and also of the semi-maritime population—that is, of those who have smaller experience of the sea. All these are freed on this account from service in the army. Great inducements are held out for able seamen to volunteer in the navy, and the number of these in recent years has been very large. The total seafaring population of Germany is estimated at 80,000, of whom 48,000 are serving in the merchant navy at home, and about 6,000 in foreign navies.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

In Prussia, by a series of ordinances from 1807 to 1850, complete free trade in land has been established, and all personal and material burdens removed that would stand in the way of this. With the exception of the Mecklenburgs, similar legislation has been applied to the land in other parts of Germany. Generally speaking, small estates and peasant proprietorship prevail in the West German States, while large estates prevail in the north-east. In Prussia, large estates, with an area of 250 acres and more, prevail in Pomerania, Posen, East and West Prussia; while the districts of Koblenz, Wiesbaden, Treves, Baden, and Württemberg are parcelled out into small estates.

Of the whole area of Germany, in 1883, 94 per cent. was classed as productive, and only 6 per cent. as unproductive. According to the latest returns (1892), 91 per cent. is productive and 9 per cent. unproductive. The extension of the unproductive area is, however, only apparent, the waste lands in one portion now classed as such having formerly been included with the permanent pasture. The subdivision of the soil, according to the latest official returns (1892), was as follows (in hectares; 1 hectare = 2·47 acres):—Arable land, vineyards, and other cultivated lands, 26,375,791; grass, meadows, permanent pasture, 8,788,806; woods and forests, 13,956,827; all other, 4,927,201.

On June 5, 1882, the total number of agricultural enclosures (including arable land, meadows, cultivated pastures, orchards, and vineyards) each cultivated by one household, was as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	Between 1 and 10 Hectares	Between 10 and 100 Hectares	Above 100 Hectares	Total
2,328,816	2,274,096	658,941	24,991	5,276,844

These farms supported 18,840,818 persons, of whom 8,120,518 were actually working upon them.

The areas under the principal crops, in hectares, were as follows:—

	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97
Wheat . . .	2,044,103	1,980,496	1,930,830	1,926,885
Rye . . .	6,012,315	6,044,568	5,893,596	5,982,180
Barley . . .	1,627,029	1,628,058	1,690,592	1,676,329
Oats . . .	3,906,969	3,916,726	4,028,692	3,979,643
Buckwheat . . .	170,334	162,502	155,816	151,526
Potatoes . . .	3,086,867	3,025,103	3,049,718	3,052,790
Hay . . .	5,915,552	5,912,626	5,913,995	5,909,693
Beetroot (sugar) . . .	395,089	439,386	406,837	434,708
„ (fodder) . . .	440,177	446,732	457,175	461,074
Vines . . .	115,766	116,548	116,137	116,405
Tobacco . . .	15,198	17,575	21,154	22,145
Hops . . .	42,065	42,203	42,074	40,700

The total yield of their products in the years indicated, in metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,200 lbs. or '984 an English ton), or hectolitres (hectolitre = 22 gallons), and in tons or hectolitres per hectare, was as follows :—

	1893-94		1894-95		1895-96		1896-97	
	Tons	Per Hect.	Tons	Per Hect.	Tons	Per Hect.	Tons	Per Hect.
Wheat . . .	2,904,823	1.47	3,012,271	1.52	2,807,557	1.45	3,008,385	1.56
Rye . . .	7,460,383	1.24	7,075,020	1.17	6,595,758	1.12	7,232,320	1.21
Barley . . .	1,946,944	1.20	3,432,913	1.49	2,411,731	1.43	2,317,334	1.38
Oats . . .	3,242,313	0.83	5,250,152	1.94	5,252,590	1.30	4,968,272	1.25
Buckwheat . . .	93,825	0.55	93,556	0.58	103,924	0.67	95,205	0.63
Potatoes . . .	32,277,851	10.63	29,049,238	9.60	31,786,621	10.42	29,278,132	9.59
Hay . . .	11,490,787	1.94	18,970,259	8.21	21,001,621	4.27	19,943,995	3.87
Beetroot (sugar) . . .	9,794,482	24.79	12,537,429	28.53	11,196,320	27.52	12,616,432	29.02
„ (fodder) . . .	8,086,699	18.37	10,088,216	22.58	9,265,607	20.27	10,526,403	22.83
Tobacco . . .	32,082	2.11	38,317	2.18	48,546	2.30	—	—
Hops . . .	10,640	0.25	33,109	0.78	30,181	0.72	25,325	0.62
Wine . . .	Hectolitrs		Hectolitrs		Hectolitrs		Hectolitrs	
	3,820,352	33.0	2,824,422	24.2	2,011,637	17.3	5,050,808	43.4

The number of domestic animals in Germany on December 1, 1892, was :—

States	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Goats
Prussia . . .	2,653,644	9,871,381	10,109,544	7,725,447	1,963,909
Bavaria . . .	369,035	3,337,978	968,414	1,358,744	268,471
Saxony . . .	148,499	664,833	105,194	433,800	123,562
Alsace-Lorraine . . .	137,327	487,243	97,303	370,405	62,098
Württemberg . . .	101,679	970,588	385,620	394,616	70,305
Baden . . .	67,595	634,984	98,107	390,464	102,682
Other States . . .	358,477	1,588,687	1,825,430	1,500,812	495,260
Total, 1892 . . .	3,836,256	17,555,694	13,589,612	12,174,288	3,091,287
Total, 1883 . . .	3,522,545	15,786,764	19,189,715	9,206,195	2,640,994

II. FORESTRY.

Forestry in Germany is an industry of great importance, conducted under the care of the State on scientific methods. About 84,473,000 acres or 25·8 per cent. of the area of the empire, were estimated to be occupied by forests in 1893. In South and Central Germany from 30 to 38 per cent. of the surface is covered with forests: and in parts of Prussia 23·5 per cent. From forests and domains alone Prussia receives a revenue of about 4 millions sterling.

III. MINING.

The great bulk of the minerals raised in Germany is produced in Prussia, where the chief mining districts are Westphalia, Rhenish Prussia, and Silesia, for coal and iron, the Harz for silver and copper, and Silesia for zinc. Saxony has coal, iron, and silver mines; and Lorraine rich coal and iron ore fields.

The annual quantities of the principal minerals raised in five years are shown in the following table, the returns for 1896 being provisional only:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Coal . . .	71,372,200	73,852,300	76,741,100	79,169,300	85,639,900
Lignite . . .	21,171,900	21,573,800	22,064,600	24,788,400	26,797,900
Iron Ore . . .	11,539,100	11,457,500	12,392,100	12,349,600	14,162,300
Zinc ore . . .	800,200	787,900	728,600	706,400	729,900
Lead ore . . .	163,400	168,400	162,700	161,600	154,700
Copper ore . . .	567,700	585,000	588,200	633,400	717,300
Rock Salt . . .	662,600	669,100	734,900	686,900	755,800
Potassic salt . . .	1,351,100	1,526,200	1,643,600	1,521,900	1,780,400
Other products	256,300	262,400	290,500	276,300	286,600

The total value of the minerals raised in Germany and Luxemburg in 1895 was 706 million marks; in 1896, 785 million marks.

The following table shows particulars of the production of the foundries in Germany and Luxemburg in 1895 and the number of foundries engaged principally or partly with each metal in 1895:—

—	Quantity in metric tons 1895	Value in 1,000 marks 1895	Foundries engaged 1895		Average No. Hands 1895
			Chiefly	Partly	
Pig iron . . .	5,464,501	236,952	103	1	24,059
Zinc	150,286	41,637	27	3	10,369
Lead	111,058	22,278	14	8	2,799
Copper	25,777	23,276	9	5	3,764
Silver	392	34,403	7	15	2,288
Tin	884	1,065	3	—	35
Sulphur and sulph. acid	539,989	15,015	61	17	3,259

In addition to the above, about 3,547 kilograms of gold, valued at 9,877,517 marks were produced. Nickel, bismuth, vitriol, and other chemical manufactures were produced to a total weight of 30,809 tons, and to a total value of 8,914,127 marks.

The total value of the productions of the foundries of all kinds in 1895 was 393,417,070 marks. The total quantity of finished iron produced in Germany in 1895 was 6,193,480 metric tons, and its value 718,621,666 marks. In 1895 there were in Germany and Luxemburg 1,589 works producing finished iron, including steel-works. Over 205,232 men are employed in connection with the various stages of iron (including pig iron), besides 33,556 iron-miners. In connection with coal and lignite mining alone the average number of hands engaged was 341,413 in 1895.

IV. FISHERIES.

The German fisheries are not important. In 1895 the persons engaged in fishing numbered 32,199, of whom 12,234 were employed in sea and shore fishing, and 19,975 on inland waters. In 1895 (January 1) 473 boats (22,373 tons gross tonnage), with an aggregate crew of 2,264, were engaged in deep-sea fishing in the North Sea for cod and herrings. The Baltic fisheries are more developed. In 1896 fresh fish to the value of 7,400,000 marks were exported, while the imports of fresh fish were valued at 25,300,000 marks, of salted herrings at 25,500,000 marks, of other salted, preserved, and dried fish at 3,800,000 marks.

V. MANUFACTURES.

The chief seats of the German iron manufacture are in Prussia, Alsace-Lorraine, Bavaria, and Saxony. Steel is made in Rhenish Prussia. Saxony is the leading State in the production of textiles, but Westphalia and Silesia also produce linen; Alsace-Lorraine Württemberg, and Baden produce cotton goods. Woollens are manufactured in several Prussian provinces; silk in Rhenish Prussia, Alsace, and Baden. Beetroot sugar is an important manufacture in Prussia, Brunswick, and Anhalt; glass, porcelain, and earthenware in Silesia, Thuringia, and Saxony; clocks and wooden ware in Württemberg and Bavaria; and beer in Bavaria and Prussia.

The following table shows the number per 10,000 inhabitants of some of the leading German States engaged in the principal manufactures according to the census of occupation in 1882. Additional information should be looked for under the various States:—

—	Iron Manu- facture	Machi- nery, In- struments	Textile	Paper	Leather and India- rubber	Wooden ware
Prussia . .	89·3	71·8	156·9	17·9	24·6	91·0
Bavaria . .	69·4	55·5	114·7	16·6	20·5	107·0
Württemberg .	88·9	87·2	171·6	27·8	32·6	128·2
Saxony . .	91·1	138·9	781·8	61·0	31·9	137·7
Baden . .	68·5	94·4	152·2	25·8	30·7	119·6
Alsace-Lorraine	83·5	100·5	463·6	20·4	20·3	110·1
German Empire	85·4	78·7	201·3	22·2	26·9	103·9

The following are the statistics of the beetroot sugar manufacture in the Zollgebiet :—

Years	Number of Factories	Beetroot used in Metric Tons	Production in Metric Tons		No. of Kgs. Beetroot to produce 1 Kg. of Sugar
			Raw Sugar	Molasses	
1891-92	403	9,488,002	1,144,368	244,969	8.29
1892-93	401	9,811,940	1,171,843	241,805	8.35
1893-94	405	10,644,352	1,316,665	279,299	8.10
1894-95	405	14,521,030	1,766,805	347,090	8.23
1895-96	397	11,672,816	1,537,522	328,463	7.63

The total amount of refined sugar produced in 1895-6, was 1,084,395 tons ; in 1894-95, 989,862 tons ; in 1893-94, 817,522 tons ; in 1892-93, 765,455 tons ; in 1891-92, 721,053 tons.

In 1895-96 there were 29 manufactories of sugar from starch which yielded 9,541 tons of dry sugar, 31,668 tons of syrup, and 3,716 tons of colour.

The following table shows the quantity of beer brewed within the customs district at various periods. The Beer-excite district (*Brausteuervergebiet*) includes all the States of the Zollgebiet, with the exception of Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine, in each of which the excise is separately collected. The amounts are given in thousands of hectolitres (1 hectolitre = 22 gallons) :—

Years	Beer Excise Dist.	Bavaria	Württemberg	Baden	Alsace-Lorraine	Total
1891-92	32,632	14,490	3,454	1,643	875	53,094
1892-93	33,171	15,104	3,750	1,714	912	54,651
1893-94	34,385	15,025	3,478	1,710	907	55,505
1894-95	33,974	15,186	3,493	1,728	869	55,250
1895-96	37,733	16,034	3,885	1,914	997	60,563

The total number of active breweries in the Beer-excite district was in 1895-96, 7,847 ; in 1894-95, 8,029 ; in 1893-94, 8,243 ; 1892-93, 8,460 ; 1891-92, 8,672. The amount brewed per head of the population in 1894-95 was in litres (1 litre = 1.76 imperial pint) :—the Excise district 92, Bavaria 277, Württemberg 187, Baden 111, Alsace-Lorraine 61. The average annual consumption per head of the population of the entire Zollgebiet for the twenty years 1876-96, was 96 litres or 21 gallons. In 1895-6, there were 60,763 distilleries in operation, which produced 3,334,000 hectolitres of alcohol.

Commerce.

The commerce of the Empire is under the administration and guidance of special laws and rules, emanating from the Zollverein, or Customs League, which, since October 15, 1888, embraces practically the whole of the states of Germany, the two free ports of Hamburg and Bremen, with one or two other small places, having been then incorporated. Included in the Zollverein are also the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and the Austrian

communes of Jungholz and Mittelberg. A few districts in Prussia (2,362 inhabitants), in Baden (3,805 inhabitants), in Bremen (659 inhabitants), in Hamburg (6,235 inhabitants in 1895), remain still unincorporated. Population of the entire Zollgebiet in 1895, 52,485,807.

The following table shows (in thousands of marks) the special trade for six years :—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
1891	4,403,404	3,339,755	1894	4,285,538	3,061,480
1892	4,227,004	3,150,104	1895	4,246,111	3,424,076
1893	4,184,070	3,244,562	1896	4,557,951	3,753,822

The following are the principal details of the special commerce for 1895 and 1896 :—

—	1895		1896	
	Imports in 1,000 marks	Exports in 1,000 marks	Imports in 1,000 marks	Exports in 1,000 marks
Living animals	205,357	27,243	157,749	23,951
Animal products	109,762	25,012	117,498	26,361
Articles of consumption	1,184,393	388,738	1,324,266	426,752
Seeds and plants	48,412	81,490	53,237	32,500
Fuel	113,507	149,078	116,854	165,157
Fats and oils	242,891	28,870	245,395	31,656
Raw and manufactured materials :—				
Chemicals, drugs, &c.	279,814	338,953	284,225	360,743
Stone, clay, and glass	56,747	126,487	64,014	155,005
Metals and metal wares	296,308	481,666	471,500	658,929
Wooden wares	226,617	114,648	274,173	124,550
Paper goods	19,004	102,181	21,776	106,985
Leather, &c.	244,478	251,777	211,353	216,480
Textiles	1,068,981	939,073	1,040,828	957,422
Caoutchouc, &c.	36,183	26,318	45,639	31,916
Machinery, instruments, &c.	60,193	201,816	69,888	212,656
Hardware, &c.	19,701	81,732	18,495	100,854
Literature, art, &c.	33,768	107,982	41,061	120,727
Various	—	1,012	—	1,178
Total	4,246,111	3,424,076	4,557,951	3,753,822

In Germany, the average value of each article is fixed annually, under the direction of the Imperial Statistical Office, by a commission of experts, who receive information from Chambers of Commerce and other sources. There are separate valuations for imports and exports. The price fixed is that of the goods at the moment of crossing the frontier. For imports the price does not include Customs duties, cost of transport, insurance, warehousing, &c., incurred after the frontier is passed. For exports, the price includes all charges within the territory, but does not include export duties, nor are drawbacks or bounties taken into account. The quantities are determined according to obligatory declarations, and, for imports, the fiscal authorities may actually weigh the goods. For packages, an official tare is deducted,

All the receipts from customs duties and excise of the Deutsche Zollgebiet are paid into the Imperial Exchequer, and the excess over 143,000,000 marks, received in duties and taxes on tobacco, is distributed, *pro rata* of population, among the States of the Empire. The chief sources of revenue are customs duties, only on imports, and taxes upon spirits, beer (malt), salt, sugar manufactured from beetroots, and tobacco, &c. Since 1879 Germany has been protectionist in her commercial policy. Of the total imports in 1896, the value of 2,336,369,000 marks was subject to duty, and 2,221,582,000 duty-free. The duties levied amounted to 468,746,660 marks, or 20·1 per cent. of the value of the imports subject to duty.

The combined imports of gold and silver (included in the above) amount to 322,278,000 marks, and exports 88,826,000 marks for 1894; 107,489,000 and 105,630,000 marks for 1895; 233,552,000 and 227,989,000 marks for 1896.

Some of the leading imports and exports under the above heads were, in thousands of marks value, as follows in 1896 :—

—		1,000 Marks	—		1,000 Marks	—		1,000 Marks
IMPORTS	Horses . . .	78,594	Barley . . .	108,860	Cotton (raw) . .	238,810		
	Swine . . .	6,878	Coffee (raw) . .	189,294	Wool . . .	237,125		
	Wheat . . .	197,948	Petroleum . . .	57,481	Woollen yarn . .	114,084		
	Rye . . .	85,491	Raw hides . . .	114,775	Raw silk . . .	83,567		
EXPORTS	Hops . . .	19,566	Paper . . .	67,964	Woollen fabrics (unprinted) . .	149,904		
	Sugar . . .	236,352	Leather goods . .	77,268	Hosiery . . .	92,185		
	Coal and coke .	157,882	Cotton cloth (coarse)	62,869	Haberdaashery .	121,499		
	Aniline dyes . .	64,932	Mixed silk and cot- ton cloth . . .	98,327				
	Wooden goods .	57,517						

The special commerce of the Deutsche Zollgebiet (all but a fractional area of Hamburg and Bremen were included October 1888) was divided as follows in 1895 and 1896 :—

Countries	1895		1896	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks
German Free Ports . . .	14,609	37,991	15,801	40,456
Great Britain . . .	578,726	678,890	647,778	715,946
Austria-Hungary . . .	525,431	435,766	578,032	477,324
Russia . . .	568,795	220,881	634,671	364,142
Switzerland . . .	144,516	219,029	146,343	243,583
Belgium . . .	179,194	159,186	175,702	168,000
Netherlands . . .	164,331	245,133	162,632	262,200
France and Algeria . .	229,922	202,769	233,587	201,550
Italy . . .	145,942	83,375	137,484	85,630
Norway and Sweden . .	78,241	118,951	93,109	127,140
Denmark . . .	73,031	100,877	58,224	97,417
Spain . . .	28,607	31,158	36,942	39,428

Countries	1895		1896	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks
Balkan Peninsula (including Greece, Montenegro, and Turkey in Asia)	74,362	83,192	114,830	72,702
Portugal	13,539	13,054	15,226	13,412
British India	162,128	44,661	171,163	49,179
Rest of Asia	105,605	77,605	132,324	99,123
Africa (except Algeria)	79,352	42,887	88,588	57,457
North and Central America	564,825	411,413	640,142	424,766
South America and West Indies	394,212	192,751	369,416	182,307
Australia	118,506	23,362	104,464	30,044
Other countries	2,237	1,145	2,498	1,674
Total	4,246,111	3,424,076	4,557,951	3,753,822

The following table shows the amount of the commercial intercourse between Germany and the United Kingdom in five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns :—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Imports from Germany into U.K.	£ 25,726,738	£ 26,364,849	£ 26,874,470	£ 26,992,559	£ 27,585,236
Exports of British produce to Germany	17,587,098	17,703,185	17,801,169	20,586,310	22,244,405

Including foreign and colonial produce, the total exports from the United Kingdom to Germany in 1896 amounted to 33,984,905*l*.

The following tables give the declared value of the principal articles imported into the United Kingdom from, and exported from the United Kingdom to Germany in five years :—

Staple Imports into U.K. from Germany	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Cereals and flour	651,246	605,869	934,092	993,452	828,359
Sugar and glucose	9,546,819	10,562,655	9,723,748	9,393,890	9,323,662
Butter and margarine	796,759	863,262	756,639	618,962	589,146
Eggs	827,195	618,631	937,087	916,821	782,121
Wood	1,243,648	995,191	992,839	1,005,277	1,193,530
Zinc (including ore).	412,254	456,327	370,091	424,996	480,578
Woollen manufactures	774,483	741,776	907,569	1,016,694	1,252,225
Cottons and yarn	665,970	583,002	768,516	824,194	868,199

Principal articles of British Produce exported to Germany	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Cottons and yarn	2,455,169	2,523,736	2,484,420	3,284,718	3,853,936
Woolens and yarn	2,911,962	3,065,212	3,017,168	4,191,206	4,649,176
Alpaca, &c., yarn	542,286	608,513	475,356	1,019,859	914,428
Wool	1,047,499	1,065,645	829,509	887,201	933,866
Iron	931,091	965,218	1,070,912	1,113,966	1,706,697
Herrings	807,771	837,598	990,358	1,092,676	793,064
Machinery	1,427,514	1,432,711	1,621,148	1,602,831	1,787,968
Coals, cinders, &c.	1,825,407	1,559,233	1,817,850	1,702,404	1,784,921

Other exports of British produce to Germany in 1896 were linen goods and yarn, 532,874*l.*; manure, 262,997*l.*; oils, 339,131*l.*; chemicals, 312,430*l.*; leather, 338,226*l.*; copper, 303,208*l.*

Great Britain exported to Germany foreign and colonial cotton valued at 427,396*l.*; wool at 4,050,146*l.* in 1896. Tea exported to Germany from Great Britain declined from 1,082,950*l.* in 1884 to 241,251*l.* in 1896.

The ports of Hamburg and Bremen are the chief gates of commercial intercourse of Germany with the United Kingdom.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following was the distribution of the mercantile navy of Germany (only ships of more than 17.65 tons gross-tonnage) on January 1, 1895, 1896, and 1897:—

—	Baltic Ports		North Sea Ports		Total Shipping	
	Number	Net tonnage	Number	Net tonnage	Number	Net tonnage
1895:—						
Sailing vessels	630	118,912	1,992	541,944	2,622	660,856
Steamers	390	158,992	653	734,054	1,043	893,046
Totals	1,020	277,904	2,645	1,275,998	3,665	1,553,902
1896:—						
Sailing vessels	551	95,020	1,973	527,035	2,524	622,105
Steamers	381	144,346	687	735,593	1,068	879,939
Totals	932	239,366	2,660	1,262,678	3,592	1,502,044
1897:—						
Sailing vessels	509	76,703	2,043	520,914	2,552	597,617
Steamers	389	142,818	737	747,142	1,126	889,960
Totals	898	219,521	2,780	1,268,056	3,678	1,487,577

Of the total shipping in 1895, 1,986 of 265,060 tons; in 1896, 2,055 of 255,443 tons belonged to Prussian ports. The total number of sailors required for manning the ships of the merchant navy in 1897 was 40,806.

The size of the various ships in 1897 was as follows :—

—	Under 100 Tons gross	100-500 Tons gross	500-1,000 Tons gross	1,000-2,000 Tons gross	2,000 Tons gross and over
Sailing vessels	1,777	414	114	218	29
Steamers	133	309	231	185	268

Of the sailing vessels 496 were totally of iron or steel ; of the steamers 1,119 were of iron or steel.

The following table shows the shipping (foreign and coasting) of the German Empire, in which each vessel, if it entered *several* ports on a single voyage, is counted only once :—

—	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	Number	Net tonnage	Number	Net tonnage	Number	Net tonnage
1893 :—						
Entered .	57,224	13,582,967	9,431	1,038,667	66,655	14,621,634
Cleared .	49,815	10,008,581	17,404	4,726,072	67,219	14,734,653
1894 :—						
Entered .	60,732	14,755,743	10,721	1,101,225	71,453	15,856,968
Cleared .	53,625	10,733,498	18,340	5,140,425	71,965	15,873,923
1895 :—						
Entered .	57,436	14,225,271	9,252	957,951	66,688	15,183,222
Cleared .	49,948	10,227,895	17,194	5,057,632	67,142	15,285,527

The number and tonnage of foreign shipping of the German Empire entered and cleared as compared with national shipping were as follows in 1895 :—

Foreign ships	Entered				Cleared			
	With Cargoes		In Ballast		With Cargoes		In Ballast	
	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage
British .	5,462	4,581,352	266	205,492	3,017	2,017,222	2,708	2,751,408
Danish .	4,638	748,619	1,377	83,158	4,232	633,983	1,811	189,183
Swedish .	3,053	599,122	295	43,614	1,807	409,884	1,421	233,015
Dutch .	1,312	206,593	194	16,531	1,011	182,001	390	87,719
Norwegian .	948	391,906	64	26,718	632	246,940	397	182,580
Russian .	610	168,152	12	3,753	281	98,528	288	78,467
Total, including other foreign								
German ships	16,149	6,885,019	2,131	391,162	11,145	3,722,709	7,080	3,531,601
	41,287	7,840,252	7,121	566,789	33,803	6,505,186	10,164	1,526,031

The total shipping at the seven principal ports of Germany was as follows in 1895 :—

—	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	Number	Net tonnage	Number	Net tonnage	Number	Net tonnage
Hamburg :¹—						
Entered .	9,173	6,032,381	834	336,674	10,007	6,369,055
Cleared .	8,077	4,544,300	2,147	1,941,348	10,224	6,485,648
Stettin :—						
Entered .	4,041	1,381,745	101	36,276	4,142	1,418,021
Cleared .	2,858	807,410	1,201	624,742	4,059	1,432,152
Bremen :²—						
Entered .	3,361	1,539,094	164	47,569	3,525	1,586,663
Cleared .	2,219	1,175,166	1,326	420,393	3,545	1,595,559
Kiel :—						
Entered .	3,173	499,048	123	18,281	3,296	517,329
Cleared .	2,244	396,954	921	122,916	3,165	519,870
Lübeck :³—						
Entered .	2,203	466,557	114	17,957	2,317	484,514
Cleared .	1,720	347,571	597	138,618	2,317	486,189
Neufahrwasser (Dantzig) :—						
Entered .	1,503	496,079	295	109,886	1,798	605,965
Cleared .	1,611	515,511	195	106,319	1,806	621,830
Königsberg :—						
Entered .	1,370	339,681	35	9,264	1,405	348,945
Cleared .	1,573	397,154	109	35,624	1,682	432,778

¹ Including Cuxhaven.

² Including Bremerhaven and Vegesack.

³ Including Travemünde.

The vessels engaged in the coasting trade and inland navigation (not included in the above tables) on January 1, 1893, numbered 22,848, of which 22,378 had an aggregate burden of 2,760,553 tons.

Internal Communications.

I. RAILWAYS.

The great majority of the German railways are now owned by the Imperial or State Governments. Out of 23,882 miles of railway completed and open for traffic, only 2,817 miles belonged to private companies, and of these 183 were worked by Government. Narrow-gauge lines measured 806 miles (Government lines 377 miles) in 1895-96.

The mileage and financial condition of German railways (including narrow-gauge lines) are shown as follows, for five years ending 1895-96 :—

Years	Total Length, in English miles	Total Capital, in 1,000 marks	Expenditure (1,000 marks)	Receipts (1,000 marks)	Percentage on Capital of Surplus
1891-92	26,971	10,726,246	876,054	1,348,864	4.41
1892-93	27,489	10,917,237	862,267	1,353,083	4.50
1893-94	27,851	11,105,722	863,309	1,413,523	4.95
1894-95	28,237	11,260,120	864,775	1,416,951	4.90
1895-96	28,882	11,481,738	856,722	1,504,375	5.64

Certain lines not open to public traffic, which in 1895-96 measured 1,942 miles, are not included in the above figures. In 1895-96 248,055,000 metric tons of goods, including live cattle, were carried by German railways, and paid 984,103,000 marks. The number of passengers conveyed in 1895-96 was 592,333,000, yielding 405,973,000 marks. In these numbers narrow-gauge lines are not included.

II. CANALS AND NAVIGATIONS.

At the end of 1896 the canals and inland navigations of Germany were as follows:—

Nature of Waterway	Length navigable for vessels of draught					Total length
	5ft. 9in.	4ft. 11in.	3ft. 3in.	2ft. 6in.	Under 2ft. 6in.	
	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles ¹
Navigable rivers	986	1,494	2,484	238	629	5,831
Canalised rivers	44	208	983	104	31	1,371
Canals	90	171	981	30	120	1,391
Kaiser Wilhelm Canal ¹	61	—	—	—	—	61
Totals	1,181	1,873	4,448	372	780	8,654

¹ The Kaiser Wilhelm canal, connecting the North Sea and the Baltic, was begun June 3, 1887, and opened for traffic June 19, 1895. Its breadth at the bottom is 72 ft., and at the surface 213 ft.; depth 29 ft. 6 in. The cost of construction was estimated at 7,300,000*l.*

III. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal and telegraphic services in Bavaria and Württemberg are retained in the hands of their respective Governments; but all other parts of the Empire are united to form an imperial postal district (*Reichspostgebiet*). The following table shows the number of employes and offices of the post and telegraph services for the year 1896:—

—	Employés	No. of Post Offices	No. of Boxes	No. of Telegraph Offices
Reichspostgebiet . . .	161,000	30,019	89,640	18,474
Bavaria	14,420	2,217	11,591	2,269
Württemberg	6,417	983	4,477	712
Total in Empire . .	181,837	33,219	105,708	21,455

The amount of business transacted by the post-offices is illustrated by the following statistics of articles transmitted by post, and the value of post-office orders, in marks, for the year 1896 :—

—	Reichspostgebiet	Bavaria	Württemberg	Total
Letters	1,214,917,190	128,296,800	52,191,600	1,395,405,590
Post Cards	460,578,080	30,769,050	18,187,400	509,534,530
Printed matter . . .	588,201,096	50,478,338	29,816,846	668,296,280
Samples	36,825,440	3,172,800	1,264,450	41,262,690
Journals	922,281,186	156,529,378	48,006,388	1,126,816,947
Total, including other despatches	3,469,078,620	393,871,657	162,101,024	4,024,551,301
Money sent (marks)	20,685,037,080	1,958,169,401	956,799,901	22,600,006,382

The financial condition of the united postal and telegraphic services in 1896-97 was as follows :—

—	Reichspostgebiet	Bavaria	Württemberg	Empire
Receipts	299,739,240	27,166,731	12,886,103	339,792,074
Expenditure	273,010,211	24,496,258	10,627,960	308,134,429
Surplus	26,729,029	2,670,473	2,258,143	31,657,645

The following are the telegraph statistics for the year 1896 :—

—	Telegraph Lines, English miles	Telegraph Wires, English miles	Inland Telegrams	Foreign Telegrams
Reichspostgebiet . . .	72,220	232,949	24,540,795	9,811,642
Bavaria	8,961	28,961	2,098,822	559,873
Württemberg	3,189	8,915	1,184,220	196,872
Total in Empire	84,370	320,825	27,823,837	10,568,387

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the value (in thousands of marks) of the money coined since the foundation of the present Empire:—

Year	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Copper	Total
1892	37,243·2	5,201·1	1,951·6	433·6	44,829·5
1893	110,420·9	8,797·1	2,026·1	312·0	121,556·1
1894	157,282·1	4,487·2	843·9	373·4	162,986·6
1895	107,514·0	7,672·4	181·6	340·9	115,708·9
1896	105,602·8	11,421·7	1,522·1	443·2	118,989·8
Total (since 1872)	3,108,189·9	507,629·9	54,135·0	13,444·9	3,683,399·7
Withdrawn	5,291·8	13,401·0	2·9	0·1	18,695·8
Surplus	3,102,898·1	494,228·9	54,132·1	13,444·8	3,664,703·9

The total value of thalers in circulation is estimated (1894) at about 400,000,000 marks.

The following table shows the average financial condition of the note-issuing banks (*Notenbanken*), in thousands of marks:—

Year	Bks.	LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
		Capital	Reserve Fund	Notes in Circulation	Total including other Liabilities	Coin & Bullion	Notes of State & other Banks	Bills	Total including other Assets
1892	9	222,494	45,590	1,194,019	2,037,806	1,017,482	51,521	769,451	2,047,521
1893	9	222,672	45,026	1,158,320	1,952,739	921,735	49,980	790,370	1,962,984
1894	8	219,672	45,986	1,173,629	2,018,120	1,018,488	52,710	756,160	2,022,199
1895	8	219,672	46,229	1,273,799	2,140,014	1,092,226	56,898	790,673	2,141,019
1896	8	219,672	46,347	1,261,611	2,107,634	971,640	49,929	862,518	2,108,847

'Reichskassenscheine,' small paper notes for 5, 20, and 50 marks, were in circulation at the end of March 1896 to the value of 120,000,000 marks. These are not legal tender.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Mark*, of 100 *Pfennige* is of the value of 11½*d.*, or 20·43 marks to the pound sterling. The *Thaler* is 3 marks. Gold coins are 20, 10, and 5-mark pieces, called respectively *doppel-krone*, *kron*e, and *halb-kron*e. The 20-mark piece weighs 7·96495 grammes ·900 fine, and consequently contains 7·16846 grammes of fine gold. Silver coins are 5, 2, and 1-mark pieces, and 50 and 20-pfennige. The mark weighs 5·5 grammes ·900 fine, and thus contains 5 grammes of fine silver. Nickel coins are 10 and 5-pfennige pieces. There are bronze coins of smaller denominations.

The standard of value is gold, but old thalers are still legal tender. Other silver is legal tender only up to 20 marks.

The metrical system of weights and measures came into force in Germany on January 1, 1872.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GERMANY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Count Paul v. Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, accredited Nov. 23, 1885.

Secretary and Councillor.—Count Arco-Valley.

Attaché.—Baron von Eckhardtstein.

Naval and Military Attaché.—Captain Guelich, I. N.

Director of Chancery.—Wilhelm Adolph Schinettau.

Consul-General.—G. Baron von Lindenfels.

Germany has also Consular representatives at the following places:—Aberdeen, Belfast, Bradford, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Peterhead, Plymouth, Southampton, Sunderland.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GERMANY.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Sir F. C. Lascelles, G. C. B., G. C. M. G. ; appointed October 24, 1895.

Secretary.—Viscount Gough.

Military Attaché.—Col. J. M. Grierson.

Naval Attaché.—Captain A. W. Paget, R. N.

Consul-General.—Julius L. Schwabach.

There are also British Consular representatives of the United Kingdom at the following places:—Cologne, Danzig, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt-on-Main (C.G.), Hamburg (C.G.), Stettin, Mannheim, Bremen, Bremerhaven, Kiel, Leipsic (C.G.), Lubeck, Breslau, Harburg, Wismar, Husum, Swinemünde, Königsberg, Memel, Cuxhaven.

Books of Reference concerning the German Empire.

(See also under Prussia, Bavaria, &c.)

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Amtliche Liste der Schiffe der Deutschen Kriegs- und Handelsmarine, mit ihren Unterscheidungs-Signalen. Abgeschlossen am 1. Januar 1897. Herausgegeben im Reichsamt des Innern. Berlin, 1897.

Amtl. Mittheilungen aus den Fabres-Berichten der Gewerbe-Aufsichts beamten. Zusammengestellt im Reichsamt des Innern. Jahrg. 1-20. Berlin, 1879-96. 8.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1896. London, 1897.

Central Blatt für das Deutsche Reich. Herausgegeben im Reichsamt des Innern. 1-24. Jahrgang. Berlin, 4.

Denkschrift über die Deutschen Schutzgebiete. Reichstagsdrucksache. 6. Legislatur-Periode, II. Session, 1884-86, Nr. 44. Berlin. (See also under "Foreign Dependencies.")

Deutscher Reichs- und Königl. Preussischer Staats-Anzeiger. Berlin.

Deutsches Handelsarchiv. Zeitschrift für Handel und Gewerbe. Herausgegeben vom Reichsamt des Innern. Berlin (monthly).

Deutsches Meteorologisches Jahrbuch für 1895 (Beobachtungs-Systeme: Deutsche Seewarte, Königl. Preussen &c., Bayern, Sachsen, Württemberg, Bremen, Elsass-Lothringen), gr. 4. (Since 1887.)

Die Deutsche Armee und die Kaiserliche Marine. Eintheilung, Truppen, &c. Bearbeitet in der kartographischen Abtheilung der Königl. Landesaufnahme. Berlin, 1889.

Genealogie der Europäischen Regentenhäuser für 1897. 8. Berlin, 1897.

Handbuch für das Deutsche Reich auf das Jahr 1897. Bearbeitet im Reichsamt des Innern. Berlin, 1897.

Handbuch für die Deutsche Handelsmarine auf das Jahr 1897. Herausgegeben im Reichsamt des Innern. Berlin, 1897.

Hertslet (Sir Edward, C.B.), Foreign Office List. Published annually. London.

- Monatliche Nachweise über den auswärtigen Handel des deutschen Zollgebiets, &c. 8. Berlin, 1891-97.
- Statistik der Deutschen Reichs-Post und Telegraphen-Verwaltung für das Kalenderjahr 1896. 4. Berlin, 1897.
- Statistik der im Betriebe befindlichen Eisenbahnen Deutschlands. Bearbeitet im Reichs-Eisenbahn Amt. Betriebsjahr 1893-95. Berlin, 1896.
- Statistik des Deutschen Reichs. Herausgegeben vom Kaiserlichen Statist. Amt. Neue Folge. »Band 1-92 and 101-109 to end of 1897 (jährlich: Handel (2 vols.), Seeschifffahrt, Binnenschifffahrt, Kriminalstatistik, Krankenversicherung).
- Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich. Herausgegeben vom Kaiserlichen Statistischen Amt. 1-18. Jahrgang, 1890-97. Berlin, 1890-97. (Darin auch Litteratur-Angaben).
- Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs. Herausgegeben vom Kaiserlichen Statistischen Amt. 1-6. Jahrgang 1892-97. Berlin, 1892-97.
- Weissbuch. Official Correspondence relating to German Possessions in Africa and the Pacific, and to the Congo, Egypt, and East Asia. 16 vols. Berlin, 1884-1896.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Baedeker's* Northern Germany, 12th ed. London, 1897. Southern Germany, 8th ed. London, 1895.
- Bigelow* (Foultney), History of the German Struggle for Liberty. London.
- Blondel* (G.), Etudes sur les Populations rurales de l'Allemagne, &c. Paris, 1897.
- Boguslawski* (R. von) and *Aschenborn* (R.), Die Heere und Flotten der Gegenwart. Erster Band, Deutschland. Berlin, 1896.
- Brachelli* (Ritter von), Statistische Skizze des Deutschen Reichs. 7th edition. Leipzig, 1892.
- Brückner*, Jahrbuch der Deutschen Kolonialpolitik und des Export. Berlin, 1887-89.
- Brückow* (Osk.), Die Wohnplätze des Deutschen Reiches. Auf Grund der amtlichen Materialien bearbeitet. 3. Neu bearbeitete Ausgabe. Bd 1-4. 4. Berlin, 1897.
- Carlyle* (T.), History of Frederick the Great. 10 vols. London.
- Daniel* (H. A.), Deutschland, nach seinen physischen und politischen Verhältnissen geschildert. 6te Aufl. 2 Bde. 8. Leipzig, 1895.
- Dawson* (W. H.), Germany and the Germans. 2 vols. 8. London, 1894.
- Ernst II.*, Herzog von Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha. Aus meinem Leben und aus meiner Zeit. 3 Bände. 8. Berlin, 1888.
- Export, Organ des Centralvereins für Handelsgeographie und Förderung deutscher Interessen im Auslande. Berlin (weekly).
- Frankenstein* (K.), Die Arbeiterfrage in der deutschen Landwirtschaft. Berlin, 1893.
- Gliese* (W.), Die Juden und die deutsche Kriminalstatistik. Leipzig, 1893.
- Gotha* (T. A. G. L. von der), Die ländliche Arbeiterklassen. Jena, 1893.
- Gothaischer genealogischer Hof-Kalender auf das Jahr 1898. Gotha, 1897.
- Gould* (S. Baring), Germany. [In "National Churches" Series]. London, 1892.
- Germany, Past and Present. 2 vols. London, 1881.
- Headlam* (J. W.), The Foundation of the German Empire, 1815-71. Cambridge, 1897.
- Hus de Grais* (Graf.), Handbuch der Verfassung u. Verwaltung in Preussen u. d. Deutschen Retchs. 11th ed. 8. Berlin, 1897.
- James* (E. J.), The Federal Constitution of Germany. [Translation.] 8. Philadelphia, 1890.
- Loew* (Charles), Life of Prince Bismarck. 2 vols. London, 1888.
- Löwenstein* (L.), Beiträge zur Geschichte der Juden in Deutschland. Frankfurt, 1895. &c.
- Moltke* (Count von), The Franco-German War, 1870-71. [Translation by A. Forbes.] 8. London, 1893.
- Morhain*, De l'Empire Allemand: sa Constitution et son Administration. Paris, 1886.
- Murray's* Handbook for the Rhine and North Germany. Handbook for South Germany (including Württemberg, Bavaria, &c.). London.
- Newmann* (G.), Geographisches Lexicon des Deutschen Reichs. 2 vols. 8.
- Newmann's* Orts-Lexikon des Deutschen Reichs. 3rd ed. 8. Leipzig and Wein, 1894.
- Reclus* (Elisée), Nouvelle Géographie universelle. Vol III. Paris, 1878.
- Staats-, Hof- und Kommunal-Handbuch des Reichs und der Einzelstaaten. 8. Eisenach, 1897.
- Stern* (M.), Die israelitischen Bevölkerung der deutschen Städte. Frankfurt, 1890, &c.
- Sybel* (H. von), Die Begründung des deutschen Reichs. 7 vols. Munich, 1890-94.
- Tretschke* (H. von), Deutsche Geschichte im 19 ten Jahrhundert. 5 vols. Leipzig, 1879-94.
- Wessell* (John), Comparative View of the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Governments of the United States, France, England, and Germany. 8. Boston, 1891.
- Whitman* (Sidney), Imperial Germany. London, 1889.
- Wilkinson* (S.), The Brain of an Army. 2nd ed. 8. London, 1895.

Foreign Dependencies.

In 1884 Germany began to extend her empire beyond the bounds of Europe. Of colonies in the proper sense of the term she has none; but she has declared her protection over various areas or spheres of influence in Africa and in the Western Pacific, within which a few factories and trading posts, and in some cases some plantations, have been established by Germans and other Europeans. The following is a list of the various foreign regions at present (1897) under the protection or influence of Germany, the estimates given being necessarily vague:—

—	Date of Acquisition	Method of Government.	Estimated Area Sq. Miles.	Estimated Population
<i>In Africa:—</i>				
Togoland	1884	Imperial Commissioner	23,160	2,500,000
Cameroons	1884	Imperial Governor .	191,130	3,500,000
German South-West Africa	1884-90	Imperial Commissioner	322,450	200,000
German East Africa	1885-90	Imperial Governor .	384,180	4,000,000
Total African Possessions	1884-90		920,920	10,200,000
<i>In the Pacific:—</i>				
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	1885-86	{ New Guinea Company }	70,000	110,000
Bismarck Archipelago	1885		20,000	183,000
Solomon Islands	1886		9,000	89,000
Marshall Islands, etc.	1886		Imperial Commissioner	150	13,000
Total Pacific Possessions	1884-86		99,150	400,000
Total Foreign Dependencies	1884-90		1,020,070	10,600,000

Togoland.

Togoland, with Little Popo and Porto Seguro, situated on the Slave Coast, in Upper Guinea, between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and the French Colony of Dahomey on the east, has an estimated area of 23,160 square miles, and an estimated population of 2,500,000; European population in 1897, 107 of whom 102 are German. It extends from long. 1° 14' E. to long. 1° 38' E. The length of coast line is about 32 miles, but inland the territory, which lies between the rivers Volta and Mona, widens to three or four times that breadth. The boundary towards the interior is by no means definitely fixed. The territory was declared a German protectorate in 1884, and is placed under an imperial commissioner, assisted by a secretary, an inspector of customs, and a local council of representatives of the merchants. Lome, the chief port, is regarded as the capital; Little Popo, Porto Seguro, and Bagida are also on the coast. Inland the government stations are Misahöhe, Kratji, Sansanne-Mangu and Kpando. Togo, which has given name to the region, is situated on Lake Togo, and is said to have 8,000 inhabitants. An armed police force of 150 negroes has been organised. The four missionary societies at work in the colony have schools

largely attended by native children, at the chief centres of population. The climate at the coast is unhealthy for Europeans. Inland the country is hilly with streams and watercourses. There are long stretches of forest and brush-wood, and dry plains alternate with cultivable land. Maize, yams, tapioca, ginger, and bananas are cultivated to some extent by the natives, most of whom are Ewe negroes; and cocoa, oil-palms, caoutchouc, and dye-woods grow in the forests; but the country is still entirely unexploited, and the main commerce is the barter trade for palm oil, palm kernels, and gum, carried on by a few factories on the coast. There are now considerable plantations of palms, and coffee culture is being tried. In 1897 there had been planted 61,200 palms, and 90,940 coffee bushes, with 17,500 seedlings. The coffee yield was 3,877 kilogrammes. Native industries are weaving, pottery, smith-work, straw-plaiting, wood-cutting. On August 1, 1887, an import tax was imposed upon European goods. In 1894-95 the revenue, chiefly from customs, amounted to 376,580 marks, and expenditure, 410,140 marks, deficit, 33,560 marks. Budget revenue for 1898, 550,000 marks. The imports for the year 1896 were of the value of 1,886,840 marks; in 1895 2,353,000 marks; the exports in 1896, 1,651,416 marks; in 1895, 3,048,000 marks. In the year 1896-97 the exports amounted to 1,309,753 marks (palm oil, 462,048 litres; palm kernels, 5,156,696 kilog.; gum, 71,620 kilog.). In the year 1896-97, 270 vessels of 309,724 tons (129 German, 85 English, and 50 French vessels), entered and cleared the ports.

Cameroons.

The Cameroons region, with a coast line of 199 miles on the Bight of Biafra, between the Campo River and the Rio del Rey, is bounded on the north-east by a treaty-line running north-east to about 80 miles east of Yola on the Upper Benue, whence a further line of demarcation has been drawn to the southern shore of Lake Chad (see under Niger Territories, p. 191). On the south the boundary line runs inland due east from the mouth of the Campo River to about the meridian of long. 15° E., which may be regarded as the eastern or inland limit of the protectorate. The area is estimated at 191,130 square miles; the population at 3,500,000. The native population consists of Bantu negroes near the coast, and Sudan negroes inland. In 1897 (June) there were 253 whites, of whom 181 German. It became a German protectorate in 1884, and is placed under an imperial governor, assisted by a chancellor, two secretaries, and a local council of three representative merchants. The climate is unhealthy for Europeans. Four missionary societies are at work in the colony. The soil in the coast region, volcanic in its nature, is fertile, and numerous valuable African vegetable productions grow in profusion. Plantations of cacao, coffee, and tobacco have been formed; in 1895 there had been planted 364,820 cacao trees and 31,596 coffee bushes; and experiments are being made towards the cultivation of cloves, caoutchouc, vanilla, ginger, pepper; numerous factories carry on an active trade in ivory and palm-oil. On January 1, 1888, an import duty was imposed on European goods, and from this the revenue is mainly derived. The revenue in 1894-95 was 696,820 marks; expenditure, 1,607,860 marks; deficit, 911,040 marks. Budget for 1898, revenue (including Imperial contribution of 814,000 marks) and expenditure, 1,394,100 marks. The chief town is Cameroons, and in the south Kribi. Buëa, Victoria, Bibundi, and Campo are other important trading stations, and Aqua-town and Bell-town are the principal native settlements. Gold and iron have been found within the territory. In the year ended July 1, 1896-97, 25 German vessels of 32,796 tons, 39 British vessels of 47,147 tons, and 1 French of 1,205 tons entered the ports of Cameroons; total tonnage entered, 81,148. In 1896, 28 German vessels of 31,499 tons, and 51 British

vessels of 60,086 tons entered the ports of Cameroons; total tonnage entered, 93,384.

In the year 1896, the imports into the Cameroons region amounted to 5,877,943 marks; and exports to 4,323,656 marks. In the year 1896-7 the exports amounted to 3,705,955 marks (gum, 829,559 marks; palm oil, 849,071 marks; palm kernels, 991,933 marks; ivory, 829,559 marks; cacao, 162,160 marks; and ebony. The chief imports were cottons, spirits, salt, tobacco, rice, iron wares, and colonial produce. Kamerun is connected by telegraph cable with Bonny in the Niger Coast Protectorate.

German South-West Africa.

This region extends along the coast for about 930 miles, exclusive of Walfisch Bay, which is British. The Orange River forms the south boundary to long. 20° E.; the east boundary goes north along the 20° till it meets the 22nd parallel of S. lat.; it then turns east till it meets long. 21° E., which it follows north to the 18th parallel; it then goes east to the Chobe River, which it follows to the Zambesi. The northern boundary is formed by the Cunene River as far as the Humbé cataracts; then east to the Cubango and the Katima rapids of the Zambesi. An imperial commissioner exercises a nominal authority in the protectorate. The total area is estimated at 322,450 square miles and the population at 200,000, belonging to the Hottentot and Bushman, the Bantu and the Damara races, among whom there are two evangelical missionary societies at work. The white population is 2,628 (June 1897), 1,221 males being Germans and 333 males British and Boers. The whole southern part and much of the east is barren and desert. The coast lands are held by the 'Deutsche Kolonial Gesellschaft für Südwest Africa,' which has given the special names of Deutsch-Namaland to the southern part of its territories, and Deutsch-Damaraland to the northern. An Anglo-German company has obtained from the German Government (1892) a concession of the northern part of the territory. The chief stations are Windhoek, Gobabis, Otjimbingue, Tsoakhaubmund, Keetmanshoop, Gibeon. The two chief harbours in German possession are Sandwich Harbour, which is being gradually sanded up, and Angra Pequena, or Lüderitz Bay. A new harbour is being constructed at Swakopmund, whence a railway to Windhoek is under consideration. The seat of administration is at Great Windhoek, about 180 miles inland from Walfisch Bay. There are also Government stations at the chief centres of population. There is little agriculture. The chief industry is pastoral; in Damaraland the natives possess vast herds of cattle, while sheep, introduced from Cape Colony, and goats of native breed are also reared. Copper has been found, though the expense of working it has hitherto rendered the discovery almost useless. Gold has been found, but not in sufficient quantity for working, and traces of other minerals have been observed. Revenue for 1894-95 (including Imperial contribution of 1,000,000 marks) 1,027,740 marks; expenditure, 2,457,580 marks; deficit 1,429,840 marks. Budget for 1898, revenue (including Imperial contribution of 3,015,000 marks) and expenditure, 3,805,200 marks. Imports by Walfisch Bay (1894), 944,695 marks; exports, 106,833 marks; but there is stated to be a much larger trade overland.

German East Africa.

The German sphere of influence in East Africa, with a coast line of about 620 miles, and an estimated area of 380,000 square miles, is bounded on the north by a treaty line, defined in 1886 and 1890, running north-west from the Umbe River, by the north of Kilima-Njaro, to the east shore of the Victoria Nyanza, and to the W. of this lake, following the parallel of 1° S. lat., to the boundary of the Congo State, making a loop, however, so as to

pass S. of Mount Mfumbiro On the West it is bounded by Lake Tanganyika, and on the S. by a line (defined 1890) joining the S. end of that lake with the N. end of Lake Nyassa and running to the N. of the Stevenson Road, and by the Rovuma River. The narrow strip of territory on the coast was leased by the Sultan of Zanzibar to the Germans for fifty years, from April 1888, with its harbours and customs, but the Sultan's rights were acquired by Germany in 1890 for a payment of 4,000,000 marks. The German Empire is represented in the Protectorate by an Imperial governor. The native population is estimated at 4,000,000, consisting mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race, with a strong Asiatic element near the coast. The European population in 1896 numbered 635 (507 German), exclusive of those in the interior, estimated at 350-375. There are seven Protestant and three Catholic missionary societies at work. The country near the coast contains forests of mangrove, coco-palm, baobab, tamarind, &c., while in the higher regions the acacia, cotton-tree, sycamore, banian, and other trees abound. In the more settled regions agriculture is pursued; there are large banana plantations belonging to the natives who also cultivate pulse and maize. Near the coast there are German plantations of coco-palms, coffee (on the higher lands), vanilla, tobacco, caoutchouc, cacao. Belonging to the Government are several experimental stations for tropical culture and cattle-rearing. The most common domestic animal among the natives is the goat, but sheep and cattle are also reared. Minerals known to exist within the Protectorate are coal, iron, malachite, salt; gold has also been observed. The most important article of export is ivory. The resources of the region are still undeveloped, but commercial enterprise is being encouraged by the Government which grants subsidies for railways and steamers. The chief seaports are Dar-es-Salaam (population 10,000), Bagamoyo (13,000), Saadani, Pangani, Kilwa (10,000), Lindi, Mikindani, and Tanga (4,000), but few of these are accessible to ocean-going vessels. A railway from Tanga is open for traffic as far as Pongwe, nearly 10 miles, and is being extended towards Karagwe. There are in the coast towns 7 telegraph stations and a line connects with Zanzibar. Budget for 1898, revenue (including Imperial contribution of 4,369,900 marks) and expenditure 5,965,200 marks. In 1895 the value of the imports was 7,608,000 marks, and exports 3,258,000 marks. The chief exports are (1895) ivory (1,423,000 marks), caoutchouc (772,000 marks), sesame (163,000 marks), gum (138,000 marks), cocoanuts (129,000 marks). The chief imports are (1895) cottons, iron ware, colonial wares, rice, oil, spirits, wine and beer.

Karagwe, one of the large Central African States formed after the dissolution of the former Empire of Kitwara, lies mainly within the German Sphere of Influence as delimited northwards by the Anglo-German Agreement of July 1, 1890. The capital, standing on two trade routes to the interior, may be expected to assume greater importance when reached by the railway now under construction.

In the Western Pacific.

1. *Kaiser Wilhelm's Land*.—Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the northern section of south-east New Guinea, was declared a German protectorate in 1884. Including Long Island, Dampier Island, and some other small islands, it has an estimated area of 70,000 square miles, and a population of about 110,000. In 1896 (April) the European population of the Protectorate, including the Bismarck Archipelago, numbered 164 (97 German). Three Protestant and two Catholic missionary societies are at work. The development of the Protectorate has been entrusted to the German New Guinea Company, which has extended its operations also to other German possessions in this ocean. Areca and sago palms, bamboos, ebony, and other woods are among the natural

riches of the protectorate. There are plantations of cotton and tobacco, and the care is bestowed on the maintenance of the coco-palma. The natives barter copra, mother-of-pearl, and trepang. Horses, cattle, and goats flourish on the island, which seems less adapted for sheep. Gold has recently (October, 1897) been found in the Bismarck Mountains, and two British subjects have applied for mining concessions. Three steamers and several sailing ships are engaged in the trade of the New Guinea Company. The chief harbours are Friedrich-Wilhelmshafen, Berlinhafen, Konstantinhafen, Finschhafen, and Stephansort. Estimated revenue for 1896-97, 93,000 marks; expenditure, 273,000 marks.

2. *Bismarck Archipelago*.—In November 1884 a German Protectorate was declared over the New Britain Archipelago and several adjacent groups of islands, which were then renamed together the Bismarck Archipelago. The aggregate area is estimated at 20,000 square miles, and the population at 188,000. The chief islands of this archipelago are Neu Pommern (formerly New Britain), Neu Mecklenburg (New Ireland), Neu Lauenburg (Duke of York Islands), and New Hannover, Admiralty, Anchorite, Commerson, Hermit, and other islands. The New Guinea Company has a trading station at Matupi. The chief exports are copra and cocoa-nut fibre. In 1891 the imports of the New Guinea Company amounted to 1,017,022 marks.

3. *Solomon Islands*.—Germany owns the more northerly part of this group, including the islands of Bougainville, Choiseul, Isabel or Mahaga, and various smaller islands. The aggregate area under the German flag is estimated at 9,000 square miles, and the population at 89,000. Sandal wood and tortoiseshell are the chief commercial products. The islands are placed under the officials of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land.

4. *Marshall Islands*.—The Marshall Islands, consisting of two chains or rows of lagoon islands, known respectively as Ratack (with thirteen islands) and Ralick (with eleven islands), have belonged to Germany since 1885. The aggregate area is estimated at 150 square miles, and the population at 13,000. European population in 1897 (June), 58 (45 German). The chief island and seat of the German Imperial Commissioner is Jaluit. There are plantations of coco-palm. Copra is the chief article of trade. The total production in the year 1896-97 was 2,362 tons. In 1896-97, 84 vessels of 12,333 tons entered the port of Jaluit.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE ON GERMAN DEPENDENCIES.

- Allan* (G.), *The Land of the Duallas; Life in the Cameroons*. 12. Newcastle, 1885.
Angra Pequena. Copy of Despatch from the Earl of Derby to H.M.'s High Commission in S. Africa relative to the Establishment of a German Protectorate at Angra Pequena and along the Coast. London, 1884.
 Arrangement between Great Britain and Germany relative to their respective Spheres in Africa. London, 1885. The same with reference to New Guinea. London, 1885.
Baumana (Oscar), *In Deutsch Ostafrika während des Aufstandes*. 8. Vienna, 1890.
Usanbara und seine Nachbargebiete. 8. Berlin, 1891.
Brosch (M.), *Die deutsche Kolonialliteratur von 1894-95*. Berlin, 1897.
Bülow (F. J. von), *Deutsch Südwest-Afrika: Drei Jahre im Lande Hendrik Witboois*. Berlin, 1896.
Büttner (C. G.), *Das Hinterland von Walfischbai und Angra Pequena*. Heidelberg, 1884.
 Correspondence relating to Zanzibar. London, 1885.
 Correspondence respecting Affairs in the Cameroons. London, 1885.
Demay (Charles), *Histoire de la Colonisation Allemande*. Paris, 1890.
Deutsche Kolonialzeitung, Organ der Deutschen Kolonialgesellschaft. Berlin (fortnightly).
Deutscher Kolonial-Kalender 1897. 16. Berlin.
Deutsches Kolonialblatt. Berlin, 1897.
Dittthey (R.), *Der Wirthschaftliche Werth von Deutsch. Ost-Afrika*. Düsseldorf, 1889.
Dove (K.), *Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika*. In Petermann's Mittheilungen, Ergänzungsheft, No. 120. Gotha, 1896.
 Foreign Office Reports, Miscellaneous Series, No. 432. London, 1897.

- Förster* (B.), Deutsch-Ostafrik. 8. Leipzig, 1890.
Fritzer (R.), Deutsches Kolonial Handbuch. Berlin, 1896.
Françots (H. von), Nama und Damara. Deutsch-Süd-west-Afrika. 8. Magdeburg, 1896.
Frenssel und Mende, Deutschlands Kolonien. Hannover, 1889.
Hessler (C.), Die deutschen Kolonien. 3rd ed. Leipzig, 1894.
Hühnel (L. von), Discovery of Lakes Rudolf and Stephanie. [Translated by N. Bell.] 2 vols. 8. London, 1894.
 Jahresbericht der deutschen Kolonialgesellschaft, 1896. Berlin, 1897.
Keltie (J. S.), The Partition of Africa. 2nd ed. London, 1895.
Kiepert (R.), Deutscher Kolonial Atlas. Berlin, 1893.
 Kleiner deutscher Kolonialatlas. Herausgegeben von der deutschen Kolonialgesellschaft. Berlin, 1896.
 Koloniales Jahrbuch. Annual. Berlin.
Kooschitzky (Max von), Deutsche Kolonialgeschichte. Leipzig, 1887 and 1888.
Krauss (P.), Spezialkarte von Deutsch-Ostafrika. 1. 2,000,000. Berlin, 1896.
Langhans (P.), Deutschlands Kolonial Atlas. Gotha, 1895-96.
Lewis (R.), The Germans in Damaraland. 8. Cape Town, 1889.
Metzschke (G.), Koloniales Jahrbuch. Berlin, 1893-94.
 Mitteilungen aus den Deutschen Schutzgebieten (nach amtlichen Quellen). Bd. 1-8. Berlin, 1889-96. 8vo. [Von Bd. 4-(1891) ab: "Wissenschaftliche Beihefte zum amtlichen deutschen Kolonialblatt."]
Morgen (C.), Durch Kamerun. 8. Leipzig, 1893.
 Nachrichten über Kaiser Wilhelm's Land und den Bismarck-Archipel. Herausgegeben von der Neu-Guinea Kompagnie. Berlin (at intervals).
Peters (Dr. Karl), Das deutsch-ostafrikanische Schutzgebiet. 8. München und Leipzig, 1895.
Reichard (P.), Deutsch-Ostafrika. 8. Leipzig, 1892.
 Sammlung geographischer und kolonialpolitischer Schriften. Nos. 1-7. Berlin, 1897.
Schinas (H.), Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika. 8. Oldenburg and Leipzig, 1891.
Schmidt (Rochus), Deutschlands Kolonien. Vol. I. II. 8. Berlin, 1895-96.
 Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich. 18 Jahrg. Berlin, 1897.
Wagner, Deutsch-Ostafrika. 2. Auflage. Berlin, 1883.
 Weissbuch. Annual. Berlin.
Zintgraff (Eugen), Nord-Kamerun. 8. Berlin, 1895.

STATES OF GERMANY.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

(REICHSLAND ELSSASS-LOTHRINGEN.)

Constitution.

The fundamental laws under which the Reichsland, or Imperial Land, of Alsace-Lorraine is governed were voted by the German Reichstag June 9, 1871, June 20, 1872, June 25, 1873, May 2, 1877, July 4, 1879, September 28, 1885, and December 11, 1889. By the law of June 9, 1871, it is enacted, 'The provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, ceded by France in the peace preliminaries of February 26, 1871, under limits definitely fixed in the Treaty of Peace of May 10, 1871, shall be for ever united with the German Empire.' The Constitution of the German Empire was introduced in Alsace-Lorraine on January 1, 1874.

The administration of Alsace-Lorraine is under a Governor-General, bearing the title of 'Statthalter.'

Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine.—Prince *Hohenlohe-Langenburg*, appointed October 30, 1894.

According to the constitutional law of July 4, 1879, the Emperor appoints the Statthalter, who exercises power as the representative of the Imperial Government, having his residence at Strassburg. A Ministry composed of four departments, with a responsible Secretary of State at its head, acts under the Statthalter, who also is assisted by a Council of State, comprising the Statthalter as President, the Secretary of State at the head of the Ministry, the chief provincial officials, and eight to twelve other members appointed by the Emperor, of whom three are presented by the Landesausschuss,

or Provincial Committee. This Committee, which attends to local legislation, consists of 58 members.

Area and Population.

The Reichsland has an area of 14,507 square kilometers or 5,601 English square miles. It is administratively divided into three Bezirke, or districts, called Ober-Elsass, Unter-Elsass, and Lothringen, the first of which is subdivided into six, and the other two each into eight Kreise, or circles. The following table shows the area, population, and the inhabitants per square mile of each of the districts and of the whole :—

Districts	Area, English square miles	Population		Density per sq. mile 1895
		1890	1895	
Ober-Elsass .	1,354	471,609	477,477	352·6
Unter-Elsass .	1,846	621,505	638,624	346·0
Lothringen .	2,401	510,392	524,885	218·6
Total . .	5,601	1,603,506	1,640,986	293·0

The annual increase of population from 1875 to 1880 amounted to 0·45 per cent., while from 1880 to 1885 there was a yearly decrease of 0·03 per cent., and from 1885 to 1890 as well as from 1890 to 1895 an annual increase of 0·5 per cent. Of the population in 1895, 833,173 were males and 807,813 (or 97·0 per 100 males) were females. According to an official estimate (1890), 210,000 are of French origin (Sprachstamme), and 1,431,000 of German origin. Foreigners numbered 48,507 in 1895, a larger number in proportion to population than any of the other States of the Empire. The garrison consisted of 79,405 men. In 1895, 45·2 per cent. of the population resided in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and upwards; 54·8 per cent. in rural communes. The three largest towns are Strassburg (135,608 inhabitants in 1895), the capital of Alsace-Lorraine; Mülhausen (82,986 inhabitants), in Ober-Elsass; and Metz (59,794 inhabitants), in Lothringen. Marriages, 1896, 11,946; births, 51,994; deaths, 34,230; surplus of births, 17,764. Of the births, 1,631 (3·14 per cent.) were still-born, and 4,346 (8·36 per cent.) were illegitimate. The emigration via German and Dutch ports to extra-European countries was as follows in eight years :—

1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
934	923	1,138	922	794	245	250	268

Religion, Instruction, Justice and Crime, Poor-relief

At the census of December 2, 1895, there were in the Reichsland 1,246,791 Catholics, 356,458 Protestants, 4,367 members of other Christian sects, 32,859 Jews; other religions, 15, and 496 unclassified. (See also *German Empire*, pp. 536-41.)

In 1896 the Reichsland contained a university (at Strassburg, see *German Empire*, p. 541), 17 Gymnasias, 7 Progymnasien, 3 higher Realschulen, 9 Realschulen (4 united with gymnasias), 1 agricultural school, 9 seminaries, 4 preparatory schools for teachers, 68 higher girls' schools, 2,890 elementary schools, 431 infant schools, 92 finishing schools, 27 intermediate schools, 4 institutions for the deaf and dumb, 2 for the blind, 2 for idiots.

Alsace-Lorraine has an Oberlandesgericht at Colmar, and six Landgerichte. In 1895, 10,751 persons, i.e. 93·7 per 10,000 inhabitants above the age of 12 years, were convicted of crime.

Finance.

The budget estimates of public revenue of Alsace-Lorraine in the year ending March 31, 1898, amounted to 53,508,596 marks, and the estimates of expenditure to 52,619,060 marks. There was also an extraordinary revenue of 3,591,618 marks, and an expenditure of 4,476,154 marks. More than half of the total revenue is derived from customs and indirect taxes, while one of the largest branches of expenditure is for public instruction.

Alsace-Lorraine has a debt consisting of 3 per cent. rentes in circulation to the amount of 723,450 marks, equivalent, if capitalised, to a debt of 24,115,000 marks.

Production and Industry.

On June 14, 1895, there were 281,947 farms, of which 407 were over 100 hectares in area.

On June 5, 1882, the number of separate farms was as follows :—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Above 100 Hectares	Total
98,810	122,488	12,674	394	233,866

These farms supported a population of 627,800, of whom 302,593 were actively engaged in agriculture. Alsace-Lorraine yields the usual cereals, and it is also a great wine-producing country. Of the 1,700 communes, 1,028 have vineyards. In 1895-96, 1,706 hectares were planted with tobacco, and yielded 5,278 metric tons of dried tobacco.

The cotton manufacture in Alsace-Lorraine is the most important in Germany; woollens are produced on a smaller scale. In 1896 minerals to the value of 21,566,205 marks (provisional figures) were raised in the Reichsland.

There were in 1896 1,078 miles of railway in Alsace-Lorraine, of which 981 miles belonged to the State.

Books of Reference.

Beiträge zur Landes- und Volkeskunde von Elsass-Lothringen. By various writers. In progress. 1. Strassburg, 1887-1896.

Handbuch für Elsass-Lothringen. Strassburg, 1895.

Statistische Mittheilungen von Elsass-Lothringen, Heft I.—XXVII. Strassburg, 1878, &c.

Statistisches Handbuch für Elsass-Lothringen, I. Jahrgang. Strassburg, 1885.

Jacob (K.), Die Erwerbung des Elsass durch Frankreich im westfälischen Frieden, 1897.

Witte (H.), Zur Geschichte des Deutschthums im Elsass und im Vogesengebiet. Strassburg, 1897.

ANHALT.

(HERZOGTHUM ANHALT.)

Reigning Duke.

Friedrich, born April 29, 1831, the son of Duke Leopold of Anhalt and of Princess Friederike of Prussia. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, May 22, 1871; married, April 22, 1854, to Princess *Antoinette* of Saxe-Altenburg, born April 17, 1838. *Children of the Duke* :—
I. Prince *Friedrich*, born August 19, 1856; married, July 2, 1889, to

Princess Mary of Baden. II. Princess *Elisabeth*, born September 7, 1857; married, April 17, 1877, to the Hereditary Grand-duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. III. Prince *Edward*, born April 18, 1861; married, February 6, 1895, to Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg; offspring, Prince *Leopold Friedrich*, born February 10, 1897. IV. Prince *Aribert*, born June 18, 1864; married, July 6, 1891, to Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein. V. Princess *Alexandra*, born April 4, 1868, married, January 25, 1897, to the Prince Sizzo of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. *Grandchild of the Duke*:—Princess *Antoinette*, born March 8, 1885, daughter of the late Prince *Leopold*, the Duke's eldest son, and Elizabeth, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse.

The Dukes of Anhalt trace their origin to Bernhard, son of the celebrated Albert the Bear, Margrave of Brandenburg, who died in 1211. The family, in the course of time, split into numerous branches, now reduced to the present line. At the establishment of the Germanic Confederation, in 1815, there were three reigning Dukes of Anhalt—namely, of Anhalt-Cöthen, Anhalt-Bernburg, and Anhalt-Dessau. The first of these lines became extinct in 1847, and the second on August 19, 1863, leaving the former house of Anhalt-Dessau the sole heir of the family territory. In 1806 the Princes of Anhalt took the title of Dukes, on joining the Confederation of the Rhine. The Duke of Anhalt separated his property from that of the State by decree of June 28, 1869. The entailed property belonging to the ducal family is the sole resource of the Duke. Part of it, called 'the select entail,' yielding about 600,000 marks, cannot be sold by the Duke without the approbation of the Diet. To the entailed property belong very large private estates in Prussia and Hungary, embracing an area of 280 square miles.

Constitution.

The Duchy has a Constitution, proclaimed September 17, 1859, and modified by decrees of September 17, 1863, and February 13, 1872, which give legislative power to a Diet composed of 36 members, of whom two are appointed by the Duke, eight are representatives of landowners who pay the highest taxes, two of the highest taxed inhabitants belonging to the mercantile and industrial classes, fourteen of the other inhabitants of towns, and ten of the rural districts. The executive power is entirely in the hands of the Duke, who governs through a Minister of State.

Area and Population.

The Duchy comprises an area of 906 English square miles, with a population of 293,298 at the census of December 1895. In 1880 the population was 232,592, and in 1890 it was 271,963. From 1890 to 1895 the increase was at the rate of 1·57 per cent. per annum. Of the population in 1895, 144,201 were males, and 149,097 (or 108·4 per 100 males) were females. Marriages (1896) 2,476; births, 10,430; deaths, 5,533; surplus of births, 4,897. Among the births are 302 (2·9 per cent.) still-born, and 981 (9·4 per cent.) illegitimate.

The following are the emigration statistics:—

1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
101	67	96	162	211	106	82	74

The capital, Dessau, had 42,875 inhabitants in 1895. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants belong to the Reformed Protestant Church, there being (1895) 8,639 Catholics and 1,611 Jews.

In 1895 the number of agricultural tenements, each cultivated by one household, was 30,863 (21,121 under 1 hectare, 7,257 of 1-10 hectares, 2,324 of 10-100 hectares, and 161 over 100 hectares).

These farms supported a population of 73,696, of whom 40,962 were actively engaged in agriculture.

There are 200 miles of railway.

Finance.

The budget estimates for the financial year 1897-98 stated the income of the State at 22,861,250 marks, of which 7,147,964 marks are derived from State property, and the rest chiefly from indirect taxes. The amount of the direct taxes is about 980,000 marks. The expenditure of the State is 22,861,250 marks. The income for the German Empire is 10,186,250 marks, the expenditure the same. The public debt amounted, on June 30, 1896, to 773,124 marks, and the State property to 5,535,622 marks.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Rt. Hon. Sir F. C. Lascelles, G. C. B. & G. C. M. G.

BADEN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM BADEN.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich I., born September 9, 1826, second son of Grand-duke Leopold I. and of Grand-duchess Sophie Princess of Sweden. Regent, April 24, 1852; took the title of Grand-duke September 5, 1856. Married, September 20, 1856, to Grand-duchess *Luise*, born December 8, 1838, the daughter of Wilhelm I., Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia. *Offspring*:—I. *Friedrich*, born July 9, 1857; married, September 20, 1885, to Hilda, daughter of the Grand-duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau. II. *Victoria*, born August 7, 1862; married, September 20, 1881, to Crown Prince Gustaf of Sweden.

[Brother and Sisters of the Grand-duke.

I. Princess *Alexandrine*, born December 6, 1820; married, May 3, 1842, to the late Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Getha. II. Prince *Karl*, born March 9, 1832; married, May 17, 1871, to Rosalie von Beust, created Countess von Rhena, born June 10, 1845. *Offspring*: Friedrich, Count of Rhena, born January 29, 1877. III. Princess *Marie*, born Nov. 20, 1834; married, Sept. 11, 1858, to Prince Ernst of Leiningen.

The Grand-dukes of Baden are descendants of the Dukes of Zaehringen, who flourished in the 11th and 12th centuries. Till the end of last century, Baden was a Margraviate divided into two or more lines; since then it has been united, and in the changes which preceded and followed the dissolution of the former German Empire its territory received various additions, and its ruler took the title of Elector in 1803, and of Grand-duke in 1806. Baden was a member of the Confederation of the Rhine, and, from 1815 to 1866, of the German Confederation. In 1866 Baden sided with Austria, but soon made peace with Prussia. The predecessors of the present Grand-duke during the last two centuries are as follows:—

Karl Wilhelm	. 1709-1798	|	Karl	. 1811-1818	|	Leopold	. 1830-1852
Karl Friedrich	. 1788-1811	|	Ludwig	1818-1830	|	Ludwig II.	¹ 1852-1856

¹ Under the regency of his brother, the reigning Grand-duke.

The Grand-duke is in the receipt of a civil list of 1,876,269 marks, which includes the allowances made to the princes and princesses.

Constitution.

The Constitution of Baden vests the executive power in the Grand-duke, the legislative authority is shared by him with a representative assembly (Landtag), composed of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the reigning family who are of age; the heads of the mediatised families; eight members elected by the territorial nobility; the Roman Catholic Archbishop; the prelate of the Protestant Church; two deputies of Universities; and eight members nominated by the Grand-duke. The Second Chamber is composed of 63 representatives of the people, 20 of whom are elected by towns, and 43 by rural districts. Every citizen not convicted of crime, nor receiving parish relief, has a vote in the elections. The elections are indirect: the citizens nominating the Wahlmänner, or deputy-electors, and the latter the representatives. The members of the Second Chamber are elected for four years, one-half of the number retiring at the end of every two years. The Chambers must be called together at least once every two years. Members of both Chambers whose seats are not hereditary, receive an allowance of 12 marks a day and travelling expenses.

The executive is composed of four departments—the Ministers of the Interior, of the Grand-ducal House and of Foreign Affairs, of Finance, and of Justice, Ecclesiastical Affairs and Instruction. The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their actions.

For general administrative purposes the Grand-duchy contains 52 'Amtsbezirke,' superintended by four general commissioners (Landes-Kommissäre). For purposes of local government it is divided into 11 circles (Kreise), and 1,578 communes (Gemeinden), 116 communal cities, and 1,462 parishes.

Area and Population.

The following table shows the area and population of the whole, and of the four commissioners' districts :—

District	Area: Square miles	Population		Pop. per square mile 1895
		1890	1895	
Konstanz . . .	1,609	281,770	285,459	175·5
Freiburg . . .	1,830	469,515	480,664	262·8
Karlsruhe . . .	993	445,156	472,061	475·4
Mannheim . . .	1,390	461,426	487,280	350·2
Total . . .	5,822	1,657,867	1,725,464	296·3

Adding the part of the Lake of Constance next to Baden the area is 5,892 square miles.

Between 1890 and 1895 the increase was 67,597, or at the rate of 0·802 per cent. per annum. Of the population in 1895, 45·3 per cent. lived in communities with 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, 54·7 per cent. in smaller communities; 847,281 were males, and 878,183 females—i.e. 103·65 females per 100 males.

The population of the principal towns at the census of December 2, 1895, was:—

Mannheim	97,780	Heidelberg	35,195	Baden	14,862
Karlsruhe	84,030	Pforzheim	33,345	Rastatt	13,268
Freiburg	53,118	Konstanz	18,671	Bruchsal	12,614
		Lahr	11,079		

The number of marriages in Baden in 1896 was 13,593, births, 59,480, deaths, 36,603, excess of births over deaths, 22,877. Included in the births were 1,617, or 2·72 per cent., still-born, and 4,923, or 8·28 per cent., illegitimate children.

Emigration from Baden to extra-European countries is estimated as follows:—

1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
6,000	5,500	6,000	5,500	4,000	2,000	3,500

Religion and Instruction.

Nearly two-thirds of the population are Catholic, somewhat more than one-third Protestant. At the census of 1895 there were 1,057,417 Catholics, 635,392 Protestants, 6,592 of other Christian sects, 25,903 Jews, and 160 others.

The Grand-duke is Protestant, and head of the Evangelical or Protestant Church, which is governed by a synod (with 56 members), and whose affairs are administered by a board (Oberkirchenrath). The Roman Catholic Church has an Archbishop (at Freiburg). The Protestant Church has 355 parishes, the Roman Catholic Church 773; the former are divided among 25 deaneries, the latter among 35. The contributions of the State to the Roman Catholic Church amounted, in 1897, to 293,894 marks (besides 90,534 marks dotation of the archbishopric); to the Protestant Church, 330,764 marks; given in both cases, mainly in support of the poorer clergy. There are a certain number of 'Old Catholic' parishes, to which the State contributes yearly 24,000 marks. The Jews have 15 rabbinate, and receive (1897) 16,200 marks towards the support of the poorer clergy.

Instruction is general and compulsory. The elementary schools are maintained by the communes (expenditure on material) and by the State (personal expenditure), and administered by local authorities under the inspection of Government. The following table shows the public schools in Baden for 1894-95:—

—	Number	Teachers	Students & Pupils
Universities	2	218	2,446
Gymnasias and Progymnasias	16	363	4,530
Realgymnasias, Realprogymnasias, Oberrealschulen, and Realschulen	20	348	5,765
Other middle schools	23	284	3,943
Elementary schools	1,613	5,626	316,394
Technical academy	1	84	901
Technical, agricultural, and other special schools	196	656	14,232
Total	1,871	7,495	348,211

Besides 29 private middle schools, with 320 teachers and 2,507 pupils, and 16 private elementary schools, with 68 teachers and 1,262 pupils.

Finance.

The Budget is voted for a period of two years. The sources of ordinary and extraordinary revenue and branches of expenditure were estimated for 1897 as follows:—

Revenue	Marks	Expenditure	Marks
Direct taxes	13,197,982	General debt { interest and —	
Indirect taxes	11,331,806	Railway debt { amortisation 19,464,023	
Domains (Crown land) and saltworks	10,794,994	Civil list and appanages	1,876,269
Justice and Police	4,528,859	Ministry of State	161,378
Railways (net)	16,145,672	„ „ Foreign Affairs	236,706
Ministry of Justice	4,942,365	„ „ Justice, Workship, and Education	17,069,860
„ „ Interior	3,257,373	Ministry of Interior	16,479,124
„ „ Finance	4,318,610	„ „ Finance	1,717,971
Chamber of Accounts	318	Chamber of Accounts	102,797
Share in Customs of the German Empire	12,988,830	Charges of collection of revenue	12,350,096
		Pensions	3,790,500
		Contribution to German Empire	14,272,040
Total revenue	81,506,809	Total expenditure	87,520,764

The deficit is compensated by surplus of former years (Amortisation-Kasse).

The direct taxes are a land tax, house tax, trade tax, rent tax, and income tax; the indirect taxes are chiefly excise on wine, beer, and meat, registry, duties on succession.

Baden has no public debt, except the railway debt, amounting at the beginning of 1897 to 335,172,885 marks.

Production and Industry.

Of the area 58·2 per cent. is under cultivation, 36·6 per cent. forests, 5·2 per cent. uncultivated (houses, roads, water, &c.). Arable land occupies 574,970 hectares, vineyards 19,800, chestnut plantations 560, meadows 206,890, pastures 54,600, and forests 565,323 hectares (of which 98,343 belong to the State, 266,144 to the communes, 19,805 to other bodies, and 181,031 to private persons).

The total number of agricultural tenements, each cultivated by one household, was in the year 1895 as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	Between 1 and 10 Hectares	Between 10 and 100 Hectares	Above 100 Hectares	Total
88,485	140,146	12,411	117	236,159

The agriculture supported in 1895 715,864 persons, of whom 367,110 were actually engaged therein. The chief crops, with the number of hectares under each, in 1896, were :—

Crops	Hectares	Crops	Hectares
Wheat	38,500	Oats	67,500
Spelt	58,960	Beetroot and turnips	81,620
Rye	44,820	Potatoes	87,120
Barley	62,120		

In the same year 317,210 hectares were under hay crops, and 8,600 hectares under tobacco ; hemp, hops, and chicory are also grown. The mineral produce consists almost solely of salt and building-stone.

The principal manufactures are silk ribbons, felt and straw hats, brushes, leather, paper and cardboard, clocks, musical instruments, machinery, chemicals, and cigars.

Communications.

Mannheim is situated at the head of regular navigation on the Rhine, and has a large river port ; 1896, arrival 3,478,169 tons, departure 704,313 tons. At the end of 1895 the total length of railways in Baden was 1,024 miles, of which 871 miles belonged to the State of Baden, besides 67 miles of railway on neighbouring territories. The State operates its own railways and the private railways situated in the country. The whole length of these railways is 963 miles, which had (in 1895) an income of 54,018,076 marks, and an expenditure of 34,470,257 marks, leaving a surplus of 19,542,819 marks. The net revenue of the railways belonging to the State serves especially to cover the interest and sinking fund of the railway debt. The capital invested by the State in railways is 475 million marks.

British Chargé d' Affaires at Karlsruhe.—G. W. Buchanan (Darmstadt).
Consul.—Ferdinand Lodenburg (Mannheim).

References concerning Baden.

Staatsanzeiger. Beiträge zur Statistik der inneren Verwaltung. Statistische Mittheilungen. Statistisches Jahrbuch. Hof- und Staatshandbuch. Landwirthschaftliches Wochenblatt. Jahresberichte der Handelskammern.
 Das Großherzogthum Baden in geographischer, &c. Hinsicht dargestellt. 2 pts. 8. Karlsruhe. 1885.

BAVARIA.

(KÖNIGREICH BAYERN.)

Reigning King.

Otto Wilhelm Luitpold, born April 27, 1848 ; succeeded his brother, Ludwig II., on June 13, 1886.

Regent.

Prince *Luitpold*. (See below.)

Uncle and Cousins of the King.

Prince *Luitpold*, born March 12, 1821 ; appointed Regent June 10, 1886 ; married, April 15, 1844, to Archduchess Augusta of Austria, Princess of Tuscany, who died April 26, 1864. Offspring of the union are four children :—

I. Prince *Ludwig*, born January 7, 1845 ; married, February 20, 1868, to Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria-Este, of the branch of Modena, born July 2. 1849, of which marriage there are ten children :—1. Prince

Rupprecht, born May 18, 1869. 2. Princess Adelgunda, born October 17, 1870. 3. Princess Marie, born July 6, 1872; married May 31, 1897, to Prince Ferdinand of Bourbon. 4. Prince Karl, born April 1 1874. 5. Prince Franz, born October 10, 1875. 6. Princess Matilda, born August 17, 1877. 7. Princess Hildegard, born March 5, 1881. 8. Princess Wiltrud, born November 10, 1884. 9. Princess Helmutrude, born March 22, 1886. 10. Princess Gondelinde, born August 26, 1891.

II. Prince *Leopold*, born February 9, 1846; married April 20, 1873, to Archduchess Gisela of Austria-Hungary, eldest daughter of the Emperor-King Franz Joseph I. Offspring of the union are:—1. Princess Elizabeth, born January 8, 1874; married December 3, 1893, to Baron Seefried. 2. Princess Augusta, born April 28, 1875; married November 15, 1893, to Archduke Joseph Augustus of Austria. 3. Prince George, born April 2, 1880. 4. Prince Konrad, born November 22, 1883.

III. *Theresa*, born November 12, 1850; abbess of the chapter royal of St. Anne at Munich.

IV. *Arnulph*, born July 6, 1852; married April 12, 1882, to Princess Theresa of Liechtenstein. Offspring, Prince Heinrich, born June 24, 1884.

The late Prince Adalbert, brother of Prince Luitpold, married to Princess Amelia, Infanta of Spain, left the following issue:—1. Prince Ludwig Ferdinand, born October 22, 1859; married April 2, 1883, to Maria della Paz, Infanta of Spain; offspring, Prince Ferdinand, born May 10, 1884; Prince Adalbert, born June 3, 1886; Princess Maria del Pilar, born March 13, 1891. 2. Prince Alphons, born January 24, 1862; married April 15, 1891, to Princess Louise of Orléans, daughter of the Duke of Alençon. 3. Princess Isabella, born August 31, 1863; married April 14, 1883, to Prince Tommaso of Savoy, Duke of Genoa. 4. Princess Elvira, born November 22, 1868; married December 28, 1891, to Count Rodolph of Wrba and Freudenthal. 5. Princess Clara, born October 11, 1874; abbess of the chapter royal of St. Anne at Würzburg.

United with the royal family of Bavaria is the branch line of the Dukes in Bavaria, formerly Palatine princes of Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld. The head of this house is Prince *Karl Theodor*, born August 9, 1839, son of the late *Maximilian*, Duke in Bavaria, and married (1) February 11, 1865, to *Sophia*, Princess of Saxony; (2) April 29, 1874, to *Maria Josepha*, Princess of Braganza.

The members of the royal house of Bavaria are descendants of the ancient Counts of Wittelsbach, who flourished in the twelfth century. Duke Maximilian I. of Bavaria was elevated to the rank of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire in the Thirty Years' War; and Elector Maximilian Joseph was raised to the rank of king by Napoleon I. in 1805.

The civil list of the King, and allowances to other members of the royal family, are fixed at present at 5,403,160 marks.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Bavaria dates from May 26, 1818; but since that time various modifications have been introduced. The Crown is hereditary in the male line. To the king belongs the sole executive power; but his ministers are responsible for all his acts. The legislative functions are exercised jointly by the king and Parliament, the latter consisting of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House—Chamber of 'Reichsräthe,' or councillors of the realm—formed in 1896 of 11 princes of the royal family, 3 crown dignitaries, the 2 archbishops, the heads of 19 old noble families, and

25 other hereditary 'Reichsräthe'; to which are added a Roman Catholic bishop and the president of the Protestant Oberconsistorialrath, and 17 life-members appointed by the Crown. The number of life-members so appointed must not exceed one-third of the hereditary councillors. The Lower House, or Chamber of Representatives, consists of deputies, chosen indirectly, the people returning 'Wahlmänner,' or electors, 1 for every 500 of the population, who nominate the deputies. To be a deputy, it is necessary to be a Bavarian citizen and to pay direct State taxes and to be past thirty; to be on the electoral lists, it is required to be twenty-five years of age, and to have paid for six months previously direct taxation. The representation of the country is calculated at the rate of one deputy to 31,500 souls of the whole population. The Lower House is composed of 159 representatives, who, with the exception of those resident in Munich, receive 10 marks a day during the session, and travel free over the railways.

The executive is carried on, in the name of the king, by a 'Staatsrath,' or Council of State, consisting of six members, besides the Ministers and one prince of the blood-royal; and by the Ministry of State, divided into six departments, namely, of the Royal House and of Foreign Affairs, of Justice, of the Interior, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, of Finance, and of War.

Area and Population.

The kingdom has an area of 75,870 square kilomètres, or 29,286 English square miles. The following table exhibits the area and population of the whole, and of each of the eight *Regierungsbezirke* or government districts, into which it is divided for administrative purposes:—

Regierungsbezirke	Area, Eng. sq. miles	Population		Pop. per sq. mile, 1895
		1890	1896	
Upper Bavaria (Oberbayern)	6,456	1,103,160	1,186,950	183·9
Lower Bavaria (Niederbayern)	4,152	664,798	678,523	162·2
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz)	2,288	728,339	765,991	334·8
Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz)	3,728	537,954	546,834	146·7
Upper Franconia (Oberfranken)	2,702	573,320	586,061	216·9
Middle Franconia (Mittelfranken)	2,925	700,606	737,181	252·0
Lower Franconia (Unterfranken)	3,243	618,489	632,588	194·5
Suabia (Schwaben)	3,792	668,316	689,416	181·9
Total	29,286	5,594,982	5,818,544	198·7

To this area has to be added 257 square miles for water.

In 1866 Bavaria was compelled to cede nearly 300 square miles to Prussia. The increase of the population since 1880 has been as follows:—

Year	Population	Density per sq. mile	Annual Increase per cent.
1880	5,284,778	180·4	1·01
1885	5,420,199	185·1	0·51
1890	5,594,982	191·6	0·64
1895	5,818,544	198·7	—

The urban and rural population was thus distributed at the censuses of 1890 and 1895 :—

Census	No. of Towns	No. of Rural Communes	Towns, &c., with 2,000 inhabitants and over			Communes, &c., with less than 2,000 inhabitants		
			No.	Population	Per cent. of pop.	No.	Population	Per cent. of pop.
1890	244	7,777	209	1,782,463	31·9	7,812	3,812,519	68·1
1895	244	7,775	251	2,068,026	35·5	7,768	3,760,518	64·5

In 1890 the urban population was thus distributed :—

—	No.	Population 1895	—	No.	Population 1895
Large towns ¹ .	2	569,687	Small towns .	40	880,073
Medium ,, .	14	520,505	Country ,, .	188	408,761

¹ See p. 536 for official signification of these terms.

In 1895 the population included 2,846,687 males and 2,971,857 females ; i.e., 104·4 females per 100 males. With respect to conjugal condition, the following was the distribution in 1895 :—

—	Males	Females	Total
Unmarried	1,790,035	1,779,606	3,569,641
Married	954,945	952,411	1,907,356
Widowed	100,172	237,266	337,438
Divorced and separated .	1,535	2,574	4,109

The division of the population according to occupation is shown in the table on p. 534. In 1895 the number of foreigners in Bavaria (exclusive of other Germans) was 80,399.

There is a large emigration from Bavaria. The emigration viâ German ports and Antwerp was as follows in the undernoted years :—

1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
10,586	9,725	10,756	10,057	8,541	3,986	4,111	3,418

The population of the principal towns of the kingdom was as follows at the census of December 2, 1895 :—

Towns	Dec. 2, 1895	Towns	Dec. 2, 1895
Munich (München) .	407,307	Kaiserslautern . . .	40,766
Nuremberg (Nürnberg)	162,380	Ludwigshafen . . .	39,801
Augsburg	80,798	Bamberg	38,949
Würzburg	68,714	Bayreuth	27,693
Fürth	46,592	Hof	27,558
Ratisbon (Regensburg).	41,474	Pirmasens	24,547

The following table shows the annual movement of the population in five years:—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1892	41,683	210,150	6,728	29,619	160,295	49,855
1893	41,605	216,610	6,601	30,581	162,051	54,559
1894	42,623	213,026	6,631	30,617	152,949	60,077
1895	43,273	215,763	6,872	29,700	152,721	63,042
1896	45,258	222,533	6,881	31,754	142,939	79,594

Religion.

Rather more than seven-tenths of the population of Bavaria are Roman Catholics. At the census of December 1890 there were 3,959,077 Roman Catholics, 1,571,683 Protestants, and 53,885 Jews.

The religious division of the population in each of the eight provinces of the kingdom was as follows on December 2, 1895:—

Provinces	Roman Catholics	Protestants	Jews
Upper Bavaria	1,102,394	74,499	7,411
Lower Bavaria	667,633	5,450	240
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz)	333,260	418,015	10,423
Upper Palatinate	499,990	45,133	1,486
Upper Franconia	247,433	834,817	3,516
Middle Franconia	171,432	551,284	12,291
Lower Franconia	504,020	113,894	14,157
Suabia	586,461	97,041	4,226
Total	4,112,623	1,640,133	53,750

Besides the above there are included in other Christian sects 2,955 Old Catholics, 3,249 Mennonites, 2,215 Reformed, 83 Anglican, 304 Greek Catholics, 40 Irvingites, 98 Anabaptists, 851 Methodists, 1,169 Free Christians, and 408 without declaration.

As regards ecclesiastical administration, the kingdom is divided into 2 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, those of Munich and Bamberg; 6 bishoprics; 212 deaneries; and 2,927 parishes. The Protestant Church is under a General Consistory—'Ober-Consistorium'—and three provincial consistories, 80 deaneries, and 1,083 parishes. Among the Roman Catholics there is one clergyman to 464 souls; among the Protestants, one to 1,013. Of the three universities of the kingdom, two, at Munich and Würzburg, are Roman Catholic, and one, at Erlangen, Protestant.

Instruction.

(For Universities, see under *Germany*.) Elementary schools—'Volksschulen'—exist in all parishes, and school attendance is compulsory for all children from six till the age of fourteen. In 1895 there were 5,130 Catholic schools, 1,915 Protestant, 142 mixed, and 88 Jewish. In 1895 there were 457 agricultural schools, with 8,388 pupils, besides 12 winter schools, with 501 pupils.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

Bavaria is the only German State which has established an *Oberstes Landgericht*, or appeal-court intervening between the *Oberlandesgerichte* and the

Reichsgericht. This court, which has its seat at Munich, has a bench of 15 judges. Subject to its jurisdiction are 5 Oberlandesgerichte and 28 Landgerichte.

In 1896 the number of poor receiving relief was 185,058, the sum expended on them being 8,171,050 marks. Of the total number 110,734 were permanent paupers.

Finance.

The Bavarian budget is voted for a period of two years. The estimates for each of the years 1892 and 1893 provided for revenue and expenditure of 306,292,271 marks; and for each of the years 1894 and 1895, for revenue and expenditure of 328,341,269 marks. The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were estimated as follows for each of the financial years 1896 and 1897 :—

Sources of Revenue	Marks	Branches of Expenditure	Marks
Direct taxes	31,562,000	Public debt	50,958,750
Fines, &c.	26,468,200	Civil list and appanages	5,403,160
Indirect taxes	82,056,050	Council of State	15,720
State railways, post, telegraphs, mines, &c.	162,165,198	Diet	496,415
State domains	40,847,791	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	653,630
Various	1,239,200	" Justice	15,535,299
Balance from former financial period	1,018,066	" Interior	23,381,736
		" Finance	4,382,700
		" Worship and Education	26,330,444
		Pensions and allowances	14,183,880
		Contribution to Imperial expenditure	51,929,246
		Administration	151,807,663
		Various expenses	277,862
Total gross revenue	345,356,505	Total expenditure	345,356,505

The direct taxes are a trade-tax, house-tax, land-tax, and income-tax.

The debt of Bavaria amounted at the end of 1896, to 1,418,443,185 marks. Of this amount 1,069,394,800 marks is railway debt. The greater number of the railways in Bavaria, constructed at a cost of 1,068,363,209 marks (end 1892) are the property of the State. For five or six years the annual receipts from the railways have exceeded the charges for the railway debt, in some years by as much as 6,000,000 marks.

Army.

The Bavarian army forms an integral part of the Imperial army, having, in peace, its own administration. The military supplies, though voted by the Bavarian Parliament, must bear a fixed proportion to the amount voted for the rest of Germany by the Reichstag (see page 546). The Bavarian troops form the 1st and 2nd Bavarian army-corps, not numbered consecutively with the other German army-corps; and there are certain differences in the matter of uniform permitted to the Bavarian troops. The administration of the fortresses in Bavaria is also in the hands of the Bavarian Government during peace.

The contribution of Bavaria to the Imperial army in 1896-97 was as follows in officers and men :—

	Officers	Men		Officers	Men
Infantry	1,872	41,556	Pioneers	79	2,070
Jäger	36	1,226	Train	37	1,155
Landwehr	71	599	Special	357	166
Cavalry	256	7,218			
Artillery	395	9,112	Total	2,608	63,097

The number of horses was 10,156.

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of Bavaria, nearly one-half is under cultivation, one-sixth under grass, and one-third under forests. The number of separate farms in 1882 and 1895 was as follows :—

—	Under 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	100 Hect. & over	Total
1882	174,056	374,907	131,964	594	681,521
1895	156,791	372,683	133,510	621	663,785

These farms supported in 1895 a population of 2,535,858, of whom 1,331,305 were actually engaged in agriculture. The areas (in hectares) under the chief crops, and the yield per hectare in metric tons, in 1896, were as follows :—

	Area, in hect.	Yield		Area, in hect.	Yield
Wheat	318,259	1.31	Oats	457,677	1.25
Rye	549,639	1.26	Potatoes	319,948	9.33
Barley	358,887	1.27	Hay	1,284,462	5.05

Vines occupied 21,182 hectares in 1896, and yielded 1,288,578 hectolitres, as against 846,550 hectolitres in 1890 of wine; 3,650 hectares (1896) were planted with tobacco, yielding 7,120 metric tons of dried leaf.

The total value of the leading mining products of Bavaria in 1896 was 9,385,797 marks.

The brewing of beer is a highly important industry in Bavaria (see *German Empire*, p. 554). The quantity manufactured in 1896 was 16,198,126 hectolitres. In 1896, 6,153 distilleries produced 174,000 hectolitres of alcohol.

In 1897 Bavaria had 3,908 miles of railway, of which 3,335 miles belonged to the State.

British Minister Resident.—Victor A. W. Drummond, appointed 1885.
Consul.—John S. Smith.

References.

Hof- und Staats-Handbuch des Königreichs Bayern. 8. München 1896.
Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Königreich Bayern. 8. München, 1897.
Baedeker (K.), Handbook for Southern Germany. 8th ed. Leipzig, 1895. The Eastern Alps. 8th ed. Leipzig, 1896.
Bruckman's Illustrated Guides: Munich, the Highlands of Bavaria. [Eng. Translations.] Munich, 1895.
Kostler (C.), Handbuch zur Gebiets und Ortskunde des Königreichs Baiern. 4. München, 1895.
Pittory (R.) (Editor), Die Verfassungskunde des Königreichs Bayern. 8. München, 1895.

BREMEN.

(FREIE STADT BREMEN.)

Constitution.

The State and Free City of Bremen form a republic, governed, under a Constitution proclaimed March 5, 1849, and revised February 21, 1854, November 17, 1875, December 1, 1878, May 27, 1879, and January 1, 1894, by a Senate of sixteen members, chosen for life, forming the executive, and the 'Bürgerschaft' (or Convent of Burgesses) of 150 members, invested with the power of legislation. The Convent is elected for six years by the votes of all the citizens, divided into classes. The citizens who have studied at a university return 14 members; the merchants 42 members; the mechanics and manufacturers 22 members, and the other tax-paying inhabitants of the Free City the rest. The Convent and Senate elect the sixteen members of the Senate, ten of whom at least must be lawyers. Two burgomasters, the first elected for four years, and the second for the same period, direct the affairs of the Senate, through a Ministry divided into twelve departments—namely, Foreign Affairs, Church and Education, Justice, Finance, Police, Medical and Sanitary Administration, Military Affairs, Commerce and Shipping, Ports and Railways, Public Works, Industry, and Poor Laws. All the ministers are senators.

Area and Population.

The State embraces an area of 99 English square miles. The population amounted in 1875 to 142,220, inclusive of a Prussian garrison; in 1880 it was 156,723; on December 1, 1890, 180,443; on December 2, 1895, 196,404. The increase of population from 1871 to 1875 was larger than in any other State of Germany, reaching the high rate of 3·82 per cent. per annum; but it sank afterwards, for in the five years from 1885 to 1890 the increase was but 1·64 per annum. Of the total population in 1895, 96,248 were males, 100,156 females—i.e. 104·2 females per 100 males. Marriages, 1895, 1,694, births, 6,047—173 (2·36 per cent.) still-born, 365 (6·04 per cent.) illegitimate; deaths, 3,433; surplus, 2,614.

Bremen, with Bremerhaven, is one of the chief outlets of German emigration. The following table shows the emigration statistics for three years:—

Year	From Bremen itself	Other Germans	Foreigners	Total
1893	828	38,618	66,845	106,291
1894	589	16,680	30,280	47,499
1895	679	14,521	53,792	68,992

The foreign emigrants were chiefly natives of Austria-Hungary and Russia.

Religion, Justice, and Crime.

On Dec. 2, 1895, Bremen contained 184,200 Protestants (94·2 per cent.), 8,800 Roman Catholics (4·5 per cent.), 1,510 other Christians, 1,100 Jews.

Bremen contains two Amtsgerichte and a Landgericht, whence appeals lie

to the 'Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg. In 1895, 3,474 persons were convicted of crime—i.e. 177 per 10,000 inhabitants.

Finance.

In 1896-97 the revenue was 18,546,681 marks, and expenditure 26,447,631 marks. More than one-third of the revenue is raised from direct taxes, one-half of which is income-tax. The chief branch of expenditure is for interest and reduction of the public debt. The debt amounted, in 1897, to 142,359,838 marks. The whole of the debt, which bears interest at 3½ and 4½ per cent., was incurred for constructing railways, harbours, and other public works.

Commerce and Shipping.

Next to that of Hamburg, the port of Bremen is the largest for the international trade of Germany. About 65 per cent. of the commerce of Bremen is carried on under the German, and about 30 per cent. under the British flag. The aggregate value of the imports in 1896 was 821,472,143 marks, of which 45,263,466 marks were from Great Britain; and of exports, 809,364,692 marks, of which 30,637,614 marks went to Great Britain.

The number of merchant vessels belonging to the State of Bremen on Dec. 31, 1896, was 313, of 387,435 tons net register, the number including 181 steamers of an aggregate burthen of 217,733 tons. Of the steamers sailing under the Bremen and German flag, 47 (aggregate tonnage 205,941) belong to the navigation company called the 'North-German Lloyd,' which maintains communication between Bremen and various ports in North and South America, Eastern Asia, and Australia; 35 steamers belong to the 'Hansa' Company, plying to Madras and Calcutta, and 29 to the 'Neptun' Company, trading with European ports.

British Consul-General.—William Ward (Hamburg).

British Vice-Consuls.—(Bremen) Herr Boyes, (Brake) Herr Gross, (Bremerhaven) Herr Schwoon.

References.

Bippen (W. von), Geschichte der Stadt Bremen. 8. Bremen, 1891, &c.
United States Consular Reports for February 1896. Washington.

BRUNSWICK.

(BRAUNSCHWEIG.)

Regent.

Prince Albrecht, born May 8, 1837; son of the late Prince Albrecht of Prussia, brother of the first German Emperor Wilhelm I., and Marianne, daughter of the late William I., King of the Netherlands, Field-Marshal in the German army. Married, April 19, 1873, to Princess *Maria*, Duchess of Saxony, daughter of Duke Ernst of Saxe-Altenburg. Unanimously elected regent of the Duchy by the Diet, October 21, 1885; assumed the reins of government November 2, 1885. The children of the regent are: 1, Prince *Friedrich Heinrich*, born July 15, 1874; 2, Prince *Joachim Albrecht*, born September 27, 1876; 3, Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born July 12, 1880.

The last Duke of Brunswick was **Wilhelm I.**, born April 25, 1806, the second son of Duke Friedrich Wilhelm and of Princess Marie of Baden; ascended the throne April 25, 1831, and died October 18, 1884.

The heir to Brunswick is the Duke of Cumberland, excluded owing to his refusal to give up claim to the throne of Hanover. Duke of Cambridge, the

nearer *agnate* heir, also not accepted owing to his refusal to give up his English appointments and residence.

The ducal house of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, extinct on the death of Wilhelm I., was long one of the most ancient and illustrious of the Germanic Confederation. Its ancestor, Henry the Lion, possessed, in the twelfth century, the united duchies of Bavaria and Saxony, with other territories in the North of Germany; but having refused to aid the Emperor Friedrich Barbarossa in his wars with the Pope, he was, by a decree of the Diet, deprived of the whole of his territories with the sole exception of his allodial domains, the principalities of Brunswick and Lüneburg. These possessions were, on the death of Ernest the Confessor, divided between the two sons of the latter, who became the founders of the lines of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Elder Line, and Brunswick-Lüneburg, Younger Line, the former of which was represented in the ducal house of Brunswick, while the latter is merged in the royal family of Great Britain.

The Brunswick regency law of February 16, 1879, enacts that in case the legitimate heir to the Brunswick throne be absent or prevented from assuming the government, a Council of Regency, consisting of the Ministers of State and the Presidents of the Landtag and of the Supreme Court, should carry on the government; while the German Emperor should assume command of the military forces in the Duchy. If the rightful heir, after the space of a year, is unable to claim the throne, the Brunswick Landtag shall elect a regent from the non-reigning members of German reigning families.

The late Duke of Brunswick was one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, having been in possession of the principality of Oels, in Silesia, now belonging to the Prussian Crown, and vast private estates and domains in the same district and adjoining, bequeathed to the King of Saxony.

Constitution.

The Constitution of Brunswick bears date October 12, 1832, but was modified by the fundamental laws of November 22, 1851, and March 26, 1888. The legislative power is vested in one Chamber, consisting, according to the law of 1851, of forty-six members. Of these, twenty-one are elected by those who are highest taxed; three by the Protestant clergy; ten by the inhabitants of towns, and twelve by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets, according to the law of 1888, every two years, and the deputies hold their mandate for four years. The executive is represented by a responsible Staatsministerium, or Ministry of State, consisting at present of three departments, namely—of State, Foreign Affairs and Finance, of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, and of the Interior.

Area and Population.

The Duchy has an area of 1,424 English square miles, with a population of 434,213 inhabitants (215,772 males, 218,441 females), according to the census of December 2, 1895. The increase was at the rate of 1·68 per cent. per annum in the five years 1885-90, and 1·40 in 1890-95. Marriages, 1896, 3,775; births, 15,527; deaths, 8,144; surplus, 7,383. Included in the births are 524 (3·38 per cent.) still-born, and 1,616 (10·71 per cent.) illegitimate children. Emigrants 1891, 254; 1892, 333; 1893, 331; 1894, 195; 1895, 198; 1896, 157. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the Duchy are members of the Lutheran Church, there being only 16,419 Catholics in 1890.

The capital, Brunswick (Braunschweig), had 116,138 inhabitants at the Census of December 2, 1895.

Finance.

The budget is voted by the Chamber for the period of two years, but each year separate. It is in two parts; the first, *Staatshaushalts-Etat*, comprehends the particular expenditure of the State, the other, *Kloster-und-Studienfonds-Etat*, principally the expenditure for schools, arts and sciences. For the year from April 1, 1897, to April 1, 1898, the budget of the *Staatshaushalts* is fixed at 13,750,000 marks. The revenue and expenditure of the *Kloster-und-Studienfonds-Etat* are put at 2,550,500 marks. Not included in the budget estimates is the civil list of the Duke—1,125,000 marks. The public debt of the Duchy, exclusive of a premium-loan repayable by 1,219,740 marks yearly till 1924, at the commencement of 1897 was 27,408,738 marks, four-fifths of which were contracted for railways. A new loan was contracted in 1897 to meet a deficit of 1,664,855 marks, caused by extraordinary expenditure in 1894-96. The property of the State consists chiefly of domains and forests and of active funds amounting to nearly 42 million marks in 1896, besides an annuity of 2,625,000 marks till 1932, stipulated at the sale of the railways of the State.

Production and Industry.

Brunswick numbered on June 5, 1882, 53,611 agricultural enclosures each under one household, having a population of 113,177, of whom 59,643 were actively engaged on the farms. Of these farms, 34,129 were less than 1 hectare, 14,149 ranged from 1 to less than 10 hectares, 5,168 from 10 to less than 100 hectares, and 165 had an area each of 100 hectares and upwards.

The chief crops are wheat (31,367 hectares in 1896), rye (29,428), oats (33,548), and beetroot (23,866). The produce in 1896 was:—wheat, 76,268 tons; rye, 53,254; barley, 15,316; oats, 68,640; beetroot 788,471 (beet sugar 111,679 tons).

In 1895 minerals, including salt, were raised to the value of 7,181,000 marks. There were 302 miles of railway in 1897.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Right Hon. Sir F. C. Lascelles, G. C. B., G. C. M. G.

Consul-General.—William Ward (Hamburg).

References.

Beiträge zur Statistik des Herzogthum Braunschweig, Hefte I.—XIII.

Handelskammerberichte.

Hassel und Bege, Geographisch-Statistische Beschreibung, 1802-1803.

Knoll und Bode, Das Herzogthum Braunschweig, 1892.

HAMBURG.

(FREIE UND HANSE-STADT HAMBURG.)

Constitution.

The State and Free City of Hamburg is a republic. The present Constitution was published on September 28, 1860, and came into force on January 1, 1861; a revision was published on October 13, 1879. According to the terms of this fundamental law, the government—*Staatsgewalt*—is entrusted, in common, to two Chambers of Representatives, the Senate and the *Bürgerschaft*, or House of Burgesses. The Senate, which exercises chiefly, but not entirely, the executive power, is composed of eighteen members, one half of whose number must have studied law or finance, while seven out of the remaining nine must belong to the class of merchants. The members of the Senate are elected for life by the House of Burgesses; but a senator is at liberty to retire at the end of six years. A first and second

burgomaster, chosen annually in secret ballot, preside over the meetings of the Senate. No burgomaster can be in office longer than two years; and no member of the Senate is allowed to hold any other public office whatever. The House of Burgesses consists of 160 members, 80 of whom are elected in secret ballot by the votes of all tax-paying citizens. Of the remaining 80 members, 40 are chosen, also by ballot, by the owners of house-property in the city, while the other 40 are chosen, also by ballot, by the members of various guilds, corporations, and courts of justice. All the members of the House of Burgesses are chosen for six years, in such a manner that every three years new elections take place for one-half the number. The House of Burgesses is represented, in permanence, by a Bürger-Ausschuss, or Committee of the House, consisting of 20 deputies, of whom no more than five are allowed to be members of the legal profession. It is the special duty of the Committee to watch the proceedings of the Senate and the general execution of the articles of the Constitution, including the laws voted by the House of Burgesses. In all matters of legislation, except taxation, the Senate has a veto; and, in case of a constitutional conflict, recourse is had to an assembly of arbitrators, chosen in equal parts from the Senate and the House of Burgesses; also to the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Empire (Reichsgericht) at Leipzig.

The jurisdiction of the Free Port was, on January 1, 1882, restricted to the city and port by the inclusion of the Lower Elbe in the Zollverein, and on October 15, 1888, the whole of the city, except the actual port and the warehouses connected with it (population 1,585 in 1895), was incorporated in the Zollverein. The alterations in the port necessitated by this step have involved an expenditure of six millions sterling, to which the Imperial Government contributes two millions.

Area and Population.

The State embraces a territory of 158 English square miles, with a population on December 1, 1880, of 453,869; December 1, 1885, of 518,620; on December 1, 1890, 622,539; and on December 2, 1895, 681,632. Included in the census returns were two battalions of Prussian soldiers, forming the garrison of Hamburg. The State consists of two divisions, the population of each of which was as follows on December 2, 1895:—City of Hamburg, 625,552; Landgebiet, 56,080. From 1871 to 1875 the population of the State increased at the rate of 3·41; 1875–80 at 3·10; in 1880–85 at 2·66; in 1885–90 at 3·64; and in 1890–95, at 1·81 per cent. yearly. A large stream of emigration, chiefly to America, flows through Hamburg. Of the population in 1895, 332,570 were males and 349,062 females, i.e. 104·9 females per 100 males. There were 14,509 foreigners—3,595 Austrians, 2,099 Swedish and Norwegians, 2,424 Danes, 1,520 British, 3,240 other Europeans, 1,631 non-Europeans, and 288 unclassified—resident in Hamburg in 1895.

The following table shows the number of emigrants viâ Hamburg for five years:—

Year	From Hamburg itself	Other Germans	Foreigners	Total	Bound for the United States	For other Destinations
1892	1,919	26,225	80,676	108,820	99,431	9,389
1893	2,194	28,316	23,362	58,872	46,933	11,939
1894	1,580	14,717	22,530	38,827	32,001	6,826
1895	1,421	12,576	41,100	55,097	47,042	8,055
1896	1,472	10,852	40,424	52,748	43,820	8,928

Marriages (1896), 6,253 ; births, 24,301 (771, or 3·17 per cent., still-born ; 2,838, or 11·68 per cent., illegitimate) ; deaths, 11,843 ; surplus of births, 11,687.

Religion, Justice, Crime, and Agriculture.

On December 2, 1895, Hamburg contained 633,949 Protestants (93·16 per cent.), 24,518 Roman Catholics (3·60 per cent.), 3,248 other Christians, 17,308 Jews (2·54 per cent.), and 2,609 unclassified.

The State contains three Amtsgerichte, a Landgericht, and the 'Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht,' or court of appeal for the Hanse Towns and the Principality of Lübeck (Oldenburg). In 1893, 8,917 persons, i.e. 186·0 per 10,000 inhabitants above twelve years, were convicted of crime. In 1885, 22,738 persons, with 27,351 dependents, received public poor-relief.

The number of separate agricultural holdings in the "Landgebiet" of Hamburg on June 14, 1895, was as follows:—

Under 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	Above 100 Hect.	Total
8,242	1,441	645	13	10,341

These farms supported a population of 18,488, of whom 8,273 were actively engaged in agriculture.

Finance.

For 1897 the revenue was estimated at 73,352,612 marks, and expenditure 75,967,263 marks. The largest source of income is direct taxes, amounting to nearly one-third the whole revenue, and next to that the proceeds of domains, quays, railways, &c. The largest item in the expenditure is for the debt, 12,812,000 marks in 1897 ; for education the expenditure is 7,657,690 marks. The direct taxation amounts to 30 marks per head of population.

The public debt of Hamburg on January 1, 1897, amounted to 325,495,781 marks. The debt was incurred chiefly for the construction of public works.

Commerce and Shipping.

Hamburg is the principal seaport in Germany (comp. table on p. 562). The following table exhibits the imports and exports by sea during five years:—

Year	Imports by Sea		Exports by Sea	
	Weight in 100 Kilogrammes	Value in 1,000 Marks	Weight in 100 Kilogrammes	Value in 1,000 Marks
1892	54,907,741	1,489,180	24,207,611	1,197,824
1893	54,963,151	1,556,879	26,356,645	1,291,343
1894	59,974,209	1,566,059	27,470,203	1,214,589
1895	63,690,362	1,661,433	29,778,646	1,336,773
1896	71,038,625	1,713,071	32,406,655	1,439,210

The import and export of the precious metals are not included in the above figures. The total value of the imports in 1896 was 153,113,060 marks, and of the exports 6,625,240 marks. The marine trade of Hamburg in 1896 in millions of kilogrammes, was:—

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
Great Britain .	2,348·6	868·8	United States .	1,145·1	692·2
France . . .	89·3	32·6	Brazil . . .	93·3	139·2
Holland . . .	55·2	48·5	Other American Ports .	998·6	280·3
German Ports .	199·4	260·1	Total for America .	2,237·0	1,111·7
North Europe .	396·5	381·1	Asia . . .	524·3	234·9
Other European Ports . . .	1,047·1	112·7	Africa . . .	161·7	111·6
Total for Europe	4,136·1	1,698·8	Australia . . .	44·7	83·7

The total number of vessels which entered and cleared at Hamburg during each of five years was as follows:—

Year	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
1892	8,569	5,639,010	8,565	5,640,163	17,134	11,279,173
1893	8,792	5,886,378	8,838	5,933,580	17,630	11,819,958
1894	9,165	6,228,821	9,175	6,248,875	18,340	12,477,696
1895	9,443	6,254,493	9,446	6,279,707	18,889	12,534,200
1896	10,477	6,445,167	10,371	6,300,458	20,848	12,745,625

The following is the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared with cargoes only:—

Year	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
1892	7,175	5,203,044	6,036	4,176,775	13,606	9,145,025
1893	7,339	5,443,571	6,313	3,941,981	13,211	9,535,488
1894	7,471	5,812,312	6,628	4,091,911	13,652	10,134,863
1895	7,783	5,813,444	6,940	4,336,005	14,723	10,149,449
1896	8,459	5,944,028	7,452	4,320,147	15,911	10,264,175

The number and tonnage of British vessels that entered and cleared at Hamburg were as follows:—

Year	Entered				Cleared			
	With Cargoes		In Ballast		With Cargoes		In Ballast	
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
1892	2,996	2,473,994	176	162,765	2,027	1,518,121	1,138	1,115,712
1893	3,032	2,581,559	203	182,405	2,017	1,541,630	1,211	1,211,036
1894	3,097	2,813,564	169	129,841	2,047	1,610,055	1,210	1,329,141
1895	3,196	2,714,303	141	108,060	2,080	1,486,444	1,248	1,334,746
1896	3,271	2,582,849	152	151,679	2,054	1,429,832	1,321	1,220,717

The total number of sea-going vessels (exclusive of fishing vessels), above 17·65 registered tons, which belonged to the port of Hamburg, was as follows on December 31 of the years 1892-96 :—

Year	Sailing Vessels		Steamers		Total		No. of Crews
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	
1892	275	194,482	323	392,982	598	587,414	13,963
1893	287	196,687	337	421,731	624	618,418	14,389
1894	282	189,642	355	473,984	637	663,626	14,884
1895	283	190,368	353	474,260	636	664,628	14,659
1896	290	197,144	377	482,917	667	680,061	15,431

¹ Since March 1, 1895, the tonnage of sea-going vessels is calculated on the same basis as the British mode of measurement, which (especially for steam-vessels), puts the net tonnage at a little lower figure.

On December 31, 1896, of sea-fishery vessels over 17·65 registered tons, Hamburg had 159 sailing vessels of 4,988 tons, and 13 steamers of 771 tons ; total, 172 vessels of 5,759 tons, with 608 men.

In 1896 there were 23 miles of railway.

British Consul-General.—William Ward.

References concerning Hamburg.

Tabellarische Uebersichten des hamburgischen Handels. Statistik des hamburgischen Staates. Statistisches Handbuch für den hamburgischen Staat. Hamburgischer Staatskalender.

United States Consular Reports for February, 1896. Washington.

Melle (W. von), Das hamburgische Staatsrecht. 8. Hamburg, 1891.

Zimmermann (Helen), The Hansa Towns. In Story of the Nations Series. 8. London, 1889.

HESSE.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM HESSEN.)

Reigning Grand-Duke.—**Ernst Ludwig**, born November 25, 1868 ; the son of Grand-duke Ludwig IV. and of Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria, of Great Britain and Ireland ; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, March 13, 1892. Married, April 19, 1894, to Princess Victoria, born November 25, 1876, the daughter of Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha ; offspring, Elizabeth, born March 11, 1895.

Sisters of the Grand-duke.—I. *Victoria*, born April 5, 1863 ; married to Prince Ludwig of Battenberg, April 30, 1884. II. *Elizabeth*, born November 1, 1864 ; married to the Grand-duke Sergius Alexandrovitch of Russia, June 15, 1884. III. *Irene*, born July 11, 1866, married to Prince Heinrich of Prussia, May 24, 1888. IV. *Alix*, born June 6, 1872 ; married (as Alexandra Feodorovna) to Nicholas II. Emperor of Russia, November 26, 1894.

Uncles of the Grand-duke.—I. Prince *Heinrich*, born Nov. 23, 1838 ; married, Feb. 23, 1878, to Caroline Willich, created Freifrau zu Nidda ; widower, Jan. 6, 1879 ; married, Sept. 20, 1892, to Emily Hrzic-Topuska, created Freifrau von Dornberg ; offspring (first marriage):—Charles, Count of Nidda, born Jan. 4, 1879 ; (second marriage) : Elimar, Freiherr von Dornberg. II. Prince *Wilhelm*, born Nov. 16, 1845, married, Feb. 24, 1884, to Louisa Bender, created Frau von Lichtenberg ; offspring, Godfrey von Lichtenberg.

Children of Prince *Alexander*, uncle of the late Grand-duke Ludwig IV. (died Dec. 15, 1888) and Princess Julia von Battenberg, born Nov. 12, 1827

(died Sept. 18, 1895). Offspring of the union are ¹:—1. Marie, born July 16, 1852; married April 29, 1871, to Count Gustaf von Erbach-Schönberg. 2. Ludwig, born May 24, 1854, commander in the British navy; married to Princess Victoria of Hesse, April 30, 1884; offspring, Alice, born February 25, 1885; Louise, born July 13, 1889; George, born Nov. 6, 1892. 3. Franz Josef, born September 24, 1861; married to Princess Anna of Montenegro, May 18, 1897.

The former Landgraves of Hesse had the title of Grand-duke given them by Napoleon I., in 1806, together with a considerable increase of territory. At the Congress of Vienna this grant was confirmed, after some negotiations. The reigning family are not possessed of much private property, but dependent almost entirely upon the grant of the civil list, amounting to 1,331,857 marks, the sum including allowances to the princes.

Constitution.

The Constitution bears date December 17, 1820; but was modified in 1856, 1862, and 1872. The legislative power is vested in two Chambers, the first composed of the princes of the reigning family, the heads of a number of noble houses, the Roman Catholic bishop, the chief Protestant superintendent, the Chancellor of the University, two members elected by the noble landowners, and a number (twelve) of life-members, nominated by the Grand-duke; while the second consists of ten deputies of the eight larger towns, and forty representatives of the smaller towns and rural districts. Members of both Chambers whose seats are not hereditary, and who do not reside at the seat of the Legislature, receive an allowance of 9s. a day and travelling expenses.

The executive is represented by a ministry of State, divided into three departments, namely, of the Interior; of Justice; and of Finance. The minister of state is also minister of the Grand-ducal House and Foreign Affairs, and head of the department of the Interior.

Area and Population.

The area and population were as follows on December 1, 1885, 1890, and December 2, 1895:—

	Sq. Miles	Population			Pop. per sq. mile, 1895
		1885	1890	1895	
Upper Hesse (Oberhessen)	1,269	263,044	265,912	271,524	213·0
Rhenish Hesse (Rheinhesen)	531	291,189	307,329	322,934	608·1
Starkenbug	1,166	402,378	419,642	444,562	381·3
Total	2,966	956,611	992,883	1,039,020	350·3

There were 516,516 males and 522,504 females in 1895. Increase from 1885 to 1890 was at the rate of 0·76 per cent.; from 1890 to 1895 at the rate 0·97 per cent. per annum. There were 8,817 marriages in Hesse in 1896, 34,955 births and 20,846 deaths, leaving a surplus of 14,109 births. Among the births 1,230, or 3·66 per cent. were stillborn, and 2,861, or 8·18 per cent., illegitimate children. Emigrants, 1,992 in 1891, 1,716 in 1892, 1,422 in 1893, 515 in 1894, 693 in 1895, and 558 in 1896.

The largest towns of the Grand-duchy are Mayence or Mainz, with 76,946;

¹ Alexander, Prince of Bulgaria, 1879-86, afterwards Count Hartenan, died Nov. 16, 1893, and Henry, married to Princess Beatrice of Great Britain, died January 20, 1896.

Darmstadt, the capital, 63,745 (including Bessungen); Offenbach, 39,408; Worms, 28,636; Giessen, 22,924 inhabitants, at the census of December 2, 1895.

Religion and Instruction.

Of the population in 1895, 694,970 were Protestants; 305,895 Catholics; 6,619 other Christian sects; 24,618 Jews; and 42 others unclassified, or of 'no religion.'

Hesse has a university at Giessen, with 663 matriculated students and 29 'listeners' in 1897, a technical university at Darmstadt, with 1,079 students and 99 'hospitants' in 1897. There are 1,023 public elementary schools (1897), and 903 advanced elementary schools, besides 33 higher schools.

Finance.

The budget is granted for the term of three years. The revenue for the financial period 1897-1900 was estimated at 37,378,000 marks in ordinary, 4,021,888 marks in extraordinary, per annum; and the expenditure at 37,316,000 marks in ordinary, 3,217,642 marks in extraordinary, per annum. The public debt amounted to 163,400,000 marks in 1897, of which 154,100,000 marks are railway debt; against this are active funds of the State amounting to 9,200,000 marks. The total annual charge of the debt in the budget of 1897-1900 is 7,933,782 marks in ordinary, and 19,194 marks in extraordinary.

Production and Industry.

The number of agricultural enclosures, each under one household, was (1895) 133,840, with a population of 366,619, of whom 165,880 were actively engaged on the farms. Of these farms 59,043 were less than 1 hectare each; 65,419 ranged from 1 to less than 10 hectares, and 9,255 from 10 to less than 100 hectares, while there were 123 having a surface of 100 hectares and upwards. The chief crops are wheat (34,828 hectares in 1895-96), rye, (69,791), barley (58,158), oats (48,123), and potatoes (68,653). Minerals to the value of 1,678,678 marks, salt of 648,839 marks were raised in 1895.

Hesse has 612 miles of railway, all, except 24 miles, the property of the States of Hesse, Prussia and Baden.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—G. W. Buchanan.

Consul-General.—Sir Charles Oppenheimer (Frankfort).

References concerning Hesse.

Hof-und-Staats-Handbuch des Grossh. Hessen. 1896. Darmstadt. Beiträge zur Statistik des Grossh. Hessen. 41 Bde. Darmstadt, 1862-97. Mittheilungen der Grossh. Hess. Centralstelle für die Landesstatistik. 27 Bde. Darmstadt, 1862-97.

Hessler (C.), Geschichte von Hessen. 8. Cassel, 1891.

Küchler (F.), Bearbeitet von *Braun (A. E.)* und *Weber (A. K.)*. Verfassungs- und Verwaltungsgeschichte des Grossh. Hessen. 5 Bde. Darmstadt, 1894-98.

Kuenzel (H.), Grossherzogtum Hessen. 2nd ed. 8. Giessen, 1893.

Zeller (Dr. W.), Handbuch der Verfassung und Verwaltung im Grossh. Hessen 3 Bde Darmstadt, 1885-98.

LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTHUM LIPPE.)

Reigning Prince.

Alexander, born January 16, 1831, son of Prince Leopold and of Princess Emile of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, Prince Waldemar, March 20, 1895. *Regent*—**Count Ernst**, born June 9, 1842, son of Count Julius of Lippe-Biesterfeld, and Adelaide, Countess of Castell-Castell; married September 16, 1869, to Caroline, Countess of Wartensleben; offspring: Adelaide, born June 22, 1870, married April 25, 1889, to Prince Frederick of Saxe-Meiningen; Leopold, born May 30, 1871; Bernard, born August 26, 1872; Julius an

Carola, born September 2, 1873; Matilda, born March 27, 1875. The Regent has five brothers.

The house of Lippe is the eldest branch of the ancient family of Lippe, from which proceeded in the seventeenth century the still flourishing collateral lineages of Lippe-Biesterfeld, Schaumburg-Lippe, &c. For the expenses of the court, &c., are allotted the revenues arising from the *Domanium* (farms, forests, &c.), which, according to the covenant of June 24, 1868, are indivisible and inalienable entail estate of the Prince's house, the usufruct and administration of which belong to the reigning Prince. From the *Domanium* the Regent receives a donation of 250,000 marks a year.

Constitution.

A charter of rights was granted to Lippe by decree of July 6, 1836, partly replaced by the electoral law of June 3, 1876, according to which the Diet is composed of twenty-one members, who are elected in three divisions determined by the scale of the rates. The discussions are public. To the Chamber belongs the right of taking part in legislation and the levying of taxes; otherwise its functions are consultative. A minister presides over the government.

Area and Population.

The population at the census of December 2, 1895, numbered 134,854, living on an area of 469 English square miles. Of the population 66,176 were males, and 68,678 (or 103·5 per 100 males) females. On December 1, 1890, the population was 128,495. Marriages, 1896, 1,104; births, 4,841; deaths, 2,532; surplus, 2,309; of the births 154 (3·18 per cent.) were stillborn, and 252 (5·20 per cent.) illegitimate.

The emigration statistics are as follows:—

1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
28	49	47	166	245	55	21	15

The capital, Detmold, has 11,237 inhabitants (1895). Except 4,332 Catholics and 989 Jews (1890), the people are Protestants.

Finance and Industry.

The budget is arranged for two years. For 1895-96 the revenue and expenditure were estimated at 1,190,514 marks; for 1896-97 at 1,194,318 marks.

In 1882 the separate farms were as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
14,567	7,210	1,515	29	23,321

These farms supported a population of 45,733, of whom 19,619 were actively engaged in agriculture. Railways, 51 miles.

British Consul-General.—William Ward (Hamburg).

LÜBECK.

(FREIE UND HANSE-STADT LUBECK.)

Constitution.

The free city and State of Lübeck form a Republic, governed according to a Constitution proclaimed December 30, 1848, revised December 29, 1851, and April 7, 1875. The main features of this charter are two representative bodies—first, the Senate, exercising the executive, and, secondly, *Bürgerschaft*, or House of Burgesses, exercising, together with the the legislative authority. The Senate is composed of fourteen

members, elected for life, and presided over by one burgomaster, who holds office for two years. There are 120 members in the House of Burgesses, chosen by all citizens of the town. A committee of thirty burgesses, presided over by a chairman elected for one year, has the duty of representing the legislative assembly in the intervals of the ordinary sessions, and of carrying on all active business. The government is in the hands of the Senate, but the House of Burgesses has the right of initiative in all measures relative to the public expenditure, foreign treaties, and general legislation. To the passing of every new law the sanction of the Senate and the House of Burgesses is required.

Area and Population.

The State comprises a territory of 115 English square miles, of which the population on December 1, 1890, was 76,485 and on December 2, 1895, 83,324 (40,273 males and 43,051 females). The city proper had 39,743, and the rural districts, composed of scattered portions of territory surrounded by Prussia, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg, 12,415 inhabitants in 1875; in 1880 the city had increased to 51,055, and in 1895 to 69,812. In the five years 1890-95 the population increased by 9·78 per cent.

In the State of Lübeck the movement of population during four years was as follows:—

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of Births	Emigration
1893	611	2,680	1,713	967	117
1894	631	2,539	1,457	1,132	80
1895	572	2,684	1,515	1,169	83
1896	665	2,847	1,446	1,401	109

In 1896 there were 293 illegitimate births, or 10·3 per cent. of the total births, and 60 still-births, or 2·1 per cent.

Religion, Instruction, Justice, and Pauperism.

On June 14, 1895, Protestants numbered 80,709 (97·5 per cent.), Roman Catholics 1,303 (1·7 per cent.), other Christians 79, Jews 709, and 'unclassified' 15. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. In the city and suburbs there are (1895) 18 elementary schools (9 for each sex), with 7,750 pupils; for boys 1 gymnasium (580 pupils), 1 real school (172 pupils), 2 private higher schools (719 pupils), and 3 public middle schools (1,357 pupils); for girls there are 5 private high schools and 2 private middle schools (1,179 pupils). There are also a public technical school for apprentices, and 2 private commercial schools. Five daily newspapers, one weekly and one bi-weekly periodical, are published in the city. Lübeck contains an Amtsgericht and a Landgericht, whence the appeal lies to the 'Hanseatisches Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg. The police force number 99 men, and in 1896-97 cost 138,629 marks. In 1893, 540; 1894, 543; 1895, 683; 1896, 1,076 criminals were convicted. In 1894-95, 1,591 persons received poor-relief from the State 'Armen-Anstalt,' which spent, in 1896-97, 104,548 marks out of a revenue of 120,403 marks.

Finance.

The estimated revenue for the year 1897-98 amounted to 4,573,427 marks, and the expenditure to 4,573,427 marks. About one-sixth of the revenue is derived from public domains, chiefly forests; one-fourth from interest; and

the rest mostly from direct taxation. Of the expenditure, one-fourth is for the interest and reduction of the public debt, the latter amounting, in 1896, to 19,120,020 marks.

Commerce and Shipping.

The total commerce of Lübeck was as follows:—

Year	Imports in 1,000 kilogrammes	Value in 1,000 marks	Exports in 1,000 kilogrammes	Value in 1,000 marks
1875	486,756	194,435	276,324	160,314
1893	810,071	233,905	484,602	195,640
1894	838,691	250,650	514,368	205,123
1895	830,607	258,349	538,047	211,061
1896	879,772	259,098	538,770	200,406

Imports by sea in 1896, 66,190,465 marks; exports, 123,583,750 marks.

The chief articles of commerce are timber, corn, coal and coke, iron, wine, and colonial produce. The bulk of the direct trade of Lübeck is carried on with Denmark, Great Britain, Russia, and Sweden and Norway. (For the shipping statistics see under Germany.) The number of vessels arriving under the British flag in 1896 was 22 of 19,498 registered tons. The number of vessels belonging to the port of Lübeck at the end of 1896 was 23, with an aggregate tonnage of 10,101, of which 25 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 8,567, were steamers.

The State contained 29 miles of railway in 1896, belonging to private companies.

British Vice-Consul.—H. L. Behncke.

References.

There are published annually by the Handelskammer, *Jahresbericht der Handelskammer and Tabellarische Übersichten des Lübeckischen Handels.*

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich Franz IV., born April 9, 1882; son of Friedrich Franz III.; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, April 10, 1897. The Guardian during the minority of the Grand-duke is Duke *Johann Albrecht*. (See below). Sisters of the Grand-duke are: 1. *Alexandrine*, born December 24, 1879. 2. *Cecile*, born September 20, 1886.

Uncles and Aunts of the Grand-duke.—I. *Paul Friedrich*, born September 19, 1852; married May 5, 1881, to the Duchess Maria of Windisch-Grätz. Offspring: 1. Paul Friedrich, born May 12, 1882. 2. Marie Antoinette, born May 28, 1884. 3. Heinrich Borwin, born December 16, 1885. Duke Paul in 1884 renounced all hereditary rights to the Grand-duchy for himself and his descendants; he himself became a Roman Catholic. II. *Marie*, born May 14, 1854; married August 28, 1874, to Grand-duke Vladimir, second son of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia. III. *Johann Albrecht*, born December 8, 1857; married, November 6, 1886, to Duchess Elizabeth, daughter of the Grand-duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. IV. *Elisabeth*, born August 10, 1869; married, October 24, 1896, to Prince August, heir-apparent to the Grand-duke of Oldenburg. V. *Adolf Friedrich*, born October 10, 1873. VI. *Heinrich*, born April 19, 1876.

The Grand-ducal house of Mecklenburg is the only reigning family in Western Europe of Slavonic origin, and claims to be the oldest sovereign house in the Western world. In their full title, the Grand-dukes style themselves Princes of the Wends. The genealogical table of the reigning Grand-dukes begins with Niklot, who died 1160, and comprises 25 generations. The title of Grand-duke was assumed in 1815.

Constitution.

The political institutions of the Grand-duchy are of an entirely feudal character. The fundamental laws are embodied in the 'Union' of 1523, the 'Reversales' of 1572 and 1621, and the charters of 1755 and Nov. 28, 1817. Part of the legislative power (only in the Domain has the Grand-duke the whole legislative power) is in the hands of the Diet—'Landtag.' There is only one Diet for both Grand-duchies, and it assembles every year for a few weeks; when it is not in actual session it is represented by a committee of nine members—'Engerer Ausschuss.' Seats and votes in the Diet belong to the Ritterschaft—that is, the proprietors of Rittergüter, or Knights' Estates—and to the Landschaft, consisting of the burgomasters of 48 towns. The Ritterschaft has nearly 800 members, but only a few of them take seats in the Diet. The Domain has not a representation of its own. The only elected representatives of the people are the 6 deputies returned to the German Reichstag.

The executive is represented by a ministry divided into four departments, appointed by, and responsible to, the Grand-duke alone.

Area and Population.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin is situated on the north-east coast of the Empire. The total area is 5,185 English square miles. There is no other administrative division than that springing from the ownership of the soil, in which respect the country is divided as follows, with population in 1895:—Grand-ducal Domains, 192,101; Knights' Estates (Rittergüter), 118,477; Convent Estates (Klostergüter), 8,095; Towns and Town Estates, 278,184. Total, 596,857. Average density, 116·2 per square mile. Population: 1880, 577,055; 1890, 578,342; 1895 (final returns), 596,436. Of the total population in 1890, 42·7 per cent. lived in towns of 2,000 inhabitants or upwards, 57·3 per cent. in rural communes; in 1895 86,300 lived in medium towns, 80,257 in small towns, and 100,485 in country towns. The rural population was thus 329,815. The chief towns are Rostock (49,912 inhabitants), Schwerin (36,388 inhabitants), the capital, Wismar (18,240 inhabitants), Güstrow (17,531 inhabitants), and Parchim (10,275 inhabitants). In 1895 the population included 296,300 males and 300,136 females, i.e. 101·9 females per 100 males.

Nearly one-half of the people are engaged in agriculture and cattle rearing, as is shown in the table on p. 534. In 1895 there were 1,572 foreigners in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Marriages, 1895, 4,602; total births, 18,341; stillborn, 596 (3·3 per cent.); illegitimate, 2,297 (12·5 per cent.); total deaths, 11,561; surplus of births, 6,780.

The numbers of emigrants, viâ German and Dutch ports and Antwerp, for eight years were as follows:—

1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
1,226	1,133	1,536	1,329	1,046	396	354	345

Religion and Instruction.

Nearly all the inhabitants are Protestants. In 1890 there were: Roman Catholics, 5,034; Jews, 2,182; other Christians, 905. The State Church is Protestant. There are 478 Protestant churches and 346 clergymen. The parishes are generally well endowed with landed property.

There are about 1,315 elementary schools in the Grand-duchy; Gymnasias, 7 with 1,782 pupils; Realschulen, 9 with 1,838 pupils; normal schools, 2 with 204 pupils; navigation schools, 2; agricultural school, 1; architectural schools, 2. There are besides several middle and special schools. There is a university at Rostock (see *German Empire*).

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

The Grand-duchy contains 43 Amtsgerichte, 3 Landgerichte, and 1 Oberlandesgericht at Rostock, which is also the supreme court for Mecklenburg-Strelitz. There are also certain special military and ecclesiastical tribunals. In 1895, 4,050 criminals were convicted, *i. e.* 94.6 per 10,000 inhabitants over 12 years of age. On October 1, 1896, 311 persons were in prison—270 men, 26 women, and 15 children.

The Grand-duchy is divided into about 1,700 poor-law districts. In 1885, 14,475 heads of families, or solitary paupers, with 8,735 dependents, were relieved at a total cost of 1,308,488 marks. A poor-rate, averaging about 1 per cent. on incomes, may be levied by the poor law districts.

Finance.

There exists no general budget for the Grand-duchy. There are three systems of finance, entirely distinct. 1. That of the Grand-duke, estimated for 1896-97 at 18,558,000 marks. 2. The financial administration of the States, the resources of which are very small. 3. The common budget of the Grand-duke and States, the receipts and expenditure of which balance at 3,952,000 marks (for 1897-98). On July 1, 1897, the public debt was estimated at 113,531,600 marks. The interest of the railway debt (10,011,600 marks), and of the consolidated loan of 1886, amounting to 12,000,000 marks, is covered by the annuity of 960,000 marks paid by the State railways, and the remaining debt is more than covered by the State funds.

Production.

On June 14, 1895, the number of agricultural tenements, each cultivated by one household, was as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
65,531	21,633	8,604	1,301	97,069

These farms had an aggregate area of 1,143,618 hectares, and supported 280,822 persons, of whom 122,175 were actively engaged upon them.

The areas in hectares under the principal crops were as follows in 1896:—Wheat, 43,029; rye, 161,743; barley, 19,982; oats, 112,624; potatoes, 47,407; hay, 105,472. In 1896 the yield was (in quintals):—wheat, 1,958,874; rye, 4,520,418; barley, 783,258; oats, 3,644,146; potatoes, 9,849,570; hay, 6,623,823.

In 1897 the railways measured 674 miles.

Consul-General.—William Ward (Hamburg).

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich Wilhelm I., born October 17, 1819; the son of Grand-duke Georg and of Princess Marie of Hesse-Cassel; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, September 6, 1860; married June 28, 1843, to *Augusta*, born July 19, 1822, the daughter of the late Duke Adolphus of Cambridge. Offspring: *Adolf Friedrich*, born July 22, 1848; married April 17, 1877, to Princess Elizabeth of Anhalt, born September 7, 1857, of which union there is offspring: Mary Augusta, born May 8, 1878; Jutta, born January 24, 1880; Adolf Friedrich, born June 17, 1882; and Carl Borwin, born October 10, 1888.

The reigning house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was founded, in 1701, by Duke Adolf Friedrich, youngest son of Duke Adolf Friedrich I. of Mecklenburg. There being no law of primogeniture at the time, the Diet was unable to prevent the division of the country, which was protested against by subsequent Dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The Grand-duke is, however, one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, more than one-half of the country being his private property.

Constitution and Finance.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz has, in common with Mecklenburg-Schwerin, a Diet consisting of landowners and town magistrates. The country is divided into two provinces: Stargard, which alone participates in the Constitution, and Ratzburg, whose special Constitution, framed in 1869, has never been put in force. Of the 48 burgomasters and nearly 800 members of the *Ritterschaft* (see *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*), 7 burgomasters and over 60 proprietors of *Rittergüter* belong to Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The executive is entirely in the hands of the Grand-duke, and is exercised by him through his Government, at the head of which is a 'Minister of State.' Accounts of public income and expenditure are never made known, and the whole State revenue forms the civil list of the Grand-duke; the debt is estimated at 6,000,000 marks.

Area, Population, &c.

The area of the country is 2,929 square kilometres, or 1,131 English square miles, the ownership of which territory is divided between the sovereign, the feudal proprietors, and the corporations of certain towns, in the following manner:—527 square miles belong to the Grand-duke; 353 to the titled and untitled nobles; and 117 to the town corporations.

The population on Dec. 1, 1890, was 97,978; on Dec. 2, 1895, 101,540. Of the total population in 1895, 50,233 were males, and 51,307 were females, or 102·2 females per 100 males. Marriages, 1895, 791; births, 3,201

deaths, 2,033; surplus of births, 1,168. Among the births were 103 (3·2 per cent.) still-born, and 398 (12·4 per cent.) illegitimate children.

The emigration statistics for eight years are as follows:—

1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
241	262	198	333	175	45	44	32

With the exception of 654 Catholics and 489 Jews (1890), the people are Protestants. The capital, Neu Strelitz, had 10,843 inhabitants in 1895.

In 1895, 684 persons were convicted, or 94·1 per 10,000 of population over 12 years of age.

Fully one-half of the population are engaged in agriculture, cattle-rearing, &c., and only 38·4 per cent. live in towns with 2,000 inhabitants or upwards. In 1882 the agricultural tenements were divided as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
13,576	2,519	1,411	215	17,721

These farms supported 49,244 persons, of whom 19,142 were actively engaged upon them.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz has 59 English miles of railway.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Rt. Hon. Sir F. C. Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Consul-General.—William Ward (Hamburg).

Reference.

Mayer (A.), Geschichte des Grossherzogthums Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1816—1890. 8. Neustrelitz, 1890.

OLDENBURG.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM OLDENBURG.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Peter I., Grand-duke of Oldenburg, born July 8, 1827; the son of Grand-duke August and of Princess Ida of Anhalt-Bernburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, February 27, 1853; married, February 10, 1852, to *Elisabeth*, born March 26, 1826 (died February 2, 1896), daughter of Prince Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg. Offspring: I. Prince *August*, heir-apparent, born November 16, 1852; married (1), February 18, 1878, to Princess Elizabeth (died August 28, 1895) daughter of Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia; (2), October 24, 1896, to Princess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; issue of first marriage, a daughter, Sophia, born February 2, 1879, of the second, a son, Peter, born August 10, 1897. II. Prince *Georg*, born June 27, 1855.

The ancient house of Oldenburg, which has given sovereigns to Denmark, Scandinavia, and Russia, is said to be descended from Wittekind, the celebrated leader of the heathen Saxons against Charlemagne. In the fifteenth century a scion of the House of Oldenburg, Count Christian VIII., was elected

King of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The main line became extinct with Count Anton Günther, in 1667, whereupon the territory of the family fell to the King of Denmark, who made it over to Grand-duke Paul of Russia, in 1778, in exchange for pretended claims upon Schleswig-Holstein. The Grand-duke then (1778) gave Oldenburg to his cousin, Prince Friedrich August of Holstein-Gottorp, with whose descendants it remained till December 1810, when Napoleon incorporated it with the Kingdom of Westphalia. But the Congress of Vienna not only gave the country back to its former sovereign, but, at the urgent demand of Czar Alexander I., added to it a territory of nearly 400 square miles, with 50,000 inhabitants, bestowing at the same time upon the Prince the title of Grand-duke. Part of the new territory consisted of the Principality of Birkenfeld, on the left bank of the Rhine, close to the French frontier, and some three hundred miles distant from Oldenburg. The other part consists of the Principality of Lübeck. The Grand-duke has a civil list of 255,000 marks, or 12,750*l.*; he draws also a considerable revenue from private estates of the family in Holstein, Silesia, and Russia.

Constitution and Revenue.

A Constitution was given to the Grand-duchy on February 18, 1849, revised by a decree of November 22, 1852. The legislative power is exercised by a Landtag, or Diet, elected for three years, by the vote of all citizens paying taxes and not condemned for felony by a court of justice. The mode of election is indirect. One delegate (*Wahlmann*) for every 500 inhabitants is chosen by the first electors; and these delegates, grouped in nine districts, elect 37 deputies, or one for every 10,000 inhabitants. The executive is vested, under the Grand-duke, in a responsible ministry of three departments. The Principalities of Lübeck and Birkenfeld have also provincial councils (*Provinzialräthe*), both of 15 members, summoned twice a year by the provincial government.

The budgets are voted for three years at a time, and are divided into the budget of the Grand-duchy and the budgets of the Duchy of Oldenburg and the Principalities of Lübeck and Birkenfeld. The estimated revenue of the Duchy and Principalities is:—1894, 13,863,471 marks; 1895, 9,174,971 marks; 1896, 9,210,571 marks. The estimated expenditure:—1894, 10,526,816 marks; 1895, 10,369,137 marks; 1896, 10,445,551 marks. For 1897 the revenue is put at 10,350,382, and expenditure at 8,949,581 marks. The debt of the Grand-duchy amounted, at the beginning of 1897, to 50,690,709 marks.

Area and Population.

Oldenburg embraces an area of 2,479 English square miles. The population of the chief divisions was in 1895:—Duchy of Oldenburg, 295,990; Principality of Lübeck, 35,501; Principality of Birkenfeld, 42,258. Total, 373,739, (males, 186,183; females, 187,556, i.e. 100·7 per 100 males).

The growth of the population since 1867, when the Duchy attained its present limits, is as follows:—1867, 315,995; 1871, 312,728; 1875, 319,314; 1880, 337,478; 1885, 341,525; 1890, 354,968.

In 1895 only 26·6 per cent. of the population lived in towns with 2,000 inhabitants or upwards. Oldenburg, the capital, had 25,472 inhabitants in 1895.

In 1895 there were 2,985 marriages, 13,081 births, 7,488 deaths; surplus of births, 5,593. Of the births 423 (3·2 per cent.) were still-born, and 74

(5·6 per cent.) illegitimate. The emigration statistics for eight years are as follows:—

1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
1,223	1,001	1,142	1,296	1,123	680	526	340

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

In 1895 Oldenburg contained 289,620 Protestants (77·5 per cent.), 81,492 Roman Catholics (21·8), 1,197 other Christians (0·3), 1,430 Jews (0·4). The State Church (Protestant) is under the Ministry for Ecclesiastical Affairs.

The following table shows the higher schools of Oldenburg in 1896:—

—	No.	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils
Gymnasia	5	72	852
Realschulen	2	36	996
Höhere Bürgerschulen	7	34	729
Höhere Töchterschulen	3	26	482
Seminary { Protestant	1	9	112
{ Catholic	1	4	30
Bürger and agricultural	1	9	80

In addition to these are a middle 'Stadtschule' for boys, with 16 teachers and 601 pupils; two 'Stadtschulen' for girls, with 23 teachers and 622 pupils; and a school of navigation, with 6 teachers and 71 pupils.

Oldenburg contains an Oberlandesgericht and a Landgericht. The Amtsgerichte of Lübeck and Birkenfeld are under the jurisdiction of the Landgerichte at Lübeck and Saarbrücken respectively. In 1895, 2,233 persons, or 86·9 per 10,000 inhabitants above the age of twelve, were convicted of crime. In 1885, 7,471 persons, with 5,282 dependents (in all 3·73 of the population), received public poor-relief. Recent statistics are not available.

Production

Of the total area in 1894, 201,077 hectares were not yet cultivated; about half the population are engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing, &c. In 1895 the number of agricultural holdings, each cultivated by one household, was 45,189 (18,648 under one hectare, 27,087 1-10 hectares, 359 over 100 hectares. In 1895 the area (in hectares) under rye was 66,265; under wheat, 5,850; barley, 7,707; potatoes, 15,132; oats, 33,018; hay, 75,107. The yield was (in metric tons): rye, 77,414; wheat, 11,231; barley, 13,015; potatoes, 134,394; oats, 45,116; hay, 213,365.

Oldenburg had 290 miles of railway on January 1, 1897, which are all under the direction of the State.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir F. C. Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Consul-General.—William Ward (Hamburg).

References.

- Zeitschrift für Verwaltung und Rechtspflege (three times a year).
Statistische Nachrichten über das Grossherzogthum Oldenburg (published by the Bureau of Statistics.)
Kollmann (P.), Das Herzogthum Oldenburg in seiner wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung Oldenburg, 1898.

PRUSSIA.

(KÖNIGREICH PREUSSEN.)

Reigning King.

Wilhelm II., born Jan. 27, 1859, eldest son of Friedrich III., German Emperor and King of Prussia—who was eldest son of Wilhelm I., and was born Oct. 18, 1831, married, Jan. 25, 1858, to Victoria (Empress and Queen Friedrich), Princess Royal of Great Britain, succeeded his father March 9, 1888, and died June 15, 1888, when he was succeeded by his son, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, under the title of Wilhelm II. The Emperor married, Feb. 27, 1881, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born Oct. 22, 1858, daughter of the late Duke Friedrich of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg.

Children of the King.

1. Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born May 6, 1882, Crown Prince of the German Empire and of Prussia; 2. Prince *Wilhelm Eitel-Friedrich*, born July 7, 1883; 3. Prince *Adalbert*, born July 14, 1884; 4. Prince *August Wilhelm*, born Jan. 29, 1887; 5. Prince *Oscar*, born July 27, 1888; 6. Prince *Joachim*, born Dec. 17, 1890; 7. Princess *Victoria Luise*, born Sept. 13, 1892.

Brother and Sisters of the King.

1. Princess *Charlotte*, born July 24, 1860; married, Feb. 18, 1878, to Prince Bernhard, eldest son of Duke George II. of Saxe-Meiningen. 2. Prince *Heinrich*, born Aug. 14, 1862; married, May 24, 1888, to Princess Irene, daughter of the late Grand-duke Ludwig IV. of Hesse; offspring of the union are two sons, Waldemar, born March 20, 1889, and Sigismund, born Nov. 27, 1896. 3. Princess *Victoria*, born April 12, 1866; married, Nov. 19, 1890, to Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe. 4. Princess *Sophie*, born June 14, 1870; married, Oct. 27, 1889, to Crown-Prince Konstantin of Greece, Duke of Sparta. 5. Princess *Margarethe*, born April 22, 1872, married, Jan. 25, 1893, to Prince Friedrich Karl Ludwig of Hesse.

Aunt of the King.

Princess *Luise*, born Dec. 3, 1838; married, Sept. 20, 1856, to Grand-duke Friedrich of Baden.

The Kings of Prussia trace their origin to Count Thassilo, of Zollern, one of the generals of Charlemagne. His successor, Count Friedrich I., built the family castle of Hohenzollern, near the Danube, in the year 980. A subsequent Zollern, or Hohen

zollern, Friedrich III., was elevated to the rank of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire in 1273, and received the Burggraviate of Nuremberg in fief; and his great-grandson, Friedrich VI., was invested by Kaiser Sigmund, in 1415, with the province of Brandenburg, and obtained the rank of Elector in 1417. A century after, in 1511, the Teutonic Knights, owners of the large province of Prussia, on the Baltic, elected Margrave Albrecht, a younger son of the family of Hohenzollern, to the post of Grand-Master, and he, after a while, declared himself hereditary prince. The early extinction of the male line of Albrecht brought the province of Prussia by marriage to the Electors of Brandenburg, who, by early adopting Protestantism, acquired a very important position as leaders of the new faith in Northern Germany. In the seventeenth century, the Hohenzollern territories became greatly enlarged by Friedrich Wilhelm, 'the Great Elector,' under whose fostering care arose the first standing army in Central Europe. The Great Elector, after a reign extending from 1640 to 1688, left a country of one and a half million inhabitants, a vast treasure, and 38,000 well-drilled troops to his son, Friedrich I., who put the kingly crown on his head at Königsberg on January 18, 1701. The first King of Prussia made few efforts to increase the territory left him by the Great Elector; but his successor, Friedrich Wilhelm I., acquired a treasure of nine millions of thalers, or nearly a million and a half sterling, bought family domains to the amount of five million thalers, and raised the annual income of the country to six millions, three-fourths of which sum, however, had to be spent on the army. After adding part of Pomerania to the possessions of the house, he left his son and successor, Friedrich II., called 'the Great,' a State of 47,770 square miles, with two and a half million inhabitants. Friedrich II. added Silesia, an area of 14,200 square miles, with one and a quarter million of souls; and this, and the large territory gained in the first partition of Poland, increased Prussia to 74,340 square miles, with more than five and a half millions of inhabitants. Under the reign of Friedrich's successor, Friedrich Wilhelm II., the State was enlarged by the acquisition of the principalities of Anspach and Baireuth, as well as the vast territory acquired in another partition of Poland, which raised its area to the extent of nearly 100,000 square miles, with about nine millions of souls. Under Friedrich Wilhelm III., nearly one-half of this State and population was taken by Napoleon; but the Congress of Vienna not only restored the loss, but added part of the Kingdom of Saxony, the Rhineland, and Swedish Pomerania, moulding Prussia into two separate pieces of territory, of a total area of

106,820 square miles. This was shaped into a compact State of 134,463 square miles, with a population of 22,769,436, by the war of 1866.

Up to within a recent period, the Kings of Prussia enjoyed the whole income of the State domains, amounting to about a million sterling per annum. By a decree of Jan. 17, 1820, King Friedrich Wilhelm III. fixed the Krondotations at the total sum of 2,573,098½ thalers, which was sanctioned on Jan. 31, 1850, by Art. 59 of the Constitution; remaining, as before, dependent on the revenue derived from domains and forests. The amount of the civil list was fixed by Art. 59 of the Constitution of Jan. 31, 1850; but by law of April 30, 1859, it was raised 500,000 thalers, by law of Jan. 27, 1868, 1,000,000 thalers, and by law of Feb. 20, 1889, a further 3,500,000 marks. At present the total 'Kron-dotations Rente,' as far as it figures in the budgets, amounts to 15,719,296 marks, or 770,554l. The reigning house is also in possession of a vast amount of private property, comprising castles, forests, and great landed estates in various parts of the kingdom, known as 'Fideikommiss- und-Schatullgüter,' the revenue from which mainly serves to defray the expenditure of the court and the members of the royal family.

The Royal Fideikommiss was last regulated by Cabinet Order of Aug. 30, 1843. Besides this the Royal Crown treasure, founded by King Friedrich Wilhelm III., consists of a capital of 6 millions, which has since considerably increased, and also the family Fideikommiss, likewise founded by King Friedrich Wilhelm III., for the benefit of princes born afterwards. It comprises the domains of Flatow, Krojanke, and Frauendorf, as well as the Fideikommiss founded by the late Prince Karl (Glienicke). Finally, the Royal House is also entitled to the House Fideikommiss of the Hohenzollern princes.

Dating from King Friedrich I. of Prussia (Elector Friedrich III. of Brandenburg), there have been the following

SOVEREIGNS OF THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

Friedrich I.	1701	Friedrich Wilhelm III.	1797
Friedrich Wilhelm I.	1713	Friedrich Wilhelm IV.	1840
Friedrich II. called 'the		Wilhelm I.	1861
Great'	1740	Friedrich III. (Mar. 9–June 15	1888
Friedrich Wilhelm	1786	Wilhelm II.	1888

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Prussia was drawn up by the Government of King Friedrich Wilhelm IV., with the co-operation of a Constituent Assembly, sitting August–December 1849, and was proclaimed Jan. 31, 1850; but subsequently modified by royal decrees of April 30, 1851; May 21 and June 5, 1852. May 7 and 24, 1853; June 10, 1854; May 30, 1855; April 14 and 30, 1856; May 18, 1857; May 17, 1867; March 27, 1872; April 5, 1873; June 18, 1875; Feb. 19, 1879; and May 27, 1888. These fundamental laws vest the executive and part of the legislative authority in a king, who attains his majority upon

accomplishing his eighteenth year. The crown is hereditary in the male line, according to primogeniture. In the exercise of the government, the king is assisted by a council of ministers, appointed by royal decree. The legislative authority the king shares with a representative assembly, the Landtag, composed of two Chambers, the first called the 'Herrenhaus,' or House of Lords, and the second the 'Abgeordnetenhaus,' or Chamber of Deputies. The assent of the king and both Chambers is requisite for all laws. Financial projects and estimates must first be submitted to the second Chamber, and be either accepted or rejected *en bloc* by the Upper House. The right of proposing laws is vested in the Government and in each of the Chambers.

The first Chamber, according to the original draft of the Constitution, was to consist of adult princes of the royal family, and of the heads of Prussian houses deriving directly from the former Empire, as well as of those heads of families that, by royal ordinance, should be appointed to seats and votes in the Chamber, according to the rights of primogeniture and lineal descent. Besides these hereditary members, there were to be ninety deputies directly elected by electoral districts, consisting of a number of electors who pay the highest taxes to the State; and, in addition, other thirty members elected by the members of the municipal councils of large towns. This original composition of the 'House of Lords' was greatly modified by the royal decree of Oct. 12, 1854, which brought into life the Upper Chamber in its present form. It is composed of, first, the princes of the royal family who are of age, including the scions of the formerly sovereign families of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; secondly, the chiefs of the mediatised princely houses, recognised by the Congress of Vienna, to the number of sixteen in Prussia; thirdly, the heads of the territorial nobility formed by the king, and numbering some fifty members; fourthly, a number of life-peers, chosen by the king from among the rich landowners, great manufacturers, and 'national celebrities'; fifthly, eight titled noblemen elected in the eight provinces of Prussia by the resident landowners of all degrees; sixthly, the representatives of the universities, the heads of 'chapters,' and the burgomasters of towns with above fifty thousand inhabitants; and seventhly, an unlimited number of members nominated by the king for life, or for a more or less restricted period.

The second Chamber consists of 433 members—352 for the old kingdom, 80 added in 1867 to represent the newly-annexed provinces, and 1 in 1876 for Lauenburg; the proportion to the population is now (1890) 1 to every 69,181. Every Prussian who has attained his twenty-fifth year, and is qualified to vote for the municipal elections of his place of domicile, is eligible to vote as indirect elector. Persons who are entitled to vote for municipal elections in several parishes can only exercise the right of indirect elector, or 'Urwähler,' in one. One direct elector, or 'Wahlmann,' is elected from every complete number of 250 souls. The indirect electors are divided into three classes, according to the respective amount of direct taxes paid by each; arranged in such manner that each category pays one-third of the whole amount of direct taxes levied on the whole. The first category consist of all electors who pay the highest taxes to the amount of one-third of the whole; the second, of those who pay the next highest amount down to the limits of the second third; the third of all the lowest taxed, who, together, complete

the last class. Each class may be divided into several electoral circles, none of which must, however, exceed 500 'Urwähler.' Direct electors may be nominated in each division of the circle from the number of persons entitled to vote indirectly, without regard to special divisions. The representatives are chosen by the direct electors. The legislative period of the second Chamber is limited to five years. Every Prussian is eligible to be a member of the second Chamber who has completed his thirtieth year, who has not forfeited the enjoyment of full civic rights through a judicial sentence, and who has paid taxes during three years to the State. The Chamber must be re-elected within six months of the expiration of their legislative period, or after being dissolved. In either case former members are re-eligible. The Chambers are to be regularly convoked by the king during the month of November; and in extraordinary session, as often as circumstances may require. The opening and closing of the Chambers must take place by the king in person, or by a minister appointed by him. Both Chambers are to be convoked, opened, adjourned, and prorogued simultaneously. Each Chamber has to prove the qualification of its members, and to decide thereon. Both Chambers regulate their order of business and discipline, and elect their own presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries. Functionaries do not require leave of absence to sit in the Chamber. When a member accepts paid functions, or a higher office connected with increased salary, he vacates his seat and vote in the Chamber, and can only recover the same by a new election. No one can be member of both Chambers. The sittings of both Chambers are public. Each Chamber, at the proposition of the president or of ten members, may proceed to secret deliberation. Neither Chamber can adopt a resolution when the legal majority of its members is not present. Each Chamber has a right to present addresses to the king. No one can deliver a petition or address to the Chambers, or to either of them, in person. Each Chamber can refer documents addressed to it to the ministers, and demand explanations relative to complaints contained therein. Each Chamber has the right to appoint commissions of investigation of facts for its own information. The members of both Chambers are held to be representatives of the whole population. They vote according to their free conviction, and are not bound by prescriptions or instructions. They cannot be called to account, either for their votes or for opinions uttered by them in the Chambers. No member of the Chambers can, without its assent, be submitted to examination or arrest for any proceeding entailing penalties, unless seized in the act, or within twenty-four hours of the same. All criminal proceedings against members of the Chambers, and all examination or civil arrest, must be suspended during the session, should the Chamber whom it may concern so demand. Members of the second Chamber receive and must accept travelling expenses and diet money from the State, according to a scale fixed by law, amounting to 15 marks, or 15 shillings, per day.

The executive government is carried on by a Staatsministerium, or Ministry of State, the members of which are appointed by the king, and hold office at his pleasure. The Staatsministerium is divided into ten departments, as follows:—

1. *President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of State, and Imperial Chancellor*—Prince *Chlodwig zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst*; born March 31, 1819; appointed October, 1894.

2. *Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of State, and Minister of Finance*.—Dr. *Johannes Miquel*, born February 21, 1829.

3. *Minister of Public Works.*—Herr *Thielen*, born 1831 ; appointed June 22, 1891.

4. *Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Instruction, and Medical Affairs.*—Dr. *Julius Robert Bosse*, born July 12, 1832 ; appointed March 24, 1892.

5. *Minister of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests.*—Freiherr von *Hammerstein-Loxten*, born October 6, 1827 ; appointed October, 1894.

6. *Minister of Justice.*—Dr. *Schönstedt* ; appointed October, 1894.

7. *Minister for Interior.*—Freiherr von der *Recke von der Horst*, born 1847 ; appointed December 9, 1895.

8. *Minister of Commerce.*—Herr *Brefeld*, born 1839 ; appointed June 27, 1896.

9. *Minister of War.*—General-Lieutenant von *Gossler*, born September 29, 1841 ; appointed August 14, 1896.

10. *Secretary of State for the Interior.*—Graf von *Posadowsky-Wehner*.

The salary of the President of the Council is 54,000 marks, and that of each of the other ministers 36,000 marks.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the provinces of the Kingdom is placed under the superintendence of an 'Oberpräsident,' or governor, who has a salary of 21,000 marks. Each province has also a military commandant, a superior court of justice, a director of taxes, and a consistory, all appointed by the king. The provinces are subdivided into *Regierungsbezirke*, or counties, and these again into 'Kreise' or circles, and the latter into *Amtsbezirke* or *Bürgermeistereien*, these again into *Gemeinden* or *Gutsbezirke*. Each county has a president and an administrative board or council ; and the further subdivisions have also their local authorities. The councils and principal functionaries are all elective, the system of voting being that of the three-class franchise which secures the predominance of the wealthier electors. The principal officials must, moreover, be confirmed by the Government. The local councils deal with such matters as primary instruction, poor-relief, road-making, police, and local finance.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The following table exhibits the area and population of the whole and of each of the 14 provinces in 1890, and on December 2, 1895.

Provinces	Area : Eng. Sq. Miles	Population		Pop. per Square Mile, 1895
		1890	1895	
East Prussia (Ostpreussen) .	14,282	1,958,668	2,006,689	140·5
West Prussia (Westpreussen)	9,854	1,433,681	1,494,360	151·6
Berlin	25	1,578,794	1,677,304	67,092·2
Brandenburg	15,381	2,541,783	2,821,695	183·5
Pomerania (Pommern).	11,628	1,520,889	1,574,147	135·4
Posen	11,184	1,751,642	1,823,658	163·5
Silesia (Schlesien)	15,566	4,224,458	4,415,309	283·7
Saxony (Sachsen).	9,750	2,580,010	2,698,549	276·8
Schleswig-Holstein	17,337	1,217,437	1,286,416	175·8
Heligoland ²	—	(2,036)	—	—
Hanover (Hannover)	14,869	2,278,361	2,422,020	162·9
Westphalia (Westfalen)	7,803	2,428,661	2,701,420	346·2
Hesse-Nassau	6,060	1,664,426	1,756,802	289·9
Rhine (Rheinland)	10,423	4,710,891	5,106,002	489·9
Hohenzollern	441	66,085	65,752	149·1
Total	134,603	29,955,281	31,855,123	236·7

¹ Including Heligoland.

² Heligoland has been attached to Schleswig-Holstein since 1891.

At the close of the reign of Friedrich I., first King of Prussia, the Kingdom had an area of about 43,400 square miles, and a population of 1,731,000. The following table illustrates the development of Prussia since 1816 :—

Year	Area in Sq. Miles	Population	Average per Sq. Mile	Percentage of Annual Increase
1816	106,614	10,349,031	97·1	—
1831	106,614	13,038,960	122·3	1·7
1858	108,514	17,739,913	163·5	1·3
1861	108,514	18,491,220	170·4	1·4
1867	134,046	23,971,337	178·8	1·06
1871	134,046	24,643,623	183·8	0·70
1875	134,179	25,742,464	191·8	1·06
1880	134,468	27,279,111	202·9	1·19
1885	134,505	28,318,470	210·5	0·76
1890	134,537	29,955,281	222·6	1·15
1895	134,603	31,855,123	236·7	1·26

Of the total population in 1895, 51·4 per cent. lived in towns and rural communes of 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 48·6 per cent. in communes with less than 2,000 inhabitants.

While the town population increased at the rate of 2·83 per cent. per annum between 1885 and 1890, the country population increased at the rate of 0·46 per cent. per annum. The town population in 1895 was 12,954,591, showing a rate of increase of 1·84 per cent. per annum since 1890, while the rate of increase in the country districts was only 0·89 per cent. per annum.

The urban and rural population were distributed as follows at the census periods, 1885, 1890 and 1895 :—

Census	No. of Towns	Nos. Rural Communes ¹	Towns and Communes, with 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards			Communes, &c., with less than 2,000 Inhabitants		
			No.	Pop.	Per Ct.	No.	Pop.	Per Ct.
1885	1,280	55,002	2,648	12,754,674	45·0	53,722	15,563,796	55·0
1890	1,263	53,640	1,726	14,529,598	48·5	53,177	15,425,683	51·5
1895	1,266	52,517	1,842	16,383,267	51·4	51,941	15,471,856	48·6

¹ Including 16,408 separate 'Gutsbezirke' in 1885; 16,559 in 1890; 16,143 in 1895.

The urban population was thus distributed in 1895 :—

—	No.	Pop. 1895	—	No.	Pop. 1895
Large towns ¹	18	4,633,361	Small towns	327	3,094,388
Medium ,,	88	3,182,096	Country ,,	514	1,603,781

¹ See p. 536 for the official signification of these terms.

In 1890 the population included 14,702,151 males and 15,253,130 females—i.e. 103·7 females per 100 males; in 1895 there were 15,645,489 males and 16,209,684 females—i.e., 103·6 females per 100 males. With respect to conjugal condition the following was the distribution in 1895 :—

—	Males	Females	Total
Unmarried	9,730,803	9,357,651	19,088,454
Married	5,429,929	5,445,398	10,875,327
Widowed	466,060	1,371,008	1,837,068
Divorced or separated	18,647	35,627	54,274

The division of the population according to occupation is shown in the table on p. 534, and some particulars as to race on the same page.

In 1895 the number of foreigners (exclusive of other Germans) resident in Prussia was 205,818, of whom 63,289 were Austrians and Hungarians, 47,715 Dutch, 18,998 Russians, 24,389 Danes, 6,301 Swedes and Norwegians, 8,120 British, 6,564 Belgians, 7,327 Armenians (United States), 10,062 Swiss, and 2,127 French.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION—PRINCIPAL TOWNS 613

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The following table shows the movement of the population for the five years.

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Still-born	Illegitimate	Total Deaths inol. Still- born	Surplus of Births
1891	245,906	1,177,209	39,046	90,150	728,463	448,746
1892	245,447	1,143,904	37,401	88,287	752,055	391,849
1893	248,348	1,195,293	39,043	92,092	785,520	409,773
1894	250,960	1,182,833	39,789	94,022	719,582	463,251
1895	253,729	1,208,215	40,288	93,432	729,917	478,298

In 1895 3·33 per cent. of the total births were still-born, and 7·73 per cent. illegitimate.

The emigration from Prussia by German ports, Dutch ports, and Antwerp was in 1891, 78,141; in 1892, 76,196; in 1893, 53,471; in 1894, 24,203; in 1895, 20,564; and in 1896, 19,459. The following table, indicating the emigrants from each province in 1896, shows that the northern provinces contribute most largely:—

Posen	3,328	Hesse-Nassau	1,049
Hanover	2,780	Silesia	877
Brandenburg (with Berlin)	2,547	Saxony	837
West Prussia	1,922	Westphalia	754
Schleswig-Holstein	1,661	East Prussia	673
Rhine	1,634	Hohenzollern	20
Pomerania	1,377		

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following table gives the population of the principal towns as at the census of December 2, 1895:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Berlin	1,677,304	Krefeld	107,245
Breslau	373,163	Essen	96,128
Cologne (Köln)	321,564	Kiel	85,666
Frankfort-on-Main	229,279	Kassel	81,752
Magdeburg	214,424	Erfurt	78,174
Hanover	209,535	Wiesbaden	74,133
Düsseldorf	175,985	Posen	73,239
Königsberg	172,796	Duisburg	70,272
Altona	148,944	Görlitz	70,175
Stettin	140,724	Frankfort-on-Oder	59,161
Elberfeld	139,337	Potsdam	58,455
Charlottenburg	132,377	Münster	57,135
Barmen	126,992	Spandau	55,841
Danzig	125,605	Bochum	53,842
Halle-on-Saale	116,304	München Gladbach	53,662
Dortmund	111,232	Liegnitz	51,518
Aachen	110,551		

Religion.

Absolute religious liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution. Nearly two-thirds of the population are Protestants, and rather over one-third Roman Catholics. The numbers of the different creeds by provinces at the census of 1895 were as follows:—

Provinces	Protestants	Catholics	Other Christians	Jews	Others and unknown
East Prussia . . .	1,724,374	266,641	1,220	14,364	90
West Prussia . . .	715,581	758,168	310	20,238	63
City of Berlin . . .	1,426,591	155,363	7,824	86,152	1,374
Brandenburg . . .	2,681,637	118,265	2,725	18,394	674
Pomerania . . .	1,530,003	31,739	679	11,661	65
Posen . . .	561,201	1,227,197	221	40,019	20
Silesia . . .	1,980,552	2,884,754	2,232	47,593	178
Saxony . . .	2,498,748	187,559	4,081	7,850	311
Schleswig-Holstein	1,257,454	24,184	517	3,702	559
Hanover . . .	2,094,604	311,457	602	15,065	292
Westphalia . . .	1,298,852	1,378,676	4,394	19,359	139
Hesse-Nassau . . .	1,224,021	482,752	3,709	45,725	595
Rhine . . .	1,434,715	3,610,142	11,278	49,018	849
Hohenzollern . . .	2,566	62,608	2	576	—
Total 1895 . . .	20,430,899	10,999,505	39,794	379,716	5,209
Per cent.	64·14	34·53	0·12	1·19	0·02
Total 1890 . . .	19,294,180	10,252,807	31,545	372,058	4,691
Per cent.	64·41	34·23	0·10	1·24	0·02

The Evangelical or Protestant Church is the State Church, and since 1817 has consisted of a fusion of the Lutheran and Calvinistic bodies, from which, however, there are still a few dissenters. It is governed by 'consistories,' or boards appointed by Government, one for each province. There are also synods in most circles and provinces, and general synods representing the *old* provinces only. The constitution of the Catholic Church differs in the various provinces. In the Upper Rhenish ecclesiastical province it is fixed by a concordat between the Government and Pope Pius VII. In every part of the Monarchy the Crown has reserved to itself a control over the election of bishops and priests. The higher Catholic clergy are paid by the State, the Prince Bishop of Breslau receiving 34,000 marks a year, and the other bishops about 22,700 marks. The incomes of the parochial clergy mostly arise from endowments. In the budget of 1896-97 the sum of 3,016,161 marks is set down as direct expenditure in Evangelical Churches, and 2,599,631 marks for the Catholic Church.

Instruction.

Education in Prussia is general and compulsory. Every town, or community in town or country, must maintain a school supported by local rates, supplemented by the State, and administered by the local authorities, who are elected by the citizens, and called aldermen or town councillors. All parents are compelled to have their children properly taught,

or to send them to one of these elementary schools, in which all fees are now abolished. No compulsion exists in reference to a higher educational institution than elementary schools, but parents who send more than one child to any school supported by the community have, in many cases, a reduction made in the charge, and a limited number of pupils whose parents cannot afford to pay the full rate either enjoy this reduction or are admitted entirely free, at the discretion of the authorities.¹ The school age is from 6 to 14 years, and the number of children of that age in 1890 was returned at 5,299,310.

The following table gives the educational statistics of Prussia :—

—	No.	Teaching Staff	Students or Pupils
Universities (1894-95) *	11	1,351	18,896
Gymnasias and Progymnasias (1894-95)*	318	5,445	89,084
Realgymnasias, Realprogymnasias, and Higher Realschulen (1894-95)*	184	2,737	48,060
Realschulen (1894-95)*	67	958	22,330
Public elementary schools (1891)	34,742	76,107	4,916,476
Private " " " "	495	867	21,678
Middle schools (public) " "	548	4,972	131,270
" " (private) " "	1,134	6,900	80,868
Public normal schools (1892)	122	893	10,836

* Winter half year.

The number of elementary schools in Prussia in 1822 was 20,440 ; in 1843, 23,646 ; in 1864, 25,056 ; in 1878, 32,613 ; and in 1891, 34,742.

There are also 3 technical high schools, 2 forestry schools, 2 technical mining schools, 2 agricultural high schools, agricultural institutes connected with universities, 2 veterinary high schools, 214 other schools for various aspects of agriculture, besides other special schools and State establishments for art and music.

The Universities, all the high schools, some of the Gymnasias, Realgymnasias, and similar schools, as also all the normal schools, are maintained and administered by the Government, while all the other scholastic institutions are supported by the community, under control of the Government. (For number of professors, teachers, and students at each of the Universities of Prussia, see table on p. 539.)

The whole of the educational establishments in Prussia are under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, but there is a local supervision for every province. The administration of each of these, as far as regards the *Regierungs-Bezirke*, is vested in a President, who is the head of the Civil Government (*Regierung*) ; while the management of the higher (secondary) schools and the normal schools belongs to the Provincial Schul-Collegium, under the supervision of the Oberpräsident, who is the head of the Civil Government of the province. The Consistorium, which has no jurisdiction in the school administration, and the Provincial Schul-Collegium

¹ The system of secondary education common to Prussia and the rest of Germany is described on p. 537.

are separate provincial authorities, not sections of the same authority. As a general rule, the administration of school funds provided by the State is under the control of the Civil Government, which likewise takes upon itself nearly the whole management of the lower and elementary schools, while the Schul-Collegium is responsible for the higher schools, for the general system of instruction and discipline therein, the proper selection of school books, the examination and appointment of masters, and the examination of those who leave school for the Universities.

According to the Constitution of 1850, all persons are at liberty to teach, or to form establishments for instruction, provided they can prove to the authorities their moral, scientific, and technical qualifications. But private as well as public establishments for education are placed under the superintendence of the Minister of Public Instruction, while all public teachers are considered, directly or indirectly, State servants.

In the budget of 1896-97 the sum of 83,321,251 marks was set down for direct expenditure on public instruction; 4,164,615 marks for expenditure on science and art; 11,293,080 marks on technical instruction.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

Prussia contains 15 Oberlandesgerichte (see *German Empire*, p. 540). The Oberlandesgericht at Berlin is called the *Kammergericht*, and serves as an ultimate appeal court for summary convictions; though for all cases the court of final instance is the Reichsgericht at Leipzig. The prosecution in all criminal cases is conducted by *Staatsanwälte*, or public prosecutors, paid by the State. In 1895 there were 289,462 criminal convictions in Prussia, or 132·0 for every 10,000 inhabitants above the age of twelve. In 1885, 528,257 persons, with 425,035 dependents, received public poor-relief; i.e. 3·36 per cent. of the population were paupers. More recent pauper statistics have not been published. The following table shows for the different provinces in 1895, the number of convictions and the proportion per 10,000 inhabitants 12 years of age and upwards:—

Provinces	Criminals		Provinces	Criminals	
	Persons Con- victed	Per 10,000 Inhab.		Persons Con- victed	Per 10,000 Inhab.
East Prussia . . .	22,775	165·8	Schleswig-Holstein	9,449	105·5
West Prussia . . .	19,017	191·5	Hanover . . .	16,893	100·3
Berlin (City). . .	21,709	171·4	Westphalia . . .	18,451	103·5
Brandenburg . . .	26,516	135·4	Hesse-Nassau . . .	12,517	101·1
Pomerania . . .	15,099	139·4	Rhineland . . .	33,565	96·8
Posen . . .	20,806	172·8	Hohenzollern . . .	364	76·5
Silesia . . .	49,182	159·3			
Saxony . . .	23,119	124·5	Total . . .	289,462	132·0

Finance.

The following table gives the revenue and expenditure during each of the six years ending March 31 from 1892 to 1897

1892, 1893, and 1894 being the final accounts, 1895 and 1896 being revenue accounts, and 1897 the budget estimates:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Marks	Marks		Marks	Marks
1892	2,078,397,012	1,967,456,024	1895	1,912,007,949	1,919,951,553
1893	2,078,410,407	1,993,646,926	1896	1,971,700,886	1,962,144,201
1894	1,888,714,140	1,886,493,040	1897	1,940,656,919	1,940,656,919

In the budget estimates for the year ending March 31, 1898, the sources of revenue and expenditure were given as follows:—

	REVENUE.	Marks
Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests:—		
Domains and forests		83,530,704
Various		1,600,000
Total		85,130,704
Ministry of Finance:—		
Direct taxes		161,590,100
Indirect taxes		72,888,000
Lottery		82,476,900
Marine Bank		2,202,000
Mint		356,830
Total Ministry of Finance.		319,468,830
Ministry of Commerce & Industry:—		
Produce of mines, iron furnaces, and salt works		127,193,563
Ministry of Public Works:—		
Administration of railways		118,354,639
Dotations, and Finance Administration:—		
Dotations		831,480
General Finance Administration		293,763,510
Total Dotations, &c.		294,094,990
State Administration:—		
Ministry of State		4,078,363
Foreign Office		4,600
Ministry of Finance		2,410,781
" " Public Works		6,193,800
" " Commerce and Industry		2,820,459
" " Justice		66,107,200
" " the Interior		12,938,238
" " Agriculture, &c.		4,478,986
" " Public Worship and Instruction		8,251,882
" " War		300
Total State Administration		101,793,659
Total estimated revenue		2,046,031,885

	EXPENDITURE.	Marks
A. Working Expenses:—		
Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests		42,109,200
" " Finance		118,600,040
" " Commerce & Industry:—		
Administration of mines, &c.		118,049,962
Ministry of Public Works:—		
Administration of railways		634,427,065
Total working expenditure		908,186,287
B. Charges on Consolidated Fund:—		
Addition to 'Kronotation' of the King		8,000,000
Interest of public debt, inclusive railway debt		236,916,189
Sinking fund of debt		83,951,306
Annuities, management, &c.		2,375,819
Chamber of Lords		177,760
" " Deputies		1,208,820
Contribution to imperial funds.		256,278,390
Appanages, annuities, indemnities, &c.		74,415,791
Total charges on Consolidated Fund		613,928,577
C. Administrative Expenditure:—		
Ministry of State		6,742,769
" " Foreign Affairs		55,800
" " Finance		103,652,784
" " Public Works		24,628,455
" " Commerce and Industry		7,722,692
" " Justice		97,146,000
" " the Interior		57,586,810
" " Agriculture, Domains, and Forests,		18,697,626
" " Public Worship and Instruction		117,537,417
" " War		135,312
Total administrative expenditure		484,845,166
Total ordinary expenditure		1,965,855,029
Extraordinary expenditure		90,176,856
Total expenditure		2,046,031,885

The total expenditure amounts to 3*l.* per head of population. The direct taxes amount almost to 5*s.* per head. Since April 1, 1895, only the income tax, a new supplementary tax (Vermögenssteuer), and the tax "vom Gewerbebetriebe im Umherziehen" are direct State-taxes; the land-tax, the house-tax, and the trading-tax are received by the communes.

The expenditure for the army and navy is not entered in the budget of Prussia, but forms part of the budget of the Empire.

The public debt of the Kingdom, inclusive of the provinces annexed in 1866, was, according to the budget of 1897-98, as follows:—

—	Amount	Sinking Fund
	Marks	Marks
National debt bearing interest :		
State Treasure Bills at 3½ per cent.	18,384,900	5,961,157
Consolidated debt at 4 per cent.	3,539,787,500	—
" " 3½ per cent.	1,916,579,950	—
" " 3 per cent.	834,962,000	—
State railway debt	133,109,222	2,765,664
Debt of provinces annexed in 1866	5,315,058	46,537
Total national debt	6,498,138,631	8,773,359

The charges for interest, amortisation, and management of the debt amounted to 274,272,816 marks in the financial year 1897-98.

The debt amounts to 10*l.* 4*s.* per head of population, and the annual charge to 8*s.* 6*d.* per head. In 1890 the total value of incomes was estimated by Dr. Soetbeer at 10,000 million marks, or 500,000,000*l.* sterling, and the average per head at 342 marks, or 17*l.* 2*s.*

Army.

The military organisation of the Kingdom, dating from the year 1814, is based on the principle that every man, capable of bearing arms, shall receive military instruction and enter the army for a certain number of years. The conditions of service have been already described under *German Empire*.

The peace strength of the Prussian contingent of the Imperial army was given as follows in the budget estimates of 1897-98:—

—	Officers, Surgeons, &c.	Men	Horses
Infantry	11,324	279,684	—
Riflemen, or 'Jäger'	364	8,856	—
Bezirks-Kommandos	631	4,181	—
Cavalry	2,511	51,549	50,642
Artillery (field and fortress)	3,544	63,874	23,121
Engineers	694	15,142	—
Military Train, &c.	2,794	8,623	3,489
Total	21,862	431,909	77,252

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The number of farms in Prussia on June 5, 1882, and on June 14, 1895, was as follows :—

—	Under 1 hectare	1-10 hectares	10-100 hectares	Over 100 hectares	Total
1882	1,456,724	1,178,625	384,408	20,439	3,040,196
1895	1,649,134	1,236,393	402,209	20,390	3,308,126

The total area of the farms in 1882 was 26,581,300 hectares ; in 1895, 28,479,739 hectares.

These farms supported, 1895, a population of 11,375,096, of whom 4,782,255 were actively engaged in agriculture. The areas under the chief crops and the yield in metric tons per hectare in 1896-7 and the annual average yield for the period 1878-96 are as follows :—

—	1896-97		Average Yield 1878-96
	Hectares	Yield	
Wheat	1,111,705	1.55	1.31
Rye	4,559,033	1.17	0.95
Barley	879,140	1.34	1.20
Oats	2,610,859	1.18	1.08
Potatoes	2,078,199	9.68	7.96
Hay (meadow)	3,271,882	2.50	2.20

The largest wheat-crops are grown in Silesia, Saxony, Rhineland, East Prussia and Hanover ; rye is a common crop all over the Kingdom ; barley is produced in greatest quantities in Silesia and Saxony ; and oats in Silesia, East Prussia, Hanover, Rhineland, and other northern provinces. Silesia, Brandenburg, and Posen produce the most potatoes.

In 1895-96 Prussia contained 307 establishments engaged in the manufacture of beet-root sugar, which consumed 9,231,276 metric tons of beet-root in the production of 1,212,578 metric tons of raw sugar. In 1895-96 there were 5,598 breweries in action in Prussia, which brewed 27,038,522 hectolitres of beer, or 85 litres per head of the population.

In 1895-96 there were 6,379 distilleries in operation, which produced 2,745,438 hectolitres of alcohol.

II. MINERALS.

The mineral riches of Prussia are very considerable. The coal-mines especially have developed greatly during the last half-century. The coal raised in Prussia amounts to over 90 per cent. of the total coal produced in Germany, and is found mostly in Silesia, Westphalia, and the Rhine Province ; lignite being mainly worked in Saxony. The output of coal increased from 17,571,581 tons in 1848 to 78,993,655 tons in 1896, and the output of lignite in the same time from 8,118,553 tons to 21,981,201 tons.

Considerable quantities of iron are also raised in Prussia, chiefly in the Rhine Province, Westphalia, Silesia, Hanover, and Hesse-Nassau. The following table shows the quantities (in metric tons) and the values (in marks) of the coal and iron ore raised, and of the pig-iron produced in 1895-96 :—

	1895		1896	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Coal . . .	72,621,509	479,554,422	78,993,655	581,128,418
Lignite . . .	20,114,877	46,111,407	21,981,201	48,781,565
Iron ore . . .	3,726,725	22,800,035	4,053,109	28,407,328
Pig iron . . .	3,778,775	175,845,386	4,470,551	220,577,560

Prussia yields about one-half (153,082 in 1896) of the world's annual production of zinc; and copper (25,683 tons) and lead (102,413 tons) are also found. The total value of the mining products in 1896 was 674,245,858 marks.

Commerce.

The trade of Prussia forms an important part of the general trade of the German customs district (Zollverein), which now includes the whole of the Empire, with exception of few districts in Baden and of small parts of the ports of Hamburg, Cuxhaven, Bremerhaven, and Geestemünde. This is carried on through the various ports of the Baltic and North Seas, through many navigable rivers and canals, and an extensive network of roads, railways, and telegraphs. There are 83 chambers and corporations of commerce in the large towns of the Kingdom. The most important commercial towns are Berlin, Königsberg, Danzig, Stettin, Posen, Breslau, Magdeburg, Altona, Hanover, Frankfurt-on-Main, Cologne, Elberfeld, and Barmen. There are no separate statistics for the trade of Prussia; it is included in that of Germany.

Internal Communications.

The railway system of Prussia is extensive and complete. On April 1, 1897, the length of the system open for traffic was as follows: Owned or administered by the State, 17,470 miles; owned and administered by private companies, 1,030 miles; total, 18,500 miles. There were, besides, 105 miles of narrow gauge railway belonging to the State, and 156 miles belonging to private persons.

In 1878 the lines owned by the State had a length of only 3,066 miles, while those owned by private companies extended to 11,066 miles.

The whole of the railways of Prussia will in time become national property. As will be seen from the budget statement, a very large revenue is derived by the State from the railways.

References concerning Prussia.

Centralblatt für die gesammte Unterrichts-Verwaltung in Preussen. Herausgegeben in dem Ministerium der geistlichen, Unterrichts und Medicinal-Angelegenheiten. Ergänzungsheft: Statistische Mittheilungen über das höhere Unterrichtswesen im Königreich Preussen. 18 Heft. 1896. Berlin, 8.

Die endgültigen Ergebnisse der Volkszählung vom 1. Dezember 1890 im Königreiche Preussen. Berlin, 1893.

Handbuch über den Königl. Preussischen Hof und Staat für das Jahr 1894. 8. Berlin, 1893.

Preussische Statistik. Herausgegeben vom Königl. Statist. Bureau. Folio. Berlin, 1895.

Statistisches Handbuch für den Preussischen Staat. Berlin, 1893.

Zeitschrift des Königl. Preussischen Statistischen Bureaus. 4. Berlin, 1896.

Zeitschrift für das Berg-, Hütten- und Salinenwesen in preussischen Staate.

Droysen (J. G.), Geschichte des preussischen Politik. 5 vols. Leipzig.

Gotts (Th. L. von der), Die ländliche Arbeiter und der preussische Staat. 8. Jena, 1893.

Reue de Gros, Handbuch der Verfassung und Verwaltung in Preussen und den deutschen Reiche. 5 ed. Berlin, 1886.

Jansen (K.) and Samser (K.), Schleswig-Holsteins Befreiung, Wiesbaden, 1897.

Pollard (J.), A Study of Municipal Government. The Corporation of Berlin. 2 d London, 1894.

REUSS, Elder Branch.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS—ÄLTERE LINIE.)

Reigning Prince.

Heinrich XXII., born March 28, 1846; the son of Prince Heinrich XX. and of Princess Caroline of Hesse-Homburg; succeeded his father Nov. 8, 1859; married, Oct. 8, 1872, to Princess Ida of Schaumburg-Lippe, born July 28, 1852; died September 28, 1891.—Offspring:—I. *Heinrich XXIV.*, born March 20, 1878. II. *Emma*, born Jan. 17, 1881. III. *Maria*, born March 26, 1882. IV. *Caroline*, born July 13, 1884. V. *Hermine*, born Dec. 17, 1887. VI. *Ida*, born Sept. 4, 1891.

The princely family of Reuss traces its descent to the old prefects of Weida, who were imperial functionaries and afterwards free lords. All the heads of the house, ever since the commencement of the eleventh century, have been called Heinrich. In the year 1701 it was settled, in a family council, that the figures should not run higher than a hundred, beginning afterwards again at one. The present sovereign of Reuss-Greiz has no civil list, but a great part of the territory over which he reigns is his private property.

Constitution and Finance.

The Constitution, bearing date March 28, 1867, provides for a legislative body of 12 members, 8 nominated by the sovereign, 2 by the nobility, 8 elected by towns, and 4 by rural districts. The public revenue, balanced by the expenditure, was set down as 1,332,418 marks, for 1897. There is a public debt of 61,050 marks.

Area and Population.

The area of the Principality is 122 English square miles, and the population in 1895 was 67,468 (32,836 males and 34,632 females). Population per square mile 552·8. Of the population in 1890, 62,754 were Protestant, and 936 Catholic. The capital, Greiz, has (1895) 22,296 inhabitants. In 1895 there were 550 marriages, 2,785 births, 1,590 deaths; surplus of births, 1,195. Of the births 86 (3·1 per cent.) were stillborn, and 224 (8·0 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants in 1893, 63; 1894, 27; 1895, 55; 1896, 19. In 1895 there were 425 criminals convicted, or 92·7 per 10,000 of population over the age of 12.

Agriculture.

On June 5, 1882, there were in the Principality 3,922 farms, as follows: under 1 hectare, 1,827; 1-10 hectares, 1,445; 10-100 hectares, 669; over 100 hectares, 6. In 1895 the cultivated area and produce were as follows:—

Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.	Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.
Rye	3,654	5,280	Potatoes ...	2,083	17,839
Wheat	296	462	Oats	2,597	5,060
Barley	1,551	2,864	Hay	5,301	15,427

There are 22 miles of railway.

REUSS, Younger Branch.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS—JÜNGERE LINIE.)

Reigning Prince.

Heinrich XIV., born May 28, 1832; the son of Prince Heinrich LXVI. and of Princess Adelaide; succeeded his father July 14, 1867; married (1) Feb. 6, 1858, to Princess *Agnes* of Württemberg, who died July 10, 1886

(2) Morganatically, to Frederika von Saalburg. Offspring of first marriage :—I. Prince *Heinrich XXVII.*, born November 10, 1858; married November 11, 1884, to Princess *Elise*, born September 4, 1864, daughter of Prince *Hermann* of *Hohenlohe-Langenburg*; four children. II. Princess *Elisabeth*, born October 27, 1859; married November 17, 1887, to Prince *Hermann* of *Solms-Braunfels*.

The reigning house forms a younger branch of the Reuss family. As in *Reuss-Greiz*, a great part of the territory of the Principality is the private property of the reigning family.

All the princes are called *Heinrich*, and to distinguish them they have numbers attached to their names, beginning and ending in each century. Number I. is given to the first prince of the branch born in the century, and the numbers follow in the order of birth until the century is finished, when they begin again with number I.

Constitution and Finance.

The Principality has a Constitution, proclaimed November 30, 1849, and modified April 14, 1852, and June 20, 1856. Under it restricted legislative rights are granted to a Diet of sixteen members, of whom three are elected by those paying the highest income-tax, and twelve by the inhabitants in general. The head of the collateral *Reuss-Köstritz* family is hereditarily a member. The Prince has the sole executive and part of the legislative power. In the administration of the State a cabinet of three members acts under his direction. On November 27, 1892, the hereditary prince (*Heinrich XXVII.*) received authority from the reigning prince to carry on the government in his name.

The annual estimated public income was given as 2,386,900 marks for the financial period 1896-98, with an expenditure of 2,379,734 marks. There is a public debt (1897) of 1,040,550 marks.

Area and Population.

The area of the Principality is 819 English square miles, and the population in 1895 was 132,130 (64,042 males and 68,088 females). Population per square mile 414. Of the total population in 1895 (132,130), 129,382 were Protestant, 2,090 were Catholic, 477 other Christians, and 181 were Jews. The capital, *Gera*, has (1895) 43,544 inhabitants. In 1895 there were 1,200 marriages, 5,344 births, and 3,406 deaths; surplus of births 1,938. Of the births 202 (3·8 per cent.) were stillborn, and 658 (12·3 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants in 1892, 237; 1893, 169; 1894, 75; 1895, 94; 1896, 75. In 1895 there were 1,129 criminal convictions, or 124·4 per 10,000 of population over the age of 12.

Agriculture.

In 1896 there were in the Principality 10,207 farms, as follows:—under 1 hectare, 3,412; 1-10 hectares, 5,067; 10-75 hectares, 1,661; over 75 hectares, 67. In 1896 the cultivated area and produce were as follows:—

Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.	Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.
Rye	7,839	9,872	Potatoes ...	5,181	36,936
Wheat	1,874	2,975	Oats	6,853	8,843
Barley	3,317	4,339	Hay	14,036	33,996

Railways (1897), 53 miles.

British Consul-General.—Freiherr C. C. B. von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

SAXE-ALTENBURG.
(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-ALTENBURG.)

Reigning Duke.

Ernst, born September 16, 1826; the son of Duke Georg of Saxe-Altenburg and Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, August 3, 1853; married April 28, 1853, to Princess *Agnès*, of Anhalt-Dessau, born June 24, 1824; died October 23, 1897. Offspring:—Princess *Marie*, born Aug. 2, 1854; married April 19, 1873, to Prince Albrecht of Prussia, Regent of Brunswick. *Brother of the Duke*; Prince *Moritz*, born October 24, 1829; married October 15, 1862, to Princess Augusta of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he has issue three daughters and a son—1. Maria Anna, born March 14, 1864, married April 16, 1882, to Prince George of Schaumburg-Lippe; 2. Elizabeth, born January 25, 1865, married April 27, 1884, to Grand-duke Constantine of Russia; 3. Ernst, born August 31, 1871; 4. Louise, born August 11, 1873, married February 6, 1895, to Prince Edward of Anhalt-Dessau.

There was a separate Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg from 1603 till 1672, but its territories were afterwards incorporated with Saxe-Gotha until 1826, when the Duke of Hildburghausen, which had been a separate Duchy since 1680, exchanged Hildburghausen for Altenburg, and became Duke Frederick of Saxe-Altenburg. In 1874 the Duke resigned his right to a civil list, in exchange for a charge upon the State or crown-domains (Domänenfideicommiss).

Constitution and Finance.

The Constitution bears date April 29, 1831, but was altered at subsequent periods. The legislative authority is vested in a Chamber composed of thirty representatives, of whom nine are chosen by the highest taxed inhabitants, nine by the inhabitants of towns, and twelve by those of rural districts. The deputies are elected for three years. The Chamber meets once at least in each financial period.

The executive is divided into three departments, namely—1, of the Ducal House, Foreign and Home Affairs; 2, of Justice; 3, of Finance. The budget is voted for three years, the estimates for the period 1896-98, exhibiting an annual revenue of 4,057,798 marks, and an expenditure of 4,056,189 marks. Two thirds of the revenue are derived from the State domains and the remainder from direct taxes. The public debt in July 1897 amounted to 887,450 marks, while the active funds of the State amounted to 5,544,120 marks.

Area and Population.

The area of the Duchy is 511 English square miles, and the population in 1890 was 170,864 (83,010 males and 87,854 females), 890 being foreigners. Of the total, 168,549 were Protestant and 2,091 Catholic. On December 2, 1895, the population was 180,313 (87,746 males and 92,567 females). Population per square mile 352.8. The capital, Altenburg, had in 1895 33,420 inhabitants. Many of the inhabitants of the Duchy are of Slavonic origin. The peasants of the "Ostkreis" (eastern part of the Duchy) are reputed to be more wealthy than those of any other part of Germany, and the rule prevails among them of the youngest son becoming the heir to the landed property of the father. Estates are kept for generations in the same family, and seldom parcelled out. The rural population, however, has been declining in numbers for the last thirty years. In 1895 there were 1,522 marriages, 7,291 births, 4,641 deaths; surplus of births 2,650. Of the births 801 (4.1 per cent.) were stillborn, and 757 (10.4 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants in 1891, 112; 1893, 81; 1894, 29; 1895, 59; 1896, 38. In 1895 there were 1,010 criminals convicted, or 80.8 in every 10,000 of the population over 12 years of age.

Agriculture.

In 1885 there were 16,208 separate farms in the Duchy, as follows: under 1 hectare, 8,111; 1-10 hectares, 5,547; 10-100 hectares, 2,500; over 100 hectares, 41. The agricultural population at the time being 54,579. In 1895 the cultivated area and produce were as follows:—

Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.	Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.
Rye	17,567	24,160	Potatoes ...	8,561	109,902
Wheat	7,479	13,979	Oats	14,876	26,124
Barley	7,890	13,653	Hay	11,292	46,837

There are 107 miles of railway.

British Consul-General.—Freiherr C. C. B. von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

Reference.

Statistische Mittheilungen aus dem Herzogthum Sachsen-Altenburg, Annual, Altenburg.

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA.
(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-COBURG-GOTHA.)

Reigning Duke.

Alfred, born August 6, 1844, son of Prince Albert and Queen Victoria of Great Britain; succeeded his uncle, Ernest II., August 22, 1893; married January 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie, daughter of the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia. Offspring:—1, Alfred, born October 15, 1874; 2, Marie, born October 29, 1875; married January 11, 1893, to Crown-Prince Ferdinand of Roumania; 3, Victoria, born November 25, 1876; married April 19, 1894, to Ernst Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse; 4, Alexandra, born September 1, 1878; married April 20, 1896, to Ernst, Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg; 5, Beatrice, born April 20, 1884.

The immediate ancestor of the reigning family of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was Duke John Ernst, seventh son of Duke Ernst the Pious, who succeeded his brother Albrecht, Ernst's second son, in 1699, in the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, to which he added Saalfeld. John Ernst's two sons ruled in common, under the title Dukes of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld; but their single successor Ernst Frederick I. (1764-1800) introduced the principle of primogeniture. On the extinction of the line of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg in 1825, Ernst I. received, in 1826, Gotha in exchange for Saalfeld, which was assigned to Saxe-Meiningen, and assumed the title of Ernst I. of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The family is in possession of a large private fortune, accumulated chiefly by Duke Ernst I., to whom the Congress of Vienna made a present of the Principality of Lichtenberg. This Principality he sold, September 22, 1834, to the King of Prussia, for a sum of two million thalers, and other advantages. The reigning Duke receives 300,000 marks out of the income of the Gotha domains, 100,503 marks is paid into the public exchequer, while the rest is divided between the Duke and the State. The Duke further receives one-half of the excess of revenue over expenditure from the Coburg domains.

Constitution and Finance.

The Staatsgrundgesetz, or fundamental law of the two Duchies, proclaimed May 3, 1852, vests the legislative power in the Duke in conjunction with two separate chambers, one for the Duchy of Coburg and the other for the Duchy of Gotha. For the common affairs of the two Duchies the two Chambers meet in common. The Coburg Chamber consists of eleven, and that for Gotha of nineteen members, chosen in as

many electoral divisions, by the indirect vote of all the electors. Every man above the age of twenty-five who pays direct taxes has a vote, and every fully-qualified citizen above thirty may be elected a deputy to the Landtag or Chamber. Deputies resident in Coburg or Gotha receive six marks per diem, the others ten marks per diem and travelling expenses. New elections take place every four years. The two assemblies meet separately, regularly in the first and last years of their duration, otherwise when necessary; the 'United Parliament' meets alternately at the towns of Coburg and of Gotha.

The domain budget is voted for the term of four years for Gotha and of four years for Coburg, and in the financial State-accounts a distinction is made between domain-revenue and State-revenue. The annual domain revenue for Coburg 1897-1901 is estimated at 489,600 marks, and expenditure 255,600 marks; revenue for Gotha 1893-97, 2,144,226 marks, expenditure 1,182,425 marks.—The special State revenue for each year from 1897 to 1899 for Coburg is set down at 942,840 marks, and for Gotha at 2,052,570 marks; while the common State-revenue of Coburg and Gotha is set down at 2,318,333 marks, and expenditure 2,994,148 marks. The public debt, in 1897, amounted to 2,778,800 marks for Coburg, and to 146,558 marks for Gotha, both being largely covered by productive investments.

Area and Population.

The area of the Duchy is 755 English square miles, and the population in 1895 was 216,603 (104,668 males, and 111,935 females), 776 being foreigners. Population per square mile 279·5. Of the total in 1895 212,514 were Protestant and 2,956 Catholic; there were also 580 Jews. The chief towns, Gotha and Coburg, have respectively 31,671 and 18,689 inhabitants (1895). In 1895 there were 1,753 marriages, 6,930 births, 4,199 deaths; surplus of births 2,731. Of the births 234 (3·4 per cent.) were stillborn, and 732 (10·6 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants, 1892, 238; 1893, 198; 1894, 73; 1895, 102; 1896, 66. In 1895 there were 1,456 criminals convicted, or 95·1 per 10,000 of population over 12 years of age. In 1885, 2,511 paupers were relieved, the dependents of the paupers numbering 2,037.

Agriculture.

In 1882 there were in the Duchy 26,403 separate farms, as follows: under 1 hectare, 12,410; 1-10 hectares, 10,908; 10-100 hectares, 3,051; over 100 hectares, 70; the agricultural population being then 65,796. In 1895 the cultivated area and produce were as follows:—

Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.	Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.
Rye	10,901	12,919	Potatoes ...	11,007	113,653
Wheat	9,904	11,710	Oats	17,641	20,142
Barley	15,122	22,935	Hay	19,399	81,527

There are 110 miles of railway.

British Minister-Resident.—Sir A. Condie Stephen, K. C. M. G., C. B.

Consul-General.—Freiherr C. C. B. von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

SAXE-MEININGEN.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-MEININGEN.)

Reigning Duke.

Georg II., born April 2, 1826; the son of Duke Bernhard I. Succeeded, on the abdication of his father, September 20, 1866. Married, (1) May 18, 1850, to Princess Charlotte of Prussia, who died March 30, 1855; (2) October 23, 1858, to Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, born July 7, 1839, who died February 10, 1872; (3)morganatically, March 18, 1878, to Ellen Franz, Baroness von Heldburg. *Offspring* (first marriage):—I. Prince *Bernhard*, born April 1, 1851; married February 18, 1878, to Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late German Emperor Friedrich Wilhelm; offspring of the union is a daughter, Feodora, born May 12, 1879. II. Princess *Marie Elizabeth*, born September 23, 1853. (Second marriage) III. Prince *Ernst*, born September 27, 1859; marriedmorganatically Sept. 20, 1892, to Katharina Jensen, Baroness von Saalfeld. IV. Prince *Friedrich*, born October 12, 1861; married April 25, 1889, to Adelheid, Countess of Lippe Biesterfeld; offspring two daughters and two sons, Georg, born October 11, 1892, and Ernst, born September 23, 1895.

The line of Saxe-Meiningen was founded by Duke Bernhard, third son of Ernst I. of Saxony, surnamed the Pious, the friend and companion in arms of King Gustaf Adolf of Sweden. The Duchy was only one-third its present size up to the year 1826, when, by the extinction of the ancient family of Saxe-Gotha, the territories of Hildburghausen and Saalfeld fell to the father of the present Duke. The Duke has a civil list of 394,286 marks paid out of the produce of the State domains. Besides these he receives the half of the surplus, which is estimated for the 3 financial years 1897-99 at 410,800 marks.

Constitution and Finance.

The charter of the Duchy bears date August 23, 1829, and is supplemented by the laws of 1870, 1873 and 1896. It provides for a legislative organization, consisting of one Chamber of twenty-four representatives. Four of these are elected by those who pay the highest land and property tax, and four by those who pay income tax on an income of 3,000 marks or more; sixteen by all other inhabitants. The Chamber meets as often as necessary, and in any case for the arrangement of the budget every three years, and new elections take place every six.

The budget for the 3 financial years 1897-99 states the revenue at 7,624,330 marks, and the expenditure at 6,802,800 marks. More than one third of the revenue is drawn from State domains belonging to the ducal family. The chief items of expenditure are Matrikularbeiträge (or contributions) for the Empire, the interest of the public debt, and the expenses for the administration of the State domains and of the State. The debt in 1897 amounted to 9,174,331 marks. Most of the debt is covered by productive State capital.

Area and Population.

The area of the Duchy is 953 English square miles, and the population in 1895 was 234,005 (114,424 males and 119,581 females). Population per square mile 245.5. Of the total 231,969 were Protestants; 3,179 were Catholics; 1,487 were Jews. The capital, Meiningen, had, in 1895, 12,869 inhabitants. In 1895 there were 1,871 marriages; 8,249 births; 4,856 deaths; surplus of births, 3,393. Of the births 303 (3.6 per cent) were stillborn, and 1,039 (12.5 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants: 1891, 232; 1892, 183; 1893, 64;

1894, 64; 1895, 68; 1896, 66. In 1895 there were 1,778 criminals convicted or 110·1 per 10,000 of population over 12 years of age.

Agriculture.

In 1885 there were in the Duchy 31,835 separate farms, as follows: under 1 hectare, 15,706; 1-10 hectares, 12,973; 10-100 hectares, 3,090; over 100 hectares, 66. In 1895 the cultivated area and produce were as follows:—

Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.	Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.
Rye	19,044	19,880	Potatoes ...	13,326	110,113
Wheat	10,338	11,535	Oats	18,273	19,698
Barley	6,396	7,663	Hay	27,305	106,806

There are 163 miles of railway.

British Consul-General.—Freiherr Chr. K. B. von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

Reference.

Statistik des Herzogthums Sachsen Meiningen. Meiningen, 1882-1897.

SAXE-WEIMAR.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-WEIMAR.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Carl Alexander, born June 24, 1818; the son of Grand-duke Karl Friedrich and of Grand-duchess Marie Paulowna, daughter of the late Czar Paul I. of Russia. Succeeded his father July 8, 1853; married October 8, 1842, to *Sophie*, born April 8, 1824, daughter of the late King Willem II. of the Netherlands, died March 23, 1897. *Offspring*:—I. Prince *Carl August*, born July 31, 1844; married August 26, 1873, to Princess Pauline of Saxe-Weimar; died November 20, 1894; offspring, (1) Wilhelm Ernest, heir-apparent, born June 10, 1876, and (2) Bernhard Heinrich, born April 18, 1878. II. Princess *Maria*, born January 20, 1849; married February 6, 1876, to Prince Heinrich VII., of Reuss-Schleiz-Köstritz. III. Princess *Elisabeth*, born February 28, 1854; married Nov. 6, 1886, to Johann, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Cousins of the Grand-dukes.

I. Prince *Eduard*, born October 11, 1823, the son of the late Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar; major-general in the British army; married Nov. 27, 1851, to Lady Augusta Catherine, born Jan. 14, 1827, daughter of the fifth Duke of Richmond.

II. Prince *Herrmann*, born August 4, 1825, brother of the preceding; married June 17, 1851, to Princess Augusta, born October 4, 1826, youngest daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Württemberg, of which union there are offspring five children.

The family of the Grand-duke stands at the head of the Ernestine or elder line of the princely houses of Saxony, which include Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; while the younger, or Albertine line, is represented by the Kings of Saxony. In the event of the Albertine line becoming extinct, the Grand-duke of Weimar would ascend the Saxon throne. Saxe-Weimar was formed into an independent Principality in 1640.

After a temporary subdivision the Principality was finally, on the death of the last duke of Eisenach in 1741, united into a compact whole under Ernest Augustus (1728-1748), who introduced the principle of primogeniture. At the Congress of Vienna a considerable increase of territory, together with the title of Grand-duke, was awarded to Duke Karl August, known as a patron of German literature.

The Grand-duke has a large private fortune, part of which he obtained in dowry with his consort, Princess Sophie of the Netherlands. He has also a civil list of 960,000 marks, or 48,000*l*.

Constitution and Revenue.

The Constitution of the Grand-duchy was granted May 5, 1816; but slightly altered by the law of October 15, 1850. It was the first liberal Constitution granted in Germany. According to this charter the legislative power is vested in a House of Parliament of one Chamber. It is composed of 33 members, of whom five are chosen by landowners having a yearly income of from 3,000 marks upwards; five by other persons of the same income; and twenty-three by the other inhabitants. The first-mentioned ten deputies are elected directly, the remaining twenty-three indirectly. All citizens over twenty-one years of age have the franchise. The Chamber meets every three years. The executive, acting under the orders of the Grand-duke, but responsible to the representatives of the country, is divided into three departments.

The budget is granted by the Chamber for a period of three years. That from 1896 to 1898 comprises an annual income and an annual expenditure of 9,656,218 marks. The State forests yield a large income, while there is a graduated tax on all incomes, the estimates for which are based on a total income for the population of 93,567,670 marks. The public debt amounted to 4,870,943 marks on January 1, 1896. The debt is more than covered by the productive capital of the State.

Area and Population.

The Grand-duchy has an area of 1,388 English square miles, and consists of the three detached districts of Weimar, Eisenach, and Neustadt, to which belong also 24 smaller exclaves. The population was 292,933 in 1875; 326,091 on December 1, 1890. On Dec. 2, 1895, it was 389,217. During the years from 1885 to 1890 the increase was at the rate of 0·77 per cent. per annum. Of the population in 1895, 164,631 were males and 174,586 females; *i.e.* 106·0 females per 100 males. Foreigners numbered 1,572. Marriages, 1895, 2,607; births, 11,097; deaths, 6,684; surplus of births, 4,413. Among the births, 370 (3·33 per cent.) were stillborn, and 1,068 (9·62 per cent.) illegitimate.

In 1895, 39·7 per cent. of the population lived in towns with 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 60·3 per cent. in rural communes. The town of Weimar, capital and largest town of the Grand-duchy, had 26,670 inhabitants at the census of December 2, 1895. The number of emigrants in eight years was as follows:—

1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
137	98	97	173	104	122	137	120

Religion, Instruction, Justice, and Crime.

In 1895 Saxe-Weimar contained 325,315 Protestants (95·9 per cent. , 12,112 Catholics (3·6 per cent.), 455 other Christians, 1,290 Jews, and 45 others.

The University at Jena (see *Germany*, p. 539) is common to the four Saxon Duchies. The public schools in the Grand-duchy at the close of 1894-95 were as follows :—

Schools	No.	Teachers	Pupils
Elementary schools	462	904	54,106
Gymnasia	3	50	677
Realgymnasia	2	28	528
Realschulen (2 private)	4	45	559
Normal schools	2	34	197
Drawing schools	2	8	595
Deaf-mute and blind asylum	1	11	48

Saxe-Weimar contains two Landgerichte, while the district of Neustadt is subject to the jurisdiction of the Landgericht at Gera, common to Saxe-Weimar and the Reuss Principalities. The Oberlandesgericht at Jena is a common court of appeal for the four Saxon Duchies, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, the two Reuss Principalities, and parts of Prussia. In 1894, 2,285 persons, i.e. 94·8 per 10,000 inhabitants above the age of 12, were convicted of crime in Saxe-Weimar. In 1885, 4,198 persons, with 2,601 dependents, received public poor relief, i.e. 21·66 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Production.

Nearly one-half of the population are supported by agriculture, and 224,625 hectares, or nearly two-thirds of the entire area, are cultivated. The number of separate agricultural tenements on June 5, 1882, was as follows :—

Under 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	Over 100 Hect.	Total
14,632	19,408	6,016	147	40,203

These farms supported a population of 132,057, of whom 55,417 were actively engaged in agriculture.

The chief crops in 1896 were as follows :—

Crops	Hectares	1,000 Kilog.	Crops	Hectares	1,000 Kilog.
Wheat	219,756	30,224	Oats	332,104	40,758
Rye	304,360	34,409	Potatoes	223,119	175,025
Barley	266,948	40,744	Hay	313,906	101,912

There were 193 miles of railway in 1895.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Rt. Hon. Sir F. C. Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Consul-General.—Freiherr C. C. B. von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

SAXONY.

(KÖNIGREICH SACHSEN.)

Reigning King.

Albert, born April 23, 1828 ; eldest son of King Johann and of Queen Amalie, daughter of King Maximilian I. of Bavaria. Succeeded to the

throne, at the death of his father, October 29, 1873. Married June 18, 1853, to Queen Karoline, born August 5, 1833, daughter of Prince Gustav of Vasa.

Sister and Brother of the King.

I. Princess *Elisabeth*, born February 4, 1830; married April 22, 1850, to Prince Ferdinand of Sardinia; widow February 10, 1855.

II. Prince *Georg*, Duke of Saxony, born August 8, 1832; married May 11, 1859, to Infanta Maria Anna, born July 21, 1843 (died February 5, 1884), daughter of King Ferdinand of Portugal. Offspring of the union are six children:—1. Princess Mathilde, born March 19, 1863. 2. Prince Friedrich August, born May 25, 1865; married November 21, 1891, to Princess Luise of Tuscany, born September 2, 1870. Offspring: Prince Georg, born January 15, 1893; Prince Friedrich Christian, born December 31, 1893; Prince Ernst Heinrich, born December 9, 1896. 3. Princess Maria Josefa, born May 31, 1867; married October 2, 1886, to Archduke Otto of Austria. 4. Prince Johann Georg, born July 10, 1869; married April 5, 1894, to Duchess Maria Isabella of Württemberg. 5. Prince Max, born November 17, 1870; became a priest July 26, 1896. 6. Prince Albert, born February 25, 1875.

The royal house of Saxony counts amongst the oldest reigning families in Europe. Heinrich of Eilenburg, of the family of Wettin, was Margrave of Meissen 1039-1103; he was succeeded by his uncle, Thiemo (1103-1123), and Konrad the Great (1123-1156), well known in Saxon history. The house subsequently spread into numerous branches, the elder of which, called the Ernestine line, is represented by the ducal families of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen, and the grand-ducal family of Saxe-Weimar; while the younger, the Albertine line, lives in the rulers of the Kingdom of Saxony. In 1806 the Elector Friedrich August III. (1763-1827), on entering the Confederation of the Rhine, assumed the title of King of Saxony, which was confirmed in 1815. The predecessors of the present King were Friedrich August I. (1806-1827), Anton (1827-1836), Friedrich August II. (1836-1854), Johann (1854-1873).

King Albert has a civil list of 3,142,300 marks per annum. Exclusive of this sum are the appanages, or dotations of the princes and princesses, amounting annually to (1896-97) 603,215 marks. The formerly royal domains consisting chiefly of extensive forests, became, in 1830, the property of the State.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Saxony dates from September 4, 1831; but has undergone numerous alterations, the last being that of March 28, 1896. The crown is hereditary in the male line; but, at the extinction of the latter, also in the female line. The sovereign comes of age at the completed eighteenth year, and, during his minority, the nearest heir to the throne takes the regency. The legislature is jointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the blood royal who are of age; one deputy of the (Lutheran) archbishopric of Meissen, the proprietor (or one deputy) of the 'Herrschaft' of Wildenfels, one of the proprietors of mediatised domains, now held by five owners, one deputy of the University of Leipzig, the two proprietors of 'Standesherrschaften,' the Lutheran 'Oberhofprediger' at Dresden, the Dean of the Roman Catholic Chapter of St. Peter at Bautzen in his character as 'Apostolic Vicar' at Dresden, the superintendent at Leipzig, one deputy of the collegiate institution of Wurzen, one of the proprietors of four estates in fee; twelve deputies elected by the owners of other nobiliar estates for life; ten noble proprietors

and five other members without restriction nominated by the King for life; and the burgomasters of eight towns. The Lower Chamber is made up of thirty-seven deputies of towns and forty-five representatives of rural communes. The qualification for a seat in the Upper House is the possession of a landed estate worth at least 4,000 marks a year, and the qualification for the right of electing to the same, is the possession of a landed estate worth at least 3,000 marks a year; which qualification, however, is not required by the *ex-officio* deputies of chapters and of the university. Members of the Lower House must be Saxon citizens over thirty, and pay at least 30 marks in direct State taxes; and electors of the 'Wahlmänner,' *i.e.*, direct electors, are all men above twenty-five years of age who pay any direct contribution. The indirect electors are divided into three classes; the first consists of all electors who pay at least 300 marks, the second of those who pay at least 38 marks annual land tax, and the third of all the other electors. The members of both Houses, with the exception of the hereditary and certain of the *ex-officio* members, are each allowed 12 marks per day during the sittings of Parliament, and an allowance for travelling expenses. Both Houses may propose new laws; no taxes can be imposed, levied, or altered without the sanction of both.

The executive is in the King and in the Ministry of State (*Gesamt-Ministerium*), and in the separate Ministries of Justice, of Finance, of the Interior, of War, of Foreign Affairs, and of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Area and Population.

Saxony has an area of 14,992·94 square kilometres, 5,787 English square miles. The following table shows the area and population of the whole and of each of the four 'Kreishauptmannschaften,' or chief governmental divisions:—

Kreishauptmannschaften	Area, English Sq. Miles	Population.		Population per Sq. Mile 1895
		Dec. 1890	Dec. 1895.	
Dresden . . .	1,674	950,530	1,067,757	637·8
Leipzig . . .	1,378	871,132	945,179	685·9
Bautzen. . .	953	370,739	385,010	404·1
Zwickau . . .	1,782	1,310,283	1,389,672	779·8
Total . . .	5,787	3,502,684	3,787,688	654·5

In 1815, when the Kingdom received its present limits, the population was 1,178,802. The growth of the population since 1834 is shown in the following table:—

Year	Population	Density per Sq. Mile	Annual Increase per Cent.	Year	Population	Density per Sq. Mile	Annual Increase per Cent.
1834	1,595,668	272	—	1875	2,760,586	471	1·99
1846	1,836,433	313	1·3	1880	2,972,805	507	1·54
1855	2,039,176	348	1·2	1885	3,182,003	543	1·41
1864	2,337,192	399	1·6	1890	3,502,684	605·8	2·00
1871	2,556,244	436	1·3	1895	3,787,688	654·5	1·63

Of the total population in 1895, 1,850,142 or 48·8 per cent., live in towns and the remainder, 51·2 per cent., in rural communes.

The population in 1895 included 1,838,422 males, and 1,949,266 females, i.e. 106·0 females per 100 males. The conjugal condition of the population was as follows in 1890 :—

	Males	Females	Total
Children	609,859	622,200	1,232,059
Adults—			
Unmarried	411,258	389,505	800,763
Married	633,121	633,883	1,267,004
Widowed	43,871	149,578	193,449
Divorced or separated .	3,032	6,377	9,409

The division of the population according to occupation is shown in the table on page 534. Besides the German population, Saxony contains (1885) 49,916 Wends, most of them in the district of Bautzen. In 1890 there were (besides other Germans) 79,142 foreigners.

The movement of the population is shown in the following table :—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1891	31,630	152,854	5,374	18,916	94,887	57,967
1892	31,000	147,599	5,071	18,271	94,875	47,653
1893	31,388	151,293	5,135	18,879	97,883	48,275
1894	32,382	145,661	5,080	18,988	87,079	58,582
1895	33,693	151,473	5,313	19,001	90,656	55,524

The emigration from Saxony, embarking at German and Dutch ports, was as follows :—

1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
2,367	2,577	4,126	4,920	3,908	2,018	1,914	1,303

The population of the principal towns, according to the results of the census, December 2, 1895, is :—

Leipzig	399,963	Zittau	28,132
Dresden	336,440	Glauchau	24,914
Chemnitz	161,017	Reichenbach	24,415
Plauen	55,191	Bautzen	23,678
Zwickau	50,391	Crimmitschau	23,553
Freiberg	29,287	Meerane	23,074

Religion.

Although the royal family is of the Roman Catholic confession, the vast majority of the inhabitants of Saxony are Protestants. The distribution of the different creeds was as follows in 1895 :—Lutherans, 3,611,670, or 95·35 per cent. ; Roman Catholics, 140,285, or 3·70 per cent. ; Reformists, 10,538 ;

other Christians, 15,059; Jews, 9,902; unclassified, 234. The heads of the Lutheran Church are the ministers 'in evangelicis.' The chief governing body is the 'Landes-Consistorium' or National Consistory at Dresden; and it also has a representative Synod (*Synode*) with 33 clerical and 40 lay members (1896). Ecclesiastically the Kingdom was divided into 1,002 Lutheran parishes and 37 Roman-Catholic parishes in 1896.

Instruction.

The Kingdom is divided into 28 school-inspection districts. On December 1, 1894, there were in Saxony 2,213 public Protestant and 41 Roman Catholic common schools (*Volksschulen*), 64 private and chapter schools, and 1,970 advanced common schools (*Fortbildungsschulen*), or altogether 4,288 common schools, with a total attendance of 702,665. In addition there were 1 polytechnic at Dresden (in 1897, 720 students), 1 mining school at Freiberg, 1 forestry school at Tharandt, and 1 veterinary school at Dresden; further, 17 *Gymnasias*, 10 *Realgymnasias*, 30 'Realschulen,' 19 seminaries, and 2 higher girls' schools—altogether 78 educational establishments, with a total attendance of 19,801, exclusive of the University and a large number of industrial, commercial, agricultural, musical, and art institutes.

The University of Leipzig, founded in 1409, and attended in the summer of 1897 by 3,126 students, is one of the largest in Germany.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

Saxony has one 'Oberlandesgericht,' at Dresden, 7 'Landgerichte,' and 104 'Amtsgerichte.' (See *German Empire*, p. 532.) The 'Reichsgericht' has its seat at Leipzig. In 1895, 23,162 persons (or 88.5 per 10,000 of the population over 12 years of age) were convicted of crime. In 1891, 10,075, in 1892, 12,174 persons were punished as beggars or vagrants.

In 1890, 49,977 persons or 1.43 per cent. received public poor relief. In 1885, 53,190 persons, with 35,412 dependents (in all 2.78 per cent. of the population) received public poor relief. Recent statistics of pauperism are not available.

Finance.

The financial period extends over a term of two years. In the financial accounts, both the revenue and expenditure are divided into 'ordinary' and 'extraordinary,' the latter representing disbursements for public works. The budget estimate for each of the two years 1896-97 was 77,604,250 marks, and was balanced by the expenditure; there was also for the two years 1896-97 an extraordinary revenue and expenditure of 73,411,278 marks. More than one-half of the total revenue is derived from domains, forests, and State railways. The net revenue from railways alone amounted in 1896 to 39,692,822 marks. The chief branch of expenditure is that of interest and sinking fund of the public debt, amounting to 30,220,808 marks for each of the years 1896 and 1897.

The public debt amounted in 1897 to 716,993,900 marks. The debt was incurred almost entirely for the establishment and purchase of a network of railways and telegraphs, and the promotion of other works of public utility. The total capital invested in State railways at the end of 1896, was 838,403,742 marks.

The total income of all classes of the population was estimated in 1896 at 1,792,679,222 marks.

Production and Industry.

Saxony is, in proportion to its size, the busiest industrial State in the Empire, rivalled only by the leading industrial provinces of Prussia. Textile manufactures form the leading branch of industry, but mining and metal-

working are also important. Agriculture supported directly and indirectly little more than a sixth of the population in 1882.

In 1896, of the total area, 977,969 hectares were under cultivation, viz. :— 796,126 hectares (81·40 per cent.) arable; 174,554 hectares (17·85 per cent.) meadow; 6,792 hectares (0·69 per cent.) pasture; 497 hectares (0·06 per cent.) vineyard; besides 387,729 hectares (1893) under wood, of which 168,804 belonged (1893) to the State. The number of separate farms on June 5, 1882, and on June 14, 1895, was as follows :—

—	Under 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	Over 100 Hect.	Total
1882	94,783	69,171	28,209	758	192,921
1895	96,814	67,723	28,416	755	193,708

In 1895, 224,393 persons were engaged in actual work on the farms.

The areas (in hectares) under the chief crops, and the yield per hectare in metric tons (of 1,000 kilogrammes) at the undernoted dates were as follows :—

—	Area		Yield in metric tons		
	1895	1896	1895	1896	Aver. 1887-96
Wheat . . .	49,726	51,088	2·06	2·14	1·95
Rye	212,228	215,591	1·41	1·56	1·47
Barley . . .	83,314	81,427	1·78	1·67	1·57
Oats	192,021	188,693	1·73	1·64	1·57
Potatoes . .	123,187	123,006	12·90	10·40	10·78
Hay, &c. . .	175,714	174,554	3·51	3·63	3·04

On May 1, 1896, the factory hands in Saxony were returned at 456,402, of whom 304,299 were males and 152,103 females; 176,631 were engaged in the textile industry, 60,696 in the manufacture of machinery and tools, 46,383 in industries connected with stone and earth, and 31,678 in those connected with paper and leather. The total number of factories and industrial establishments was 16,975, of which 6,175 had steam power. The following shows the mining statistics for five years :—

Year	Coal Mines				Other Mines			Total			
	No. of Mines	Hands	Production in metric tons		No. of Mines	Hands	Produce in 1,000 marks	No. of Mines	Hands	Produce in 1,000 marks	
			Coal	Lignite							Value in 1,000 marks
1891	152	24,062	4,866,819	864,376	46,462	112	7,009	5,609	264	31,071	52,071
1892	152	24,028	4,212,875	927,860	42,457	101	6,890	5,097	258	30,968	47,554
1893	153	24,221	4,274,064	940,988	43,171	89	6,458	4,870	342	30,674	47,541
1894	145	23,988	4,128,227	918,589	40,311	82	6,114	3,723	227	30,102	44,084
1895	149	24,107	4,435,828	1,018,486	43,577	70	5,811	3,506	219	29,918	47,084

In 1894 the Saxon iron-foundries produced 210,766 metric tons of finished iron, representing a value of 33,425,975 marks. In 1895-96, 696 breweries produced 4,468,535 hectolitres of beer; and 601 distilleries consumed 138,261,800 kilogrammes of raw material in the manufacture of spirits.

Communications.

At the end of 1896 the total length of the Saxon State Railways was 1,760 miles, 170 miles being in neighbouring territories ; besides, 25 miles of railways belonged to companies but were worked by the State.

British Minister Resident.—Sir A. Condie Stephen, K.C.M.G., C.B., (residing at Coburg).

British Consul-General.—Freiherr C. C. B. von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

Consul at Dresden.—Henry Palmié.

References concerning Saxony.

Kalender und Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Königreich Sachsen auf das Jahr 1898. Dresden, 1897.

Staatshandbuch für das Königreich Sachsen. Dresden, 1897.

Zeitschrift des K. Sächsischen Statist. Bureaus. Dresden, 1897.

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.)

Reigning Prince.

Georg, born October 10, 1846, son of Prince Adolph Georg ; succeeded his father May 8, 1893 ; married, April 16, 1882, to Princess *Maria Anna*, of Saxe-Altenburg, born March 14, 1864.—*Offspring.*—1. Prince *Adolph*, born February 23, 1883. 2. Prince *Moritz*, born March 11, 1884. 3. Prince *Wolrad*, born April 19, 1887. 4. Prince *Stephan*, born June 21, 1891. 5. Prince *Heinrich*, born Sept. 25, 1894. *Mother of the Reigning Prince.*—Princess *Hermine*, born Sept. 29, 1827, daughter of the late Prince George Heinrich of Waldeck.—*Brothers and Sister of the Reigning Prince.*—1. Princess *Hermine*, born Oct. 5, 1845 ; married, Feb. 16, 1876, to Maximilian, Duke of Württemberg, who died July 28, 1888. 2. Prince *Hermann*, born May 19, 1848. 3. Prince *Otto*, born Sept. 13, 1854 ; married (morg.) November 28, 1893, to Anna von Köppen, created Countess von Hagenburg. 4. Prince *Adolph*, born July 20, 1859 ; married, November 19, 1890, to Princess Victoria of Prussia, daughter of the late Emperor Friedrich III. The reigning house of Lippe is descended from a count of the same name who lived in the sixteenth century.

Constitution and Finance.

The Principality has a Constitution, dated November 17, 1868, under which there is a legislative Diet of 15 members, two of whom are appointed by the Prince, one nominated by the nobility, one by the clergy, one by certain functionaries, and the rest elected by the people. To the Prince belongs part of the legislative and all the executive authority.

For the financial year 1897-98 the revenue was stated at 1,029,210 marks, and the expenditure the same. There was in 1897 a public debt of 360,000 marks.

Area and Population.

The census of 1875 gave a population of 33,133 ; of 1890, of 39,163, on an area of 131 English square miles. On Dec. 2, 1895, the population was 41,224 (20,693 males and 20,531 females). Marriages, 1895, 302 ; births, 1,304 ; deaths, 680 ; surplus of births, 624. Of the births 29 (2·2 per cent.) were stillborn, and 61 (4·7 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants, 1890, 35 ; 1892, 27 ; 1893, 42 ; 1894, 3 ; 1895, 8 ; 1896, 3. In 1895 there were 104 criminal convictions, or 35·9 per 10,000 of population over 12 years of age. Except 607 Catholics and 366 Jews (1890) the inhabitants are Protestant. Buckeburg, the residence town, has 5,620 inhabitants (1895).

Agricultural enclosures (1882), 6,433, with a population of 12,543, of whom 5,088 were actively engaged on the farms. Of these enclosures 3,609 were less than 1 hectare each; 2,211 ranged from 1 to less than 10; 607 from 10 to less than 100 hectares; while only 6 had an area of 100 hectares and upwards. In 1895 the area (in hectares) under rye was 5,175; wheat, 2,021; barley, 344; potatoes, 1,410; oats, 2,550; hay, 3,856. The yield (in tons) was: rye, 10,055; wheat, 4,267; barley, 613; potatoes, 17,878; oats, 5,039; hay, 14,885.

The State has 15 miles of railway.

British Consul-General.—William Ward (Hamburg).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

Schaumburg-Lippische Landesanzeigen bezw. Landesverordnungen.

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.)

Reigning Prince.

Günther, born August 21, 1852, succeeded his cousin Prince Georg, Jan. 19, 1890; married December 10, 1891, to Princess Anna Luise of Schönburg-Waldenburg.

The Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt line is a younger branch of the house of Schwarzburg, being descended from Albert VII., 1605, who died in the middle of the seventeenth century. The present sovereign has a civil list of 297,012 marks. The State domains are the property of the reigning family.

Constitution and Finance.

The fundamental law of the Principality is the Constitution of March 21, 1854, modified November 16, 1870. For all legislative measures the Prince has to obtain the consent of a Chamber of Representatives of sixteen members, four of whom are elected by the highest assessed inhabitants, and the rest returned by the general population. The deputies are elected for three years.

There are triennial budgets. For the period 1897-99 the annual public income and expenditure were settled at 2,778,050 marks each. There is a public debt of 3,884,000 marks, one-fourth of which is covered by productive investments.

Area and Population.

The Principality has an area of 363 English square miles, and, in 1895, the population was 88,685 (43,035 males, and 45,650 females). Population per square mile 244·3. The population is Protestant, there being (1895) only 479 Catholics, and 81 Jews. Rudolstadt, the capital, has (1895) 11,907 inhabitants. In 1895 there were 667 marriages, 3,065 births, and 1,857 deaths; surplus of births, 1,208. Of the births, 89 (2·9 per cent.) were stillborn, and 295 (9·6 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants in 1892, 239; 1893, 88; 1894, 38; 1895, 42; 1896, 31. In 1895 there were 897 convictions for crime, or 146 per 10,000 of population over the age of 12.

Agriculture.

On June 5, 1882, there were in the Principality 12,503 farms, as follows: under 1 hectare, 6,541; 1-10 hectares, 4,957; 10-100 hectares, 966; over 100 hectares, 21. In 1896 the cultivated area and the yield were as follows:—

Rye, 7,428 hectares, yielding 7,148 tons; wheat, 3,428 hectares, yielding 4,618 tons; barley, 3,168 hectares, yielding, 4,879 tons; oats, 5,192 hectares, yielding 6,812 tons; potatoes, 6,006 hectares, yielding 55,955 tons; hay, 7,430 hectares, yielding 27,422 tons.

There are (1896) 42 miles of railway.

British Consul-General.—J. L. Schwabach (Berlin).

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.)

Reigning Prince.

Karl Günther, born August 7, 1830 ; succeeded his father, Prince Günther Friedrich Carl II., July 17, 1880 ; married, June 12, 1869, to Princess *Marie* of Saxe-Altenburg, born June 28, 1845.

Brother and Sister of the Prince.—I. Prince *Leopold*, born July 2, 1832. II. Princess *Marie*, born June 14, 1837.

The princes of the house of Schwarzburg belong to a very ancient and wealthy family. The small territory of the house was left undisturbed at the Congress of Vienna. The civil list of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen amounts to 500,000 marks, being nearly one fourth of the revenue of the country.

Constitution and Finance.

The Principality has a Constitution, granted July 8, 1857, under which restricted legislative rights are given to a Diet composed of fifteen members, five of whom are appointed by the Prince, five elected by certain highly-taxed landowners and others, and five elected by the inhabitants in general. The sole executive and part of the legislative power is in the hands of the Prince, who exercises his authority through a Government divided into five departments.

The budget accounts are settled for the term of four years. In the period 1896-99 the annual revenue was estimated to amount to 2,964,755 marks, and the annual expenditure to the same. There is a public debt (January 1, 1897) of 3,044,145 marks (debt of the country, 755,658 marks ; of the Crown land, 2,288,487 marks).

Area and Population.

The area of the Principality is 333 English square miles (86,404 hectares), and the population in 1895 was 78,074 (37,976 males, and 40,098 females). Population per square mile 234.46. In 1890 the population was 75,510, of whom 74,615 were Protestant, 636 Catholic, and 228 Jews. The chief towns, Sondershausen and Arnstadt, have respectively 7,013 (1895) and 13,595 inhabitants. In 1895 there were 609 marriages, 2,656 births, 1,552 deaths ; surplus of births, 1,104. Of the births, 77 (2.9 per cent.) were stillborn, and 238 (9.0 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants: 1891, 61 ; 1893, 52 ; 1894, 9 ; 1895, 19 ; 1896, 11. In 1895 there were 639 criminals convicted, or 117.8 per 10,000 of the population over 12 years of age.

Agriculture.

In 1882 there were in the Principality 11,137 separate farms, as follows : under 1 hectare, 4,818 ; 1-10 hectares, 5,151 ; 10-100 hectares, 1,130 ; over 100 hectares, 38. In 1895 there were employed in agriculture, gardening, rearing of animals, forestry and fisheries, 27,293 persons, of whom 15,716 were servants or labourers. In 1895 the cultivated area and produce were as follows :

Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.	Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.
Rye	5,354	8,375	Potatoes ...	4,700	47,718
Wheat	5,824	10,375	Oats	7,772	14,649
Barley	5,784	11,885	Hay	3,943	13,662

There are 49 miles of railway.

WALDECK.

(FÜRSTENTHUM WALDECK.)

Reigning Prince.

Friedrich, born January 20, 1865; the son of Prince George Victor and Princess Helena of Nassau; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, May 12, 1893; married, August 9, 1895, to Princess Bathildis of Schaumburg-Lippe; offspring: Prince Josias, born May 13, 1896. Brother and sisters of the reigning prince are:—I. Princess *Pauline*, born October 19, 1855; married, May 7, 1881, to the Hereditary Prince Alexis of Bentheim-Bentheim. II. Princess *Emma*, born August 2, 1858; married, January 7, 1879, King Willem III. of the Netherlands; widow, November 20, 1890. III. Princess *Helena*, born February 17, 1861; married, April 27, 1882, to Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, son of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain; widow March 28, 1884. IV. Princess *Elizabeth*, born September 6, 1873. V. Prince *Wolrad-Friedrich* (brother on the father's side), born June 22, 1892.

After the war between Austria and Prussia, at the end of 1866, a 'Treaty of Accession' was signed by the Prince on July 18, 1867, by which he surrendered his chief sovereign rights to King Wilhelm I. for ten years, retaining merely nominal power, and renewed November 24, 1877, till January 1, 1888. A Treaty, made March 2, 1887, continued the arrangement for the future, making it terminable on notice given.

Constitution and Finance.

The charter of the Principality was granted August 17, 1852. It provided for a legislative assembly of forty-one members, but this number is now reduced to fifteen, with authority restricted to purely local affairs. In terms of the 'Treaty of Accession' all public officials are appointed by the King of Prussia, and take the oath of fidelity to him. Prussia also manages the finances of the Principality.

The estimated revenue and expenditure for three years are:—1896, 1,414,179 marks; 1897, 1,401,428 marks; 1898, 1,401,428 marks.

The debt on July 1, 1897, was 2,037,000 marks.

Area and Population.

The Principality has an area of 433 English square miles.

It is thus divided for administrative purposes into circles:—*Waldeck*: Twiste, population, 16,588; Eisenberge, population, 17,686; Eder, population, 15,138; *Pyrmont*: population, 8,354—total, 57,766 (27,932 males and 29,834 females) in December, 1895.

Marriages, 1895, 392; births, 1,794 (65, or 3·6 per cent., stillborn, and 102, or 5·7 per cent., illegitimate); deaths, 1,043; surplus, 751. Emigrants, 1893, 70; 1894, 25; 1895, 30; 1896, 43. Criminals convicted in 1894, 174, or 43·3 per 10,000 of the population over 12 years of age. Except 1,700 Catholics and 696 Jews, the people are Protestants. The residence town, Arolsen, has (1895) 2,768 inhabitants.

On June 5, 1882, the number of separate agricultural tenements was as follows:—

Below 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	Over 100 Hect.	Total
3,743	4,088	1,590	34	9,455

These farms supported 80,378 persons, of whom 11,539 were actively engaged in agriculture. Railways, 6 miles.

British Minister-Resident—Sir A. C. Stephen, K. C. M. G., C. B.
Consul-General.—William Ward (Hamburg).

Reference.

Waldeckischer Landes-Kalender auf das Jahr. 1897. Mengeringhausen. 1896.

WÜRTEMBERG.

(KÖNIGREICH WÜRTEMBERG.)

Reigning King.

Wilhelm II., King of Württemberg, born February 25, 1848; son of the late Prince Friedrich of Württemberg (cousin of the late king Karl I.) and Princess Katharine of Württemberg (sister of the late king); ascended the throne on the death of Karl I., October 6, 1891. Married (1), February 15, 1877, to Princess *Marie* of Waldeck-Pyrmont, who died April 30, 1882; issue of this union, Princess *Pauline*, born December 19, 1877; (2), April 8, 1886, Princess *Charlotte* of Schaumburg-Lippe, born October 10, 1864.

Aunt of the King.

Princess *Augusta*, born October 4, 1826; married June 17, 1851, to Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar; issue:—1. Princess *Pauline*, born July 25, 1852. 2. **Wilhelm**, born December 31, 1853. 3. Prince **Bernard**, born October 10, 1855. 4. Prince **Ernest**, born August 9, 1859. 5. Princess *Olga*, born September 8, 1869.

The former Duchy and Electorate of Württemberg was erected into a Kingdom by the Peace of Pressburg, 1805, and by a decree of January 1, 1806. The civil list of the king amounts to 2,000,901 marks, with additional grants of 131,485 marks, for the other members of the royal family.

Constitution and Government.

Württemberg is a constitutional hereditary Monarchy, the Constitution of which bears date September 25, 1819. It vests certain powers in the *Landstände*, or two 'Estates' of the realm, called together every three years, or oftener if necessary. The Upper Chamber, or House of *Standesherrn*, is composed of the princes of the royal family, of the heads of twenty mediatised houses which were before 1806 endowed with votes in the Imperial Diet, and a number of members nominated by the king hereditarily or for life, which number, however, must not exceed one-third of that of the two other categories (there are now eight, two hereditary). The Second Chamber, or House of *Deputies* (*Abgeordneten*), consists of thirteen members of the nobility, elected by the *Ritterschaft* (Equestrian Order) of the Kingdom: six dignitaries of the Evangelical clergy; three dignitaries of the Catholic clergy; the chancellor of the University of Tübingen; seven deputies of towns ('*gute Städte*'), and sixty-three of districts ('*Öberämter*'), elected by all citizens over twenty-five years of age by secret ballot. All the members of the Second Chamber are chosen for six years, and they must be thirty years of age; property qualification is not necessary. The president of the Upper Chamber is appointed by the king, the vice-president is elected by the Chamber from among the hereditary members; the president and vice-president of the Second Chamber are both elected by the deputies. The debates of both Chambers are public. Whenever the Chambers are not sitting they are represented by a committee of twelve persons, consisting of the presidents of both Chambers, two members of the Upper, and eight of the Lower House. A special court of justice, called the *Staats-Gerichtshof*, is appointed guardian of the Constitution. It is com-

posed of a president and twelve members, six of whom, together with the president, are nominated by the king, while the other six are elected by the combined Chambers. Members of both Chambers receive an allowance of 9s. 2d. a day during the session and travelling expenses, but to hereditary members of the Upper Chamber payment is made on application only.

The executive of the Kingdom is a Ministry of State composed of six ministerial departments. The heads of the six departments are the Ministers of Justice; of Foreign Affairs and the Royal House, to whose province belongs also the administration of the State railways, posts, and telegraphs; of the Interior; of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs; of War; and of Finance. There is also a Privy Council, of which the Ministers are members, and which the sovereign has a right to consult on all occasions.

For administrative purposes the country is divided into 4 circles (Kreise), 64 districts (Oberämter), and 1,911 communes (Gemeinden).

Area and Population.

Württemberg has an area of 7,533 English square miles.

The following table shows the area and population of the whole and of each of the four 'circles' (Kreise):—

Kreise	Area in Sq. Miles	Population		Population per Sq. Mile 1895
		1890	1895	
Neckar	1,285	665,049	697,373	543·1
Black Forest (Schwarz- wald)	1,845	481,334	488,431	265·2
Jagst	1,985	402,991	398,887	201·2
Danube (Donau)	2,418	487,148	496,460	205·2
Total	7,533	2,036,522	2,081,151	276·5

The increase of population between 1890 and 1895, amounting on the whole to only 0·44 per cent. per annum, varied greatly in the four circles of the Kingdom. There was an increase of 32,324 in the Neckar circle, but a decrease of 4,104 in the Jagst circle. Of the total population in 1895, 844,044, or 40·6 per cent., lived in communes of 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 1,237,107, or 59·4 per cent., in rural communes. The population included 1,007,125 males and 1,074,026 females, or 106·6 females for every 100 males. The division of the population according to occupation is shown in the table on p. 534. The number of foreigners was 12,661.

The movement of the population for five years was:—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1892	14,169	71,826	2,419	7,494	54,346	17,480
1893	13,994	73,091	2,359	7,803	56,303	16,788
1894	14,878	71,376	2,253	7,727	52,882	18,494
1895	15,209	73,559	2,403	7,347	50,902	22,657
1896	15,656	74,964	2,454	7,962	46,443	28,521

The emigration from Württemberg, chiefly to the United States of America, was as follows for eight years:—

1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
5,629	5,987	6,182	5,728	5,401	2,343	2,398	2,121

The population in 1895 of the largest towns was as follows:—

Stuttgart	158,321	Ludwigsburg	19,311
Ulm	39,304	Gmünd	17,282
Heilbronn	33,461	Göppingen	16,183
Esslingen	24,031	Tübingen	13,976
Cannstatt	22,590	Ravensburg	12,694
Reutlingen	19,822	Tuttlingen	11,672

Religion.

The various creeds were distributed as follows at the last religious census, 1895:—

Creed	Numbers	Per Cent. of Population
Evangelicals	1,440,240	69·2
Roman Catholics	621,474	29·9
Other Christians	7,451	0·36
Jews	11,887	0·57
Others	99	0·004

The administration of the Evangelical Church is in the hands of a consistorium of one president, nine councillors, and six general superintendents, at Ludwigsburg, Heilbronn, Reutlingen, Tübingen, Hall, and Ulm. In the king is vested, according to the Constitution, the supreme direction as well as the guardianship—'obersthoheitliche Schutz und Aufsichtsrecht'—of the Evangelical Protestant Church. The Roman Catholics, most numerous in the southern part of the Kingdom, comprising the circle of the Danube, are under a bishop, who has his seat at Rottenburg, but who, in all important matters, has to act in conjunction with a Catholic church-council—Kirchenrath—appointed by the Government. The Jews likewise are under a special council (Oberkirchenbehörde), nominated by the king on the proposition of the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Instruction.

Education is compulsory in Württemberg, and there must be one public school or more in every commune. According to recent official returns, there is not an individual in the kingdom, above the age of ten, unable to read and write. There are 2,317 elementary public schools with (1896) 4,766 teachers, attended by 300,825 pupils; 81 Realschulen with 9,161 pupils; 66 grammar schools; 18 classical colleges (gymnasias), of which 4 are training colleges for the Protestant clergy, and 7 lycæums, having (1896) together 8,376 scholars. The whole educational system is completed by the University of Tübingen (founded in 1477). There are, besides, the Technical University (Polytechnicum) at Stuttgart, and several agricultural and other special institutes. The funds appropriated by the State to educational purposes amounted in 1895-96 to 6·5 million marks, not including the sums bestowed on public schools by the parishes or out of the revenue of foundations.

Crime and Pauperism.

In Württemberg there is one Oberlandesgericht at Stuttgart (see *German Empire*, p. 540). In 1895, 14,473 persons were convicted of crimes, i.e. 95·4 per 10,000 of the population over 12 years of age. In 1892 the number of convictions was 14,526. In 1892-93, 37,318 persons received public poor relief amounting to 3,544,563 marks.

Finance.

The final revenue and expenditure for the financial year 1895-96 showed a surplus of 4,075,415 marks. The estimated revenue for 1895-96 was 70,621,893 marks; estimated expenditure, 1895-96, 71,573,685 marks. The estimated revenue and expenditure for two years ending March 31, 1899, are as follows:—

Sources of Revenue	1897-98	1898-99
	Marks	Marks
Forests, Farms, Mines, Metal and Salt Works	8,583,582	8,683,582
Commercial Revenues—Railway: net receipts	15,195,000	15,246,000
Post Office, Telegraph, Steamers	2,295,642	2,645,263
Miscellaneous	502,701	409,400
Direct Taxes—on Lands, Buildings, Trades .	9,770,925	9,840,330
Income Tax	6,616,000	6,706,000
Indirect Taxes—Excise	1,858,000	1,858,000
Dog Tax	243,100	243,100
Taxes on Wine and Beer	9,925,150	9,925,150
Fees and Perquisites	2,190,000	2,190,000
Duties on Successions	850,000	850,000
German Empire:—Quotas from Customs, &c.	16,093,440	16,093,440
Total Revenue	74,123,540	74,690,265

Branches of Expenditure	1897-98	1898-99
	Marks	Marks
Civil List	2,000,901	2,000,901
Appanages and Dowries	131,485	131,485
National Debt—Interest and Sinking Fund .	20,300,506	19,439,841
Annuities and Compensations	303,820	326,867
Pensions—Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military	2,971,000	3,050,500
Others	592,576	602,806
Ministry of Justice	4,284,186	4,284,248
„ Foreign Affairs	166,103	167,003
„ the Interior	8,277,623	8,248,083
„ Worship and Education	11,055,134	11,054,465
„ Finance	3,785,682	3,738,772
Parliament, Expenses of	427,921	429,534
Reserve Fund	70,000	70,000
German Empire—Matricular contribution to Postage	19,821,876	19,821,876
	510,000	510,000
Total Expenditure	74,698,813	73,876,381

The capital of the public debt was estimated to amount to 473,878,700 marks on April 1, 1897, of which the bulk bears interest at 4 per cent. The debt of the Kingdom is divided into two portions—namely, the general debt and the railway debt. The latter, forming by far the largest portion of the total, amounted to 438,286,139 marks on April 1, 1897. The total debt amounts to about 228 marks, or 114. 8s. per head of the population, and the charge (interest and sinking fund) for 1897-98 to 20,300,506 marks, or about 10s. per head. The net income of the railways, all expenses deducted, amounts to (1895-96) 16,076,804 marks, covering 81 per cent. of the interest charge of the whole public debt, and 89 per cent. of the interest charge of the railway debt alone.

Army.

The total strength of the Württemberg corps d'armée (the 13th of Germany) had on the peace footing, 1897-98, 24,149 men, 4,190 horses, and 132 guns. In 1896-97 there were 10,702 recruits.

Industry.

Württemberg is primarily an agricultural State, and 4,720 square miles, or about two-thirds of the entire area, are under cultivation, and about three-tenths under forest. On June 15, 1895, the total number of agricultural tenements, each cultivated by one household, was as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	Between 1 and 10 Hectares	Between 10 and 100 Hectares	Above 100 Hectares	Total
106,846	173,422	26,219	156	306,643

These farms supported 1,080,032 persons, of whom 429,624 were actively engaged upon them.

The areas under the principal crops (in hectares), and the yield (in metric tons) per hectare in 1896-97, and the average annual yield for 1883-92 were as follows:—

—	1896-97		Average Yield, 1885-94	—	1896-97		Average Yield, 1885-94
	Hectares	Yield per hect.			Hectares	Yield per hect.	
Wheat . . .	32,892	1.15	1.28	Potatoes . .	92,707	6.84	9.82
Rye . . .	39,021	1.02	1.15	Hay . . .	290,298	4.43	3.91
Barley . . .	103,937	1.14	1.39	Clover, etc.	101,837	4.10	—
Oats . . .	143,287	1.23	1.20	Hops . . .	5,804	0.63	—
Spelt . . .	166,030	0.81	1.05				

In 1896 vines occupied 17,002 hectares, and yielded 427,300 hectolitres of wine.

In 1895-96 were produced 3,885,481 hectolitres of beer. The total value of the minerals raised in the kingdom in 1895 was 945,336 marks

In 1896 there were in Württemberg 993 miles of railway, of which 956 miles belonged to the State, 22 miles to private persons, and 15 miles to neighbouring States. The Government owned also 110 miles of railway within neighbouring States.

British Minister.—Victor A. W. Drummond (residing at Munich).

Consul at Stuttgart.—Albert v. Kaulla.

References.

The following publications of the Royal Statistical Landesamt, Stuttgart: Württembergische Jahrbücher für Statistik und Landeskunde. Oberamtsbeschreibungen, neue Folge. Veröffentlichungen des K. Statistischen Landesamts im Staatsanzeiger für Württemberg. Topographischer Atlas des Königreichs Württemberg. Hauptfinanzetat des Königreichs Württemberg.

Basedeker's Southern Germany. 8th ed. Leipzig, 1895.

GREECE.

(KINGDOM OF THE HELLENES.)

Reigning King.

Georgios I., born December 24, 1845, the second son (Wilhelm) of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, present King of Denmark; elected King of the Hellenes by the National Assembly at Athens, March 18 (30), 1863; accepted the crown, through his father the King of Denmark, acting as his guardian, June 4, 1863; declared of age by decree of the National Assembly, June 27, 1863; landed in Greece November 2, 1863; married, October 27, 1867, to Queen *Olga*, born August 22 (September 3), 1851, the eldest daughter of Grand-duke Constantine of Russia, brother of the late Emperor Alexander II.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Konstantinos*, Duke of Sparta, heir-apparent, born August 2, 1868; married October 27, 1889, to Princess Sophia, Princess of Prussia. Offspring:—1. Prince *Georgios*, born July 19, 1890. 2. Prince *Alexander*, born August 1, 1893. 3. Princess *Helen*, born May 2, 1896. II. Prince *Georgios*, born June 24, 1869. III. Prince *Nicolaos*, born January 21, 1872. IV. Princess *Maria*, born March 3, 1876. V. Prince *Andreas*, born February 1, 1882. VI. Prince *Christophoros*, born August 10, 1888.

By decision of the Greek National Assembly of May 15, 1863, a civil list of 1,125,000 drachmai was settled on King Georgios I., to which the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia added 4,000*l.* each, making the total income of the sovereign of Greece about 52,000*l.* per annum. An annuity of 200,000 drachmai is allowed to the heir-apparent since he came of age in August 1886.

Greece, a province of the Turkish Empire since the commencement of the 16th century, gained its independence in the insurrection of 1821-29, and by the Protocol of London, of February 3, 1830, was declared a kingdom, under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg having declined the crown of Greece, on the ground that the boun-

daries proposed were insufficient, and especially excluded the island of Crete, it was offered to, and accepted by, Prince Otto of Bavaria, who ascended the throne January 25, 1833, being under the age of eighteen. He was expelled the Kingdom, after a reign of 29 years, in October, 1862, which event was followed by the election, under the directing guidance of the three protecting Powers, of the present sovereign.

The King, according to Art. 49 of the Constitution of 1864, attains his majority upon completing his eighteenth year. Before he ascends the throne, he must take the oath to the Constitution in the presence of the ministers, the sacred synod, the deputies then in the metropolis, and the higher officials of the realm. Within two months at the most the King must convoke the Legislature. If the successor to the throne is either a minor or absent at the time of the King's decease, and no Regent has been appointed, the Legislative Chamber has to assemble of its own accord within ten days after the occurrence of that event. The constitutional royal authority in this case has to be exercised by the ministerial council, until the choice of a Regent, or the arrival of the successor to the throne. The present sovereign is allowed, by special exception, to adhere to the religion in which he was educated, the Protestant Lutheran faith, but his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Greece, adopted October 29, 1864, vests the whole legislative power in a single chamber, called the Boulé, consisting of 207 representatives, elected by manhood suffrage for the term of four years. Representatives must be at least 30 years of age, and electors 21. The elections take place by ballot, and each candidate must be put in nomination by the requisition of at least one-thirtieth of the voters of an electoral district. At the election of 1881 there were 460,163 voters on the list, being 1 voter in every 4·3 of the population; the number who voted was 306,957, or 66 per cent. of the voters. The Boulé must meet annually for not less than three, nor more than six months. No sitting is valid unless at least one-half of the members of the Assembly are present, and no bill can pass into law without an absolute majority of members. Every measure, before being adopted, must be discussed and voted, article by article, thrice, and on three separate days. But the Legislative Assembly has no power to alter the Constitution itself; particular provisions may be reviewed after the lapse of ten years, with the exception of 'fundamental principles.' The Chamber of Deputies, unless specially convoked at an earlier date, for extraordinary occasions, must meet on November 1 (old style) of every year. The deputies are paid 2,000 old drachmai (equal to 1,800 new drachmai, or 72*l.*) each per session; for an extra session the allowance varies according to its length from 20*l.* to 72*l.*

The Ministry as constituted October 3, 1897, is as follows:—

President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.—*M. Zaimis.*

Minister of Interior.—*M. Korpas.*

Minister of Finance.—*M. Streit.*

Minister of Justice.—*M. Toman.*

Minister of Marine.—Captain Hadji *Kyriacos.*

Minister of War.—General *Smolensky*

Minister of Public Instruction.—*M. Panagiopoulos*

Area and Population.

At the census of 1879 Greece had a population (including that of Thessaly in 1881) of 1,973,768 ; in 1889, 2,187,208 ; in 1896, 2,433,806. In 1896 the population consisted of 1,266,816 males and 1,166,990 females. The territory detached from Turkey, consisting of most of Thessaly and a strip of Epirus, was added to Greece by a treaty with Turkey, executed—under pressure of the Great Powers—June 14, 1881. The rectification of the Thessalian frontier, in the interest of Turkey, has been agreed to. The Kingdom, is divided into 16 nomarchies. In 1889 and 1896 the area and population were as follows:—

Nomarchies (Provinces)	Area : English square miles	Population 1889	Population 1896	Pop. per sq. mile, 1896
NORTHERN GREECE:—				
Attica and Bœotia	2,472	257,764	313,069	125·1
Phocis and Phthiotis	2,044	136,470	147,297	71·9
Acarmania and Ætolia	3,013	162,020	170,565	56·6
PELOPONNESUS:—				
Argolis and Corinth	1,442	144,836	157,578	104·4
Achaia and Elis	1,901	210,713	236,251	124·3
Arcadia	2,020	148,285	167,092	82·7
Messenia	1,221	183,232	205,798	168·5
Laconia	1,679	126,888	135,462	86·7
ISLANDS:—				
Eubœa and Sporades	2,216	103,442	115,515	52·1
Cyclades	923	131,508	134,747	145·9
Corfu	481	114,535	124,578	289·0
Zanthe (Zakynthos)	277	44,070	45,032	162·6
Cephalonia (Kephallonia)	302	80,178	83,363	276·0
THESSALY:—				
Arta	395	32,890	39,144	99·1
Trikalla	2,200	143,143	176,773	80·3
Larissa	2,478	168,034	181,542	73·1
Total	25,014	2,187,208	2,433,806	97·3

The increase of the population of Greece from 1870 to 1879 was at the rate of 1·87, and from 1879 to 1889 1·05 per cent. per annum.

The number of foreigners living in Greece in 1879 was 31,969, of whom 23,133 were Turks, 3,104 Italians, 2,187 English, 534 French, 364 Austrians, 314 Germans, 101 Russians.

The male population in 1889 according to occupation was as follows:—Agricultural and pastoral, 444,096; artisans, 64,211; traders and their employés, 117,979; workmen and servants, 31,321; professions, 15,735; officials, 12,109; clergy, 10,059; defence, 34,624.

From a linguistic point of view, at least, the nationality of Greece is Hellenic. Most of the Albanians who have, at various dates during the last 400 years, migrated into Greece, have become Hellenised. At present there are not more than 90,000 or 100,000 of distinct Albanian nationality in the whole of Greece. These are scattered in small communities chiefly over Attica; northwards as far as Thebes; then across the Isthmus of Corinth, throughout the ancient Argolis, in the southern districts of Eubœa, and a few of the neighbouring isles. On the other hand, there are large numbers of Greeks in the Ottoman Empire, raising the whole Greek nationality to over 8,000,000, as under:—Greece, about 2,200,000; Asia Minor, 2,000,000; Crete, Cyprus, and other Ottoman islands, 400,000; European Turkey, 3,500,000; total 8,100,000.

In 1890 there were 19,899 marriages; 78,226 births; 55,818 deaths; surplus of births, 22,413. There are no more recent figures.

The principal towns are the following, with populations, 1896:—

Athens	111,486	Corfu	17,918	Zante	14,650
Piræus	42,169	Hermoupolis.	17,894	Calamata	14,298
Patras	37,958	Volo	16,232	Pyrgos	12,705
Tricala	21,149	Larissa	15,373	Tripolis	10,465

Religion.

The great majority of the inhabitants of the Kingdom are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church. Before the census of 1889 there were 1,902,800 belonging to the Greek Orthodox Church; 14,677 other Christians, mainly Roman Catholics; 5,792 Jews; and 24,165 Mohammedans. By the terms of the Constitution of 1864, the Greek Orthodox Church is declared the religion of the State, but complete toleration and liberty of worship is guaranteed to all other sects. Nominally, the Greek clergy owe allegiance to the Patriarch of Constantinople, though he now exercises no governing authority; he is elected by the votes of the bishops and optimates subject to the Sultan; his jurisdiction extends over Thrace and other countries, including Bosnia, as well as the greater part of Asia Minor. The real ecclesiastical authority, formerly exercised by him in Greece, was annulled by the resolutions of a National Synod, held at Nauplia in 1833, which vested the government of the Orthodox Church, within the limits of the Kingdom, in a permanent council, called the Holy Synod, consisting of the Metropolitan of Athens and four archbishops and bishops, who must during their year of office reside at the seat of the executive. The Orthodox Church has nine archbishops and eight bishops in Northern Greece; six archbishops and six bishops in the Peloponnesus; one archbishop and five bishops in the islands of the Greek Archipelago; and five archbishops and ten bishops in the Ionian Islands. There are 161 monasteries and nunneries, with 2,620 monks and 485 nuns.

Instruction.

All children between the ages of five and twelve years must attend school but the law is not well enforced in country districts. Of the army recruits 30 per cent. are illiterate, and 15 per cent. can read only.

There are (1892) 2,745 primary schools, 295 secondary schools and a uni-

versity. The total number of teachers is 3,680, and of pupils, 139,385, of whom 22,100 are females. There are 2 agricultural schools in Greece with, together, 51 pupils. In 1895 an industrial and commercial school, with 40 teachers, was opened at Piræus to give instruction in the industries relating to wine, spirits, beer, soap, perfumes, dairy-keeping, cattle and silkworm rearing, and in the duties of commercial clerks. In 1895 the University of Athens had 2,987 students, of whom 967 studied medicine, 1,327 law, 516 philosophy, 51 theology, 124 chemistry. Of the total number 604 were from abroad, chiefly from Turkey.

Finance.

The public revenue and expenditure of the Kingdom were as follows in the years from 1885 to 1893, according to official returns. The extraordinary receipts include loans.

Year	Revenue			Expenditure
	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	
	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai
1885	61,110,128	316,901	61,427,029	127,677,749
1886	63,103,542	32,464,426	95,567,968	131,295,723
1887	82,558,371	93,360,420	175,910,791	92,951,915
1888	89,445,986	4,119,822	93,565,808	108,975,436
1889	83,269,911	99,300,373	182,570,284	107,317,616
1890	79,548,045	43,224,000	122,772,045	129,358,573
1891	89,725,769	12,900,000	102,625,769	125,106,600
1892	94,882,884	10,999,890	105,882,774	107,679,604
1893	96,731,414	9,739,157	106,470,571	101,563,761

The receipts for 1894 were given as 102,895,141 drachmai; for 1896, revenue 95,262,196, expenditure 90,923,536 drachmai. For 1897 the estimates were :—

Sources of Revenue	Drachmai	Branches of Expenditure	Drachmai
Direct taxes	19,792,364	Public debt	21,690,895
Customs and excise	33,245,552	Pensions, &c.	5,742,600
Stamps and dues	18,676,775	Civil List	1,325,000
Monopolies	11,402,906	Chamber of Deputies	490,320
State property	3,731,362	Ministries :—	
Sales	966,650	Foreign Affairs	2,224,479
Repayments	1,023,330	Justice	5,864,325
Arrears	3,355,000	Interior	13,930,935
Lighthouses	400,000	Instruction, &c.	5,647,543
International Tele- graphs	750,000	Army	16,345,311
Elementary instruction	100,000	Marine	7,000,487
Municipal contributions	1,200,000	Finance	1,523,952
Extraordinary	700,000	Collecting revenue	8,963,478
		Various	3,503,240
Total	95,343,939	Total	93,852,565

Events having necessitated the re-casting of the estimates, the revenue was put at 97,000,000 drachmai, and the expenditure at 160,000,000 drachmai, exclusive of indemnity payments.

On January 1, 1897, the outstanding public debt of Greece was as follows:—

Description	Drachmal Gold	Drachmal Paper
Consolidated	155,000,000	31,801,295
Amortisable	470,034,822	34,644,248
Floating (Treasury bonds)	14,194,066	14,000,000
Forced currency	16,800,000	74,200,000
Fractional currency	—	14,000,000
Total	656,028,888	≈168,645,543

The details at the beginning of 1897 were practically the same as in 1895, [See STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1896 or 1897, p. 649]. The annual interest which was being paid at the beginning of 1897 amounted to 8,477,534 drachmai gold, and 4,520,158 drachmai paper, the interest on the external debt being reduced to 30 per cent. of the amount due; that on the Monopoly loan to 43 per cent.; and that on other internal debts to 33 per cent.

By treaty signed December 4, 1897, and subsequent legislation, Greece agrees to pay to Turkey a war indemnity of £T4,000,000, and to accept international control in financial matters. This control will be exercised by a commission of six members (representing the mediating powers) who will make payments to Turkey out of the indemnity loan, will control the collection of the revenue, and, in concert with the Government, will supervise the redemption of debt. The Government will be authorized to raise a loan for the purpose of covering the deficit of 1897, to pay off or convert the floating debt in gold, to make payments to the holders of the actual debt in gold, and to raise loans not exceeding 20,000,000 gold drachmai, to cover the deficit of 1898 and the following years. Revenues from monopolies, tobacco-tax, stamps, customs amounting to 39,600,000 drachmai (with supplementary revenues from customs, 7,200,000 drachmai), are assigned as security for the gold debt. The floating debt will be converted into a new loan and the forced currency will be redeemed by annual payments. Provision is made for inspection of accounts by the Commissioners, and for arbitration in case of disagreement with the Government. For 1898 the Commission estimates the revenue at 85,556,000 drachmai, increasing to 95,557,000 drachmai in 1901, and to 100,260,000 drachmai in 1903. The administrative expenditure alone is put at 63,251,000 drachmai in 1898, rising to 64,151,000 drachmai in 1901, and to 64,751,000 drachmai in 1903. The sum required to pay the war indemnity, meet Treasury requirements, and redeem the floating debt is put at 123,152,000 gold drachmai, while 20,000,000 gold drachmai will be required to meet deficits in future budgets.

Municipal taxation is limited to 2½ per cent. on Government direct taxation, and an octroi of 2 per cent. on articles of consumption calculated on a Government valuation.

The municipal revenues amount to 17,180,802 drachmai, and the debts to 19,164,264 drachmai.

Defence.

There is universal liability to service on all able-bodied males aged 21 years and upwards. The total service is for 19 years, of which 2 years (with considerable terms of leave) must be passed with the colours, 8 and 7 years in the reserve, and the remainder in the militia or Landwehr.

The nominal strength of the army in 1896 was:—

Branches of the Military Service	Officers	Non-commissioned Officers	Total
War Office	204	86	240
Infantry	857	15,182	16,039
Cavalry	93	1,509	1,602
Artillery	222	2,065	2,287
Engineers	101	1,112	1,213
General Services	206	295	501
Military Schools	54	168	222
Gendarmerie	143	3,086	3,229
Total	1,880	23,453	25,333

There were at the same time 3,294 horses and mules, and 180 guns.

By the terms of a law passed by the Boulé in the session of 1887, the numerical strength of the army on the peace footing was fixed at 24,076 men, comprising 16,136 infantry, 4,877 cavalry, and 3,063 artillerymen and engineers. On the war footing, the strength could be mobilised to 82,000 men. The territorial army numbers about 96,000 men.

The navy consists chiefly of five armour-clad vessels. Of these the oldest (1867 and 1869) are the *Basileus Georgios* (1,770 tons), carrying two 10-ton Krupp guns on the upper deck, with 4 light and 2 machine guns, speed 12 knots; and a wooden vessel, the *Basilissa Olga* (2,060 tons), carrying four 5½-ton and two 3½-ton Krupp guns, speed 10 knots. The steel-built *Hydra* (4,885 tons), and her sister-ships the *Spetsai* and *Psara*, were built in France in 1889-90. Each is protected by an over-all steel belt of 11·8 in. at the water-line, above which is another belt 2·9 in. thick. Each carries three 10·6 in. and four 5·9 in. Canet guns, besides seven 6 pdr. quick-firers, and 18 other small and machine guns. The *Psara* has received new and additional armament at Toulon. There are 17 torpedo boats over 86 feet in length, 1 torpedo dépôt and school, and 2 Nordenfeldt submarine torpedo boats. Of unprotected vessels there are 2 corvettes (1,300 and 1,800 tons), 2 cruisers (1,000 tons each), launched 1884-85; 12 gun-boats (6 built 1881-84, the rest old); 3 revenue vessels (1884); a steel yacht, built in 1868, and an iron transport, besides miscellaneous craft. During the war with Turkey, the Greek fleet was inactive, useless bombardments only being undertaken. The personnel of the navy includes about 185 officers and cadets, 247 employés,

587 petty officers, 1,643 sailors, 503 stokers, &c. ; total, 3,165 men. The navy is manned partly by conscription from the people of the sea-coast and partly by enlistment. In 1887 the period of service was made two years instead of one.

Production and Industry.

Greece is mainly an agricultural country, and the existing manufactures are few and unimportant.

According to an official report of 1893, the acreage of agricultural production is approximately as follows :—

Crop	Acres	Yield
Cereals . . .	1,111,500	Bush. 20,250,000
Cotton . . .	14,800	—
Tobacco . . .	12,000	Lbs. 16,000,000
Vineyards . . .	336,000	Gall. 66,000,000
Currants . . .	168,000	Lbs. 350,000,000
Olives . . .	432,000	„ 15,000,000
Figs, &c. . . .	52,000	„ 60,000,000
Various . . .	211,400	—
Fallow . . .	1,200,000	—
Forest . . .	2,025,400	—
—	5,563,100	—

There are, besides, about 5,000,000 acres of pasture and 3,000,000 acres of waste land. By the draining of Lake Copais, an area of about 60,000 acres has been acquired for agricultural purposes. Of this area about 22,800 acres is now cultivated, while the remainder serves for pasturage.

While there are a few large proprietors in Greece, the land is to a large extent in the hands of peasant proprietors. On the whole, agriculture is in a backward state, though the soil is of unusual fertility. The average production of cereals for the whole of Greece is:—wheat, 7,000,000 bushels; barley, 3,000,000 bushels; rye, 825,000 bushels; for the old provinces 2,700,000 bushels of maize; mezlin, 1,380,000 bushels. The most favoured and best cultivated crop is the currant, which covers vast districts. The wine, olive, and silkworm industries are important. In 1892 there were in Greece 100,000 horses, 360,000 cattle, and 2,900,000 sheep. There were in 1896, 29 powder and dynamite mills, producing annually about 843 tons of powder and 112 tons of dynamite. For the manufacture of soap (olive) there were in 1896 87 factories employing 480 men and 11 women, and producing 8,240 tons of soap per annum.

In the Laurium district the marketable ores produced in 1896 were: manganese iron ore, 163,533 tons; hematite, 104,715 tons; zinc ore, 20,784 tons; speiss, 12,800 tons; silver lead ore, 9,839 tons; dressed rich galena, 6,479 tons; dressed blend of lead and zinc ore, 3,000 tons; lead smokes, 1,891 tons; besides 269 tons of dressed lead ore from which 15,034 tons of marketable pig lead were obtained. Other minerals worked in Greece are silicate of magnesia, barytes, sulphur, emery, gypsum. Magnesite ore is worked in Eubœa.

Other considerable industries are the manufacture of engines, glass, leather, thread, cloth, flour.

Commerce.

The total value of the special commerce of Greece in 1892 was :—Imports, 119,306,000 drachmai; exports, 82,261,000 drachmai. The special commerce for 1894 and 1895 was as follows with the leading countries :—

	Imports from (1894)	Imports from (1895)	Exports to (1894)	Exports to (1895)
	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai
Russia	28,699,225	28,416,086	5,076,450	5,310,294
United Kingdom	30,143,700	30,773,918	22,150,850	16,833,009
Austria-Hungary	14,385,425	13,886,716	7,603,425	5,957,206
Turkey and Egypt	9,837,800	10,058,345	9,348,825	9,975,117
France	8,565,500	6,791,022	9,509,800	7,974,573
Italy	2,577,225	2,448,802	4,828,150	6,840,565
Germany	9,144,850	8,440,279	2,060,275	5,086,449
Belgium	1,577,175	1,434,568	7,572,575	7,830,674
United States	3,123,400	3,707,216	2,104,500	2,349,758
Holland	829,650	467,093	2,696,175	3,107,459
Other countries	1,074,875	1,513,050	1,339,875	1,905,048
	109,958,825	109,610,203 ¹	74,290,900	72,183,221 ¹

¹ These are the totals given in the official returns, but they do not agree with the details.

The following table shows the principal classes of special imports and exports and their values in 1896 :—

Imports	Gold Drachmai	Exports	Gold Drachmai
Wheat and meslin	29,202,475	Silk and cocoons	1,173,500
Yarn of woven stuffs	22,953,525	Sponges	1,622,750
Coal & raw materials	14,243,825	Currants	23,208,175
Fish, caviar, &c.	4,864,025	Fruit	4,089,200
Raw hides	3,362,775	Tobacco	2,704,100
Wood and timber	5,386,675	Olive oil	3,063,250
Ores and metals	3,411,225	Olives	1,131,550
Sugar	3,786,450	Soap	437,550
Live stock	3,014,850	Tanned hides	231,800
Coffee	2,413,075	Ores	14,617,675
Rice	1,782,925	Emery	287,275
Wine, &c.	180,225	Wine in cask	5,837,575
Sundries	18,560,350	Cognac	951,700
		Sundries	11,108,325
Total	113,162,400	Total	69,989,425

The countries of origin are those from which the goods are imported into Greece, and the countries of destination are those to which the goods are ultimately exported. The values are determined by a special commission appointed by the Ministry of Finance, and represent the official values according to a scale drawn up in 1889.

The value of the imports into the United Kingdom from Greece, and of the domestic exports from the United Kingdom to Greece in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns, was :—

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Greece.	1,826,984	1,420,167	1,288,175	1,241,406	1,246,574
Exports of British produce to Greece.	921,872	604,905	881,379	806,328	842,412

The staple article of import from Greece into the United Kingdom is currants, the value of which in 1896 amounted to 744,953*l.* Other articles of import in 1896 were:—iron ore (including chrome), 223,923*l.*; lead, 64,590*l.*; manganese ore, 19,647*l.*; zinc ore, 13,963*l.*; raisins, 22,508*l.*; sponges, 46,862*l.*; valonia and other dye and tanning stuffs, 32,467*l.*; silver ore, 35,170*l.* Of the exports from the United Kingdom to Greece in 1896, cotton goods and yarns were valued at 366,169*l.*; woollens and worsteds, 98,862*l.*; coal, 139,947*l.*; iron, 48,594*l.*; machinery, 37,819*l.*

Navigation and Shipping.

The merchant navy of Greece on January 1, 1895, had, of vessels over 100 tons, 613 sailing vessels of 167,015 tons, and 107 steamers of 87,620 tons; total, 720 vessels of 254,635 tons. Including small vessels, the total number was 6,303 of 320,917 tons. The total number of vessels that entered Greek ports in 1895 was 5,444 of 2,590,101 tons, and cleared 4,888 of 2,541,627 tons; in 1896, 6,262 of 2,937,925 tons entered, and 5,797 of 2,884,367 tons cleared. Of the vessels entered 2,197 were Greek. More than half the trade is through the port of Piræus. A considerable amount of the carrying trade of the Black Sea and the Eastern ports of the Mediterranean is under the Greek flag.

Internal Communications.

Recently the internal communication by roads has greatly improved; there are now about 2,043 miles of roads. In 1893 the canal across the Isthmus of Corinth (about 4 miles) was opened for traffic.

Railways were open for traffic in 1897 for a length of 591 miles, while 300 miles were under construction. The Athens-Larissa railway, the main line in Greece, is intended to bring that country into communication with the rest of Europe at Salonica.

The telegraphic lines, land and submarine, were of a total length of 5,065 English miles, at the end of 1895; length of wire, 6,000 miles. The number of offices was 230. They despatched 941,565 inland telegrams, and 507,173 international, in the year 1895. Receipts, 2,107,464 drachmai.

Of post offices there existed 315 at the end of 1895, and there passed through the post in that year in the internal service, 4,225,000 letters and post-cards, and 5,166,000 printed papers and samples; in the international service, 4,845,000 letters and post-cards, and 2,838,000 printed papers and samples. The receipts were 1,627,399 drachmai; expenses, 1,605,584 drachmai.

MONEY AND CREDIT.

The National, the Ionian, and the Epiro-Thessalian Banks are authorised to issue notes for forced currency to the amount of 88,000,000 drachmai, including 14,000,000 drachmai in notes under 5 drachmai.

The forced currency was begun in July 1877, was withdrawn December,

1884, again circulated September, 1885, and, from 1898, will be redeemed by annual payments. The small note circulation was begun in June, 1886.

The situation of the National Bank of Greece on August 31, 1897, was as follows:—

	Drachmai
Gold and silver on hand	1,700,000
Notes to bearer in circulation	187,500,000
Private accounts current and deposits	41,800,000
Portfolio	13,600,000
Advances on real property	38,300,000
Advances on personal property	5,100,000
Funds abroad	12,600,000

The gold and silver on hand amounted to 1 per cent. of the notes in circulation; the minimum rate of discount was $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

Greece entered in 1868 the Latin Monetary Union.

The *Drachma*, of 100 *lepta*, is equivalent to the franc (25.225 francs = 1*l.* sterling). 100 new drachmai = 112 old drachmai.

By Royal decree of January 30, 1893, the gold coins of Great Britain, Austria, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Spain, Turkey, Egypt, and the United States are accepted by the Treasury and by private persons as legal tender, one-fourth per cent. being deducted from their nominal value.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Oke</i> =	2.80	lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Cantar</i> =	123.20	„ „
„ <i>Livre</i> =	1.05	„ „
„ <i>Baril</i> (wine) =	16.33	imperial gallons.
„ <i>Kilo</i> =	0.114	„ quarter.
„ <i>Pike</i> =	$\frac{1}{4}$	of an English yard.
„ <i>Stremma</i> =	.242	„ „ acre.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GREECE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires.—J. D. Metaxas.

Attaché.—A. Avéroff.

Consul-General.—L. Messinesi.

There are Consular representatives of Greece at Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, Calcutta, Malta.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GREECE.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Edwin H. Egerton, K.C.B., appointed January 26, 1892.

Secretary.—A. F. G. Leveson-Gower.

There are British Consuls at Athens (V.C.), Calamata (V.C.), Cephalonia (V.C.), Corfu, Patras, Piræus, Pirgos (V.C.), Syra, Volo (V.C.), Zante (V.C.).

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Greece.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. London.

Commerce de la Grèce avec les pays étrangères. Annual. Athens.

Foreign Office Reports. Annual Series and Miscellaneous Series. 8. London.

Greece in Europe. By S. P. Skiadan. (In Greek.) 8. Athens, 1891.

Handbook of the Armies of Bulgaria, Greece, &c. By Captain W. E. Fairholme and Captain Count Gleichen. London, 1895.

Regarding political transactions concerning Greece from 1826 onwards, the Parliamentary papers (correspondence, conventions, protocols, treaties, reports, &c.) are available.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Armstrong (Isabel J.), Two Roving Englishmen in Greece. New ed. London, 1897.

Avelot (H.), Croquis de Grèce et de Turquie. Paris, 1897.

Badshah's Handbook for Greece. 2nd ed. London, 1894.

Bent (J. Th.), Modern Life and Thought Amongst the Greeks. 8. London, 1891. The Cyclades: Life Amongst the Insular Greeks. 8. London, 1885.

Bérard (Victor), La Turquie et l'Hellenisme Contemporain. 8. Paris, 1893.

Blancout (G. F.), Ethnographie de la Turquie, de l'Europe et de la Grèce. Paris, 1877.

Blackford-Smith (R. A. H.), Greece under King George. 8. London, 1893.

Brockhaus (Hermann), Griechenland, geographisch, geschichtlich und kulturhistorisch von den ältesten Zeiten bis auf die Gegenwart dargestellt. 4. Leipzig, 1870.

Campbell (Hon. Dudley), Turks and Greeks. 8. London, 1887.

Carnarvon (Earl of), Reminiscences of Athens and the Morea. 8. London, 1870.

Estournelle de Constant (Baron d'), La Vie de Province en Grèce. 8. Paris, 1878.

Field (H. M.), Greek Islands and Turkey after the War. 8. London, 1885.

Finlay (G.), A History of Greece, B.C. 146—A.D. 1864. New ed. 7 vols. 8. Oxford 1877.

Guiraud (P.), La Propriété foncière en Grèce. Paris, 1898.

Guerber (H. A.), The Story of the Greeks. London, 1898.

Janeway (Catherine), Glimpses at Greece—To-day and Before Yesterday. London, 1897.

Jebb (R. C.), Modern Greece: Two Lectures. 8. London, 1880.

Kolokotronis (Th.), Klepht and Warrior. [Autobiography translated.] 8. London, 1890.

Mahaffy (J. P.), Rambles and Studies in Greece. 3 ed. 8. London, 1887.

Mauw (G. L. von), Das Griechische Volk in öffentlicher und privatrechtlicher Beziehung. 3 vols. 8. Heidelberg, 1835.

Melingo (P. von), Griechenland in unseren Tagen. 8. Vienna, 1892.

Palmer (F.), Going to War in Greece. New York, 1897.

Phillipson (A.), Thessalien und Epirus. Berlin, 1897.

Phillips (W. A.), The Greek War of Independence, 1821—33. London, 1897.

Pullen (H. W.), Handbook (Murray's) for Greece and the Ionian Islands. 6th ed. London, 1895.

Reclus (Elisée), Géographie universelle. Vol. I. Paris, 1877.

Rodd (J. Rennell), The Customs and Lore of Modern Greece. 8. London 1892.

Rose (W. K.), With the Greeks in Thessaly. London, 1897.

Samuelson (J.), Greece: Present Condition and Recent Progress. 8. London, 1894.

Schmidt (Dr. Julius), Beiträge zur physicalischen Geographie von Griechenland. 8. Leipzig, 1864-70.

Sergent (L.), Greece in the 19th Century. London, 1897.

Tozer (H. F.), The Islands of the Ægean. 8. Oxford, 1890.

Trikoupes (S.), History of the Greek Revolution. [In Greek.] 8. London, 1860.

Tuckerman (Charles K.), The Greeks of To-day. 8. London, 1878.

Wordsworth (Bishop Ch.), Greece: Pictorial, Descriptive, and Historical. New ed. London, 1882.

GUATEMALA.

(REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Guatemala, established on March 21, 1847, after having formed part for twenty-six years of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a Constitution proclaimed December 1879, and modified October 1885, November 1887, and October 1889. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a National Assembly, consisting of representatives (one for every 20,000 inhabitants) chosen by universal suffrage for four years. The executive is vested in a President, elected for six years, and not eligible for the following period.

President of the Republic.—J. M. Reyna Barrios for the term 1892–1898 ; in August, 1897, his term of office was prolonged to 1902.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by the heads of six departments—of Foreign Affairs, Government and Justice, Hacienda and Public Credit, Public Instruction, Fomento, War.

Area and Population.

The area of Guatemala is estimated at 63,400 English square miles. In 1893 the population (census) was 1,364,678 (males, 677,472 ; females, 687,206). About 60 per cent. are pure Indians, most of the remainder being half-caste, there being very few descendants of Europeans. The foreign population numbered 11,331 in 1893. Guatemala is administratively divided into 22 departments.

The marriages in 1896 were 5,504 ; births, 63,248 ; and deaths, 31,308. Owing to an imperfect system of registration, the number of deaths given is considerably below the actual number. About one-fourth the births among the whites and one-half among the Indians were illegitimate. In 1891, 6,384 persons entered, and 5,902 left the Republic.

Capital of the Republic and seat of the government is Guatemala la Nueva, with 65,000 inhabitants (1895), five-sixths of them of European origin. Other towns are Quezaltenango, 30,000, Coban, 27,700, Totonicapan, 40,000, and San Marcos, 16,000.

Religion.

Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion ; but all other creeds have complete liberty of worship. The State does not recognise any creed.

Instruction.

Education is free and compulsory. In 1895 there were 1,266 government primary schools, of which 458 were for girls and 143 mixed. The number of children enrolled was 75,020, of whom 64,015 (39,411 males, 24,604 females) attended school. There were also 49 private primary and secondary schools ; 6 institutes and normal schools ; 4 establishments for professional and 9 for special instruction. The Government spent on education, exclusive of the polytechnic school, which is dependent on the ministry for war for 1895, 95,062 dollars. The national library contains 19,400 volumes. There are 37 periodicals published (1896) within the Republic : 7 daily, 1 three times and 3 twice a week, 14 weekly, and 12 monthly.

Crime.

Justice is administered in a supreme court, 6 appeal courts, and 26 courts of first instance. In all the municipalities there are Justices of Peace.

In 1894, 678 persons were sentenced for serious crimes, and 29,432, in misdemeanours.

Finance.

Nearly half of the revenue is from customs, and over one-third from taxes on spirits, tobacco, &c. ; while seven-tenths of the expenditure is for public debt, instruction, and war.

The revenue and expenditure for five years are given as follows (currency):—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Revenue . . .	8,660,490	10,422,752	11,851,026	14,491,667	15,150,741
Expenditure . .	9,672,268	11,401,418	13,577,034	15,515,081	17,437,452

Of the revenue in 1896, 8,984,316 dollars was from customs, 3,788,212 from liquors and monopolies, and 2,069,018 from various taxes. Estimated revenue for 1896-97, 14,880,800 dollars ; expenditure, 14,464,840 dollars ; for 1897-98, revenue, 15,250,000 dollars ; expenditure, 12,445,107 dollars.

At the beginning of 1897 the outstanding amount of the external debt was : 4 per cent. external consolidated, 1,549,940*l.* ; Müller and Thomsen's loan, 459,875*l.* ; total, 2,009,815*l.* The internal debt amounted to 7,319,955 pesos currency.

Defence.

The army of Guatemala, the cost of which is about one-tenth of the total public expenditure, consists (1896) of about 7,000 officers and men in regular service. The effective army consists of 56,900 men from 18 to 30 years of age ; the reserve has 30,000 men from 30 to 50 years of age.

Production and Industry.

The number of owners who possess immovable property of the value of more than 1,000 dollars in 1885 was returned at 6,157, the total value of these holdings being given at 38,741,431 dollars.

The soil in general is exceedingly fertile. In 1893, there were under coffee, 124,771 acres, yielding 75,863,200 lbs. ; under sugar cane, 35,708 acres ; under tobacco, 821 acres, yielding 305,085 lbs. ; under maize, 235,000 acres, yielding 1,185,370 bushels ; under bananas, 11,272 acres, yielding 948,250 bunches ; pulse, wheat, and oats are also cultivated ; forest covers, 1,316,482 acres. Coffee growing is extending, about 10 per cent. of the owners of coffee estates being Germans. In 1893 there were in Guatemala 163,381 horses and mules, 497,130 cattle, and 490,170 sheep.

Gold, silver, lead, tin, copper, sulphur, salt, and other minerals exist, but are little worked. Industries more or less prosperous are the manufacture of woollen and cotton goods, cement, bricks, earthenware, furniture, cigars, &c. ; also foundries, sugar mills, breweries and distilleries are at work.

Commerce.

The following are the statistics of trade, in dollars (gold for imports and currency for exports), for the years indicated, including bullion and specie :—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Imports . . .	6,010,233	6,383,835	6,937,000	8,911,627	11,429,200 ¹
Exports . . .	14,869,324	19,087,000	20,324,000	26,534,394	23,085,544

¹ Or 26,287,145 dollars currency.

In 1896, of the imports the value of 2,164,490 dollars came from Great Britain ; 3,172,896 dollars from the United States ; 2,012,269 dollars from Germany ; and 1,196,850 dollars from France. The chief exports are : coffee, 22,349,623 dollars in 1896 ; bananas, 69,361 dollars ; hides, 52,340 dollars ; rubber, 49,335 dollars. Of 638,577 quintals of coffee exported in 1896, 442,681 quintals went to Germany ; 119,625 to the United States ; 15,855 to France, 4,020 to South America.

In the customs returns, the country whence goods are shipped is entered as the country of origin, and the port to which goods are consigned as the ultimate destination.

The trade of the United Kingdom with Guatemala (according to the Board of Trade Returns) for the last five years was as follows :—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Guatemala .	311,406	368,256	337,338	383,011	409,133
Exports of British produce to Guatemala.	250,809	257,969	316,685	430,447	428,303

Of the imports from Guatemala into the United Kingdom in 1896, coffee amounted to 408,768*l.* ; of the exports to Guatemala, cottons amounted to 157,624*l.* ; cotton yarn, 82,970*l.* ; iron, 93,814*l.* ; machinery, 36,532*l.* ; woollens, 34,039*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

In 1896, 573 steamers of 1,027,500 tons entered the ports of the Republic. The vessels belonged mostly to the United States.

There is a line of railway from San José through Escuintla to the capital (85 miles), a line from Champerico to Retalhuleu (32 miles), and one from Retalhuleu to San Filipe. The total length of line is about 150 miles. New lines to a length of over 210 miles between Port Barrios and the capital are being constructed ; in 1896 about 75 miles was unfinished. The line connecting the capital with the port of Iztapa has been completed. The Government guarantees a subsidy of about 1,630*l.* per mile. There are a few good roads, but away from the railway most of the traffic is on mule-back.

There were in 1896, 212 post-offices. The total postal movement (letters, cards, parcels, &c.), in 1896 was, despatched, 4,949,570 ; received, 4,463,692. Of telegraphs there were 2,980 miles, with 155 offices, in 1896 ; the number of messages was 755,687.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

Banks of issue in Guatemala are :—The Banco Internacional, the Banco Colombiano, Banco de Guatemala, Banco Agrícola Hipotecario, Banco Americano, and the Banco de Occidentals.

The *Dollar or Peso*, of 100 *Centavas*, weight, 25 grammes, .900 fine ; nominal value, 4*s.* The currency is mostly paper money, value about 11.5 dollars to £1.

The Spanish <i>Libra</i> of 16 ounces	= 1·014 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i> of 25 libras	= 25·35 lb.
„ <i>Quintal</i> of 4 arrobas	= 101·40 „
„ <i>Tonelada</i> of 20 quintals	= 18·10 cwt.
„ <i>Fanega</i>	= 1½ imperial bushel

The metrical system is now adopted.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF GUATEMALA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Señor Fernando Cruz, accredited May 28, 1892; accredited also to France, and resident in Paris.

Secretary.—Domingo Estrada.

Consul-General (London).—J. J. Saborio.

There are also Consular representatives at Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, Plymouth, Birmingham, Cardiff, Newport.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GUATEMALA.

Minister and Consul-General to the several Republics of Central America, G. F. B. Jenner, appointed 1897.

There is a British Consul at Quezaltenango and a Vice-Consul at Livingston and San José.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Guatemala.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom. Imp. 4. London.

Foreign Office Reports. Annual Series. London.

Guatemala. No. 32 of the Bulletins of the Bureau of the American Republics. Washington, 1892.

Informe de la Direccion de Estadística. Annual. Guatemala.

Informe de la Secretaria de Fomento. Annual. Guatemala.

Memorias de los Secretarios de Estado del Gobierno de la república de Guatemala (Gobernacion y Justicia; Instruccion Pública; Guerra; Hacienda; Relaciones Exteriores). Annual. Guatemala.

Movimiento de poblacion habido en los pueblos de la república de Guatemala. Annual. Guatemala.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Bernoulli (Dr. Gustav), Briefe aus Guatemala, in Dr. Petermann's 'Mittheilungen.' 4. Gotha, 1868-69.

Bernoulli (Dr. Gustav), Reise in der Republik Guatemala, in Dr. A. Petermann's 'Mittheilungen.' 4. Gotha, 1878.

Brigham (T.), Guatemala. The Land of the Quetzal. London, 1887.

Frübel (Julius), Aus America. 2 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1867-68.

Gonzales (Dario), Geografía de Centro-América. San Salvador, 1877.

Lafrière (J.), De Paris à Guatemala, Notes de voyage au centre de l'Amérique. 8. Paris, 1877.

Lemate (G.), Guia geográfica de los centros de poblacion de la república de Guatemala. Guatemala, 1882.

Marr (Wilhelm), Reise nach Central-America. 2 vols. 8. Hamburg, 1868.

Morslet (L.), Voyage dans l'Amérique centrale. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1859.

Report of Committee of Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders. Appendix for 1896. London, 1897.

Sapper (C.), Das nördliche Mittel-Amerika. Reisen und Studien, 1888-95. Brunswick, 1897.

Squier (E. G.), The States of Central America. 8. London, 1868.

Stoll (Otto), Guatemala. Reisen und Schilderungen aus den Jahren 1878-88. Leipzig, 1886.

Whetham (J. W. Boddam), Across Central America. 8. London, 1877.

HAITI.

(RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Haiti, formerly a French colony, was proclaimed independent January 1, 1804, and is now governed under a Constitution proclaimed June 14, 1867. The legislative power rests in a National Assembly, divided into two chambers, respectively called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The latter is elected by the direct vote of all male citizens engaged in some occupation, for the term of three years; while the members of the Senate (39 in number) are nominated for six years by the House of Representatives from two lists presented by the Executive and the Electoral Colleges; one-third retire every two years. Members of both houses are paid, representatives and senators by the month (150 dollars) during session. The executive power is in the hands of a President who, according to the Constitution, must be elected by the people, but in recent years has generally been chosen by the United Senate and House of Representatives, sitting in National Assembly, and in some instances by the troops, and by delegates of parties acting as representatives of the people. The nominal term of office of the President is seven years; it is generally cut short, however, by insurrections.

President of the Republic.—General Tiresias Simon Sam, elected April 1, 1896.

The administration of the Republic is carried on, under the President, by four heads of departments. The President receives a salary of 4,800*l.*

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic, which embraces the western portion of the island of Haiti—the larger but less populated eastern division forming the Republic of *Santo Domingo*—is estimated at 10,204 English square miles. A census of the population does not exist; the inhabitants, nine-tenths of whom are negroes and the rest mulattoes, with very few of European descent, are calculated by the best authorities to number about 572,000, while a more probable estimate by a native writer gives the total at 960,000 in 1887. Capital: Port-au-Prince, with 40,000 to 60,000 inhabitants, situated on a large bay, and possessed of an excellent harbour. Cape Haiti has a population of about 29,000, and Les Cayes about 25,000. The language of the country is French, though most of the people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French.

Religion and Instruction.

The religion is nominally Roman Catholicism. Public elementary education is free, the country being divided into 14 inspectors' districts. The sum allotted for public instruction amounts to nearly 1,000,000 dollars annually, but the educational system is still very imperfect, especially in rural districts. There are 400 national schools, besides private schools, and 5 public lycées.

Finance.

The revenue of Haiti is derived almost exclusively from customs, paid in American gold on exports and in currency *gourdes* on imports. For years ended September 30, the revenue is given as follows:—

—	Total Revenue	Export Duties	Import Duties
	Gold dollars	Gold dollars	Currency dollars
1892	7,322,076	3,102,456	5,063,544
1893	7,691,580	3,164,960	4,526,620
1895	7,406,321	3,442,114	4,107,989

The expenditure for 1894-95 was 8,042,705 dollars; for 1896-97 (estimated), 8,984,539 dollars.

On April 30, 1897, the public debt was as follows:—External debt at 5 per cent., 4,176,113 dollars; at 6 per cent., 9,800,000 dollars; total external, 13,476,113 dollars gold. The internal debt amounted to 4,437,105 dollars gold, and 10,812,574 dollars paper.

Defence.

The army, under a 'law of reorganisation' passed by the National Assembly in 1878, consists, nominally, of 6,828 men, chiefly infantry. There is a special 'Guard of the Government,' numbering 650 men, commanded by 10 generals, who also act as aides-de-camp to the President of the Republic. The Republic possesses a flotilla of six small vessels, which may be ranked as third-class cruisers. The *Crête-à-Pierrot* was built in England in 1895, she is 210 feet long and 30 feet broad, and has a displacement of 940 tons and 15·5 knots speed. Her armament consists of 1 6'3-in. De Bange gun, 1 4'7-in. ditto, 4 4-in ditto, and 6 light guns. A despatch gun-boat, the *Capois-la-Mort*, with her sister the *Alexandre Pétion* (since lost) was launched at Havre in 1893. The *Toussaint L'Ouverture* dates from 1886, and the *Dessalines* (1,200 tons) from 1883. Other vessels are the sloop *1804*, and the gun-vessel *22nd of December* (900 tons).

Commerce and Communications.

For 1895 the total imports into Haiti are put at 6,232,335 dollars; and the exports at 13,788,562 dollars; in 1896, imports 6,053,835 dollars; exports 9,463,903 dollars.

The exports consist chiefly of coffee, cocoa, and logwood. For the year ended September 30, 1895, the quantities exported were: Coffee, 75,371,865 lbs.; cocoa, 2,291,548 lbs.; logwood, 138,042,053 lbs. Other exports are cotton, gum, and honey. Of the imports in 1896, the value of 4,134,000 dollars came from the United States; 1,340,000 dollars from France; 304,000 dollars from Germany; 206,000 dollars from Great Britain.

In 1896 the coffee exports from Port-au-Prince amounted to 6,988,617 lbs.; from Les Cayes, 8,500,000 lbs.; from Gonaives, 6,827,675 lbs.. Logwood exported from Port-au-Prince, 4,929,000 lbs.; from Les Cayes, 11,200,000 lbs.; from Gonaives, 26,410,150 lbs.

There is no report of the exact value of the commercial intercourse of the Republic with the United Kingdom in the 'Annual Statement' published by the Board of Trade, which gives Haiti and Santo Domingo together. But as the population of the latter State is only about one-fourth of that of Haiti, an estimate may be made of the exports and imports of each during the last five years from the statement given in the following table:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Haiti and Santo Domingo into U.K.	40,971	67,706	81,072	53,216	92,940
Exports of British produce to Haiti and Santo Domingo . .	247,971	332,810	337,979	359,027	288,394

The chief imports into the United Kingdom in 1896 were logwood, valued at 71,422*l.*; mahogany and other woods, 17,636*l.* The staple article of British produce exported to Haiti and Santo Domingo consists of cotton manufactures

valued at 208,825*l.* in 1894 ; 220,666*l.* in 1895 ; 163,079*l.* in 1896 ; linens, 22,171*l.* in 1894 ; 35,806*l.* in 1895 ; 21,441 in 1896 ; iron, wrought and unwrought, 37,593*l.* in 1894 ; 32,139*l.* in 1895 ; 31,164*l.* in 1896.

At Port-au-Prince in 1896 there entered 260 vessels of 322,140 tons ; at Cape Haiti, 189 of 231,091 tons ; at Les Cayes, 161 of 167,088 tons.

There are 31 post offices. Haiti joined the Postal Union in 1880.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Gourde*, or dollar, nominal value, 4*s.* The coin represents 5 francs, but its value is subject to fluctuation, of which the annual average may be 17 per cent. premium on the American dollar.

During the ten years 1881-90, 2,900,000 gourdes in silver, and 75,000 gourdes in copper were issued. In 1895, silver and copper coin was issued to the amount of 1,600,000 gourdes. The bank notes in circulation are issued by the Haytian Government under the control of the Banque Nationale d'Haiti.

The weights and measures in use are those of France.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HAITI IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Louis Joseph Janvier.

Consul.—Maurice Erdmann.

There are consular agents at Cardiff, Liverpool, Southampton, Cork, Grimsby, Dundee, Glasgow.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HAITI.

Consul-General.—Augustus Cohen.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Haiti.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. London

Foreign Office Reports, Annual Series. London.

Haiti. Bulletin No. 62 of the Bureau of the American Republics. Washington, 1892.

Reports on Trade and Shipping of Haiti, in 'Deutsches Handels-Archiv,' for May, August, and November, 1897. Berlin.

United States Consular Reports for November, 1897. Washington.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Ardouin (Beaubrun), Etudes sur l'histoire de Haïti. 10 vols. Paris, 1858-61.

Bonneau (Alex.), Haïti, ses progrès, son avenir. 8. Paris, 1862.

Fortunat (Dantès), Nouvelle géographie de l'île de Haïti. Port-au-Prince, 1888.

Handelmann (J.), Geschichte von Haïti. 8. Kiel, 1856.

Hasard (Samuel), Santo Domingo, Past and Present ; with a glance at Haïti. London 1878.

Janvier (L. J.), Les Constitutions d'Haïti (1801-1885). Paris, 1886. La République d'Haïti, 1840-82. Paris, 1883.

Justin (J.), Etude sur les Institutions Haïtiennes. Paris, 1894.

Madiou (N.), Histoire de Haïti. 8 vols. 8. Port-au-Prince, 1847.

Nau (K.), Histoire des Casiques de Haïti. 8. Port-au-Prince, 1866.

St. John (Sir Spenser), Haïti, or the Black Republic. 2nd ed. London, 1889.

Tippenhauer (L. Gentil), Die Insel Haïti. 2 vols. Leipzig, 1893.

HAWAII.

(HAWAII-NEI.)

Constitution and Government.

UNDER Kaméhaméha I. the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands were united into one kingdom. The second king of the name and his queen died in England, 1823. Under Kaméhaméha III. the integrity of the kingdom was recognised by England, France, and the United States, and subsequently by other Governments. This king gave his subjects a constitution in 1840, which was revised and extended in 1852, and on his death in 1854 he was succeeded by his nephew, Kaméhaméha IV., the husband of Queen Emma, who died in 1863. His brother, Kaméhaméha V., succeeded, and proclaimed a revised constitution, August 20, 1864. On his death in 1872, without issue, Prince Lunalilo was chosen, on whose death in 1874 Kalakaua was elected king, and he was succeeded January 20, 1891, by Liliuokalani, his eldest sister.

On January 15, 1893, in consequence of a disagreement between the Queen and her Cabinet regarding a new constitution, a Committee of Public Safety was formed which, two days later, issued a proclamation declaring that the Hawaiian monarchical system was abrogated and that a provisional government had been established. On July 4, 1894, a Republic was proclaimed. According to the new constitution, the Legislature consists of a Senate of 15 members, elected, by indirect vote, for six years, one third of the Senate being renewed every two years; and a Chamber of Representatives of 15 members, elected, by indirect vote, for two years. Senators must be at least 30 years of age, and must possess property of the value of 3,000 dollars or an annual income of 1,200 dollars. Members of the Chamber of Representatives must be at least 25 years of age, and must possess property of the value of 1,000 dollars or an annual income of 600 dollars. Every Hawaiian of full age who can speak, read, and write either Hawaiian or English has the right to vote. The President must be a Hawaiian or have been resident in Hawaii for 15 years; he is elected for six years by the two Houses in united session, and he is not eligible for the following term of office. The State Council consists of 15 members, of whom 5 are appointed by the Senate, 5 by the Chamber of Representatives, and 5 by the President.

Negotiations are pending for annexation to the United States.

President of the Republic.—Sandford B. Dole, for the term 1894–1900.

Area and Population.

The total area of the islands is 6,640 square miles—namely, Hawaii, 4,210; Maui, 760; Ohau, 600; Kauai, 590; Molokai, 270; Lanai, 150;

Niihau, 97; Kahoolawe, 63 square miles. In 1884, the population was 80,578—51,539 males and 29,039 females; in 1890, 89,990—58,714 males and 31,276 females; and in 1896, according to the census returns, the population numbered 109,020—72,517 males and 36,503 females. Births in 1890 and 1891, 4,438; deaths, 4,177; excess of births for the two years, 261. Of the population in 1896, 31,019 were natives, 8,485 half-castes, 21,616 Chinese, 24,407 Japanese, 15,191 Portuguese, 3,086 Americans, 2,250 British, 1,432 Germans, 378 Norwegians, 101 French, 455 Polynesians, and 600 other foreigners. In 1896 the population comprised 7,570 persons engaged in agriculture; 2,100 in fishing and navigation; 2,265 in the industries; 2,031 in trade and transport; 2,580 in liberal professions; 34,498 labourers; 4,310 of various occupations; and 53,726 without regular occupation. The native population is closely allied to the Maories of New Zealand. At the time of Captain Cook's discovery of the islands, upwards of a century ago, the population numbered probably 200,000. Since then the natives have rapidly decreased, and since the census of 1884 there has been a decrease in the native population of 8,993. The foreign element is, however, rapidly increasing. In 1890 there were 4,603 arrivals, 2,071 departures; in 1891, 7,536 arrivals, 3,037 departures; in 1892, 5,468 arrivals, 4,103 departures; in 1893, 5,672 arrivals, 3,926 departures; excess of arrivals, 1,746; in 1894, 8,114 arrivals, 5,477 departures; excess of arrivals, 2,637; in 1895, 8,090 arrivals, 4,636 departures; excess of arrivals, 3,454; in 1896, 6,857 arrivals. Most of the immigrants are Japanese. There are now restrictions on Chinese immigration. The capital, Honolulu (29,920 inhabitants), is in the island of Oahu.

Religion and Instruction.

All forms of religion are permitted and protected. Nearly all the natives are Christians. There is a Church of England bishop at Honolulu; there is also a Roman Catholic bishop, and ministers of various denominations. In 1896 there were 23,773 Protestants, 26,363 Roman Catholics, 4,886 Mormons, 44,306 Buddhists, &c., and 10,192 not described. Schools are established all over the islands, the sum allotted for public instruction in 1896 being 227,695 dollars. In 1892 there were 168 schools, with 392 teachers and 10,712 pupils; of the pupils 5,353 were Hawaiians, 1,866 half-castes, and 2,253 Portuguese.

Finance.

The budget was formerly voted for biennial periods. The following shows the revenue and expenditure in dollars for 3 financial periods and for 2 financial years:—

	1888-90	1890-92	1892-94	1895	1896
Revenue .	3,632,197	4,408,083	3,874,559	1,740,065	1,997,818
Expenditure .	3,250,510	4,095,891	3,690,449	2,009,114	1,904,191

The chief sources of revenue (1896) were: Customs, 656,896 dollars; taxes, 706,542 dollars; internal revenue, 168,364 dollars. The chief branches of expenditure were: Public debt, 252,560 dollars; instruction, 227,695 dollars; army, 92,957 dollars; public works, 175,472 dollars; sanitary works, 203,397 dollars; finance, 194,401 dollars; Advocate-General, 251,633 dollars. The debt on December 31, 1896, amounted to 4,136,174 dollars. The interest varies from 5 to 12 per cent.

Commerce, Shipping, and Communications.

The islands are to a great extent mountainous and volcanic, but the soil is highly fertile and productive. Sugar and rice are the staple industries, while coffee, hides, bananas, and wool are also exported. The following table shows the commerce (in thousands of dollars) and shipping for five years :—

—	Imports	Native Exports	Customs Receipts	Ships Entered	Tonnage
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		
1892	4,684	7,960	494	262	238,622
1893	5,347	10,742	545	315	323,685
1894	5,730	9,141	523	340	336,408
1895	5,714	8,358	547	318	337,817
1896	7,165	15,436	657	386	447,997

The chief exports in 1896 were :—Sugar, 14,932,000 dollars ; rice, 195,000 dollars ; bananas, 125,000 dollars ; the imports are mainly groceries and provisions, clothing, grain, timber, machinery, hardware, cotton goods. 92 per cent. of the trade is with the United States.

Steamers connect the islands with the American continent, Australasia, and China. In 1896 there were 59 registered vessels belonging to the islands, of 29,024 tons. There are about 71 miles of railway in the islands of Hawaii, Maui, and Oahu. There are telegraphs in the islands of Maui, Hawaii, between Hawaii and Oahu, and round the latter island ; total length 250 miles ; nearly every family in Honolulu has its telephone. In 1895, the total number of letters, &c., transmitted and received by the Post Office was 3,978,880 ; there were 73 post-offices. Postal savings-banks, 1890 ; depositors, 2,641 ; amount, 956,999 dollars. Honolulu is lighted by electricity and has lines of tramways. The various islands will shortly be connected by telegraphic cable.

Currency.

Formerly, gold and silver coins of all nations have passed current in the Hawaiian Islands as legal tender, either at their real or nominal value ; but from December 1, 1884, only gold coins of the United States are legal tender for more than 10 dollars, and only Hawaiian and United States silver coins for smaller amounts. Paper money is not in use, except in the form of treasury certificates for coin deposited there.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HAWAII IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul in London.—M. Hopkins.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HAWAII.

Commissioner and Consul-General.—

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Hawaii.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Annual Report of the Collector of Customs of the Hawaiian Islands. Honolulu.
 Biennial Reports to the Hawaiian Legislature of 1894. Honolulu, 1895.
 Foreign Office Reports. Annual Series. London.
 Report on Hawaii in 'Deutsches Handels-Archiv' for August, 1897. Berlin.
 United States Consular Reports for April, 1897. Washington.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Alexander* (W. D.), A Brief History of the Hawaiian People. 8. New York, 1892.
Andri (A.), Les îles Hawaï. Gand, 1886.
Bastian (Adolf), Zur Kenntniss Hawaii's. Berlin, 1883.
Bird (Miss I.), The Hawaiian Archipelago. London, 1878.
Brassey (Lady), A Voyage in the *Sunbeam*. London, 1880.
Bowser (G.), Hawaiian Kingdom, Statistical Directory, &c. San Francisco, 1880.
Dutton (Capt. C. U. S. A.), Hawaiian Volcanoes. Washington, D.C., 1885.
Ellis (W.), Tour through Hawaii. London, 1827.
Ellis (W.), Polynesian Researches. 4 vols. London, 1831.
Fornander (C.), Origin of the Polynesian Nations. 3 vols. London, 1885.
Gordon Cumming (Miss C. F.), Fire Fountains: the Kingdom of Hawaii. 2 vols. London 1883.
Hopkins (Manley), History of Hawaii. 2nd edition. London. 1866.
Jarvis (J. J.), History of the Hawaiian Islands. Honolulu, 1847.
Luther (H. Gullk, M.D.), Climate, &c., of the Hawaiian Islands. New York, 1855.
Marcuse (A.), Die hawaiischen Inseln. Berlin, 1894.
Mine (Albert), L'archipel des îles Hawai ou Sandwich. Bordeaux, 1885.
Monnier (Marcel), Un printemps sur le Pacifique. Îles Hawaii. Paris, 1885.
 Parts of the Pacific, by a Peripatetic Parson. 8. London, 1896.
Sauvin (G.), Une Royaume polynésien. Paris, 1898.
Stevens (J. L.) and *Oleson* (W. B.), Picturesque Hawaii. Honolulu, 1894.
Stoddard (C. W.), Hawaiian Life. Chicago, 1894.
Thrum (T. G.), Hawaiian Annual. Honolulu.
Variigny (C. de), Quatorze ans aux îles Sandwich. Paris.
Whitney (H. M.), The Hawaiian Guide Book. Honolulu, 1890.

HONDURAS.

(REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Honduras, established January 11, 1839, before the dissolution of the Confederation of Central America in 1839, is governed under a charter proclaimed October, 1894. It gives the legislative power to a Congress of Deputies in the ratio of one per 10,000 inhabitants. The executive authority rests with a President, nominated and elected by popular vote for four years.

President of the Republic.—Policarpo Bonilla. January 1, 1895–99.

The administration of the Republic is carried on by a Council of ministers, to whom are entrusted the departments of Interior, Public Works, War, Finance, Public Instruction and Justice.

Honduras forms with Salvador and Nicaragua the Republica Mayor de Centro-America, constituted for the purposes of foreign relations, September, 1896. (See under *Salvador*.)

The active army consists of 500 men with 20,000 militia.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is calculated to embrace about 43,000 English square miles, with a population, in 1895, of about 400,000, or about 9 inhabitants to the square mile. The Republic is divided into 15 departments. The bulk of the inhabitants consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' and the sparse European-descended population, mainly of Spanish origin. The capital of the Republic is the ancient town of Tegucigalpa, with 12,600 inhabitants, situate nearly in the centre of the State. The main ports are Amapala on the Pacific, Omoa, Puerto Cortez, La Ceiba, Trujillo, Roatan, and Utila on the Atlantic.

Instruction and Crime.

The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion, but the Constitution guarantees freedom to all creeds, and the State does not contribute to the support of any. Instruction is free, compulsory, and entirely secular. There is a university, 11 colleges (three of them for females), and about 683 schools with 23,767 scholars. In 1889, 1,144 persons were tried for offences. Of these 288 were condemned to lengthened periods of imprisonment (28 for homicide).

Finance.

The revenue is mainly derived from customs, and the duties on spirits and tobacco. For the years stated, ending July 30, the revenue and expenditure (in pesos) are given as follows:—

—	1891	1892	1895	1896
Revenue . . .	1,850,163	1,764,137	2,172,760	1,901,606
Expenditure . . .	2,983,570	2,603,650	1,248,811	2,264,586

Receipts from customs duties, 627,512 pesos; from excise duties on spirits, tobacco, stamped paper, &c., 762,859 pesos.

In July, 1897, the external debt of Honduras consisted of four loans, contracted from 1867 to 1870, amounting to 5,398,570*l.*, with arrears of interest amounting to 11,509,594*l.*; total, 16,908,164*l.* No interest has been paid since 1872. The internal debt in 1896 amounted to about 6,000,000 pesos.

Production and Commerce.

Agriculture is gradually developing. The chief culture is that of bananas: other products are tobacco, sugar, maize, and coffee; while indigo, rice, and wheat are grown in small quantities. Cattle breeding is carried on extensively, and dairy farming on a small scale. The Government grants facilities for the acquisition of land by private persons and companies for agricultural and mining purposes, but labour is scarce. The mineral resources of Honduras are great—gold, platinum, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, antimony, nickel being found in almost every department. Deposits of brown and other coal have also been found. There are about 17 important mining companies at work, but statistics of their operations are not procurable. The quantity of gold dust extracted by washings from the sands of rivers is estimated at the value of 750,000 to 1,250,000 francs a year.

For the year 1895-96, the total imports were put at 1,322,418 pesos; and the exports at 3,125,000 pesos. The chief exports were: precious metals, 1,150,000 pesos; coffee, 750,000 pesos; cattle, 400,000 pesos; bananas, 400,000 pesos; tobacco, 200,000 pesos; cocoanuts, 125,000 pesos. The trade is mainly with the United States, but Great Britain, Germany, and France also participate.

The imports into the United Kingdom from Honduras (according to the Board of Trade Returns) amounted in 1896 to 7,927*l.*, of which 3,137*l.* was for mahogany. The domestic exports from the United Kingdom to Honduras amounted to 43,976*l.*, the chief article exported being cottons, 33,353*l.*

In 1894, 117 vessels of 71,022 tons (33 of 23,600 tons British) entered the port of Puerto Cortez.

Communications.

In 1896 there were 237 post-offices; letters, papers, &c. despatched, 370,456. There are (1896) 2,667 miles of telegraphs, with 150 offices. There is a railway from Puerto Cortez to San Pedro Sula, and thence to La Pimienta, 60 miles. A contract has been made for the construction of a railway from La Pimienta to the Pacific, and another for a line from Puerto Cortez to Trujillo.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The Silver *Dollar*, of 100 cents, weighs 25 grammes, .900 fine. There are also 16, 8, 5, and 4 dollar gold pieces. The fractional silver money consists of 50, 25, 12½, 10, 6½, 5, and 3½ cent pieces.

In November, 1894, the adoption of a gold standard equal to the American gold dollar was announced.

The <i>Arroba</i>	{ for wine	. = 3½ imperial gallons.
	„ oil	. = 2½ „ „
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	.	. = 1·90 vara = 1 yard.
„ <i>Manzana</i>	.	. = 1½ acre.
„ <i>Fanega</i>	.	. = 1½ imperial bushel.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HONDURAS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister (for the Greater Republic).—Crisanto Medina.

Consul-General.—W. Binney.

There are Consuls at Manchester and Cardiff.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HONDURAS.

Minister and Consul-General.—G. F. B. Jenner.

Consuls.—William Melhado (Truxillo); Robert McLachlan (Omoa); Colin W. Campbell (Tegucigalpa).

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Honduras.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom. Imp. 4. London.

Anuario Estadístico for 1889, by A. R. Vallejo. Tegucigalpa, 1893.

Boletín Financiero. Tegucigalpa.

Foreign Office Reports, Annual Series. London.

Gaceta Oficial de Honduras.

Honduras. Bulletin No. 57 of the Bureau of the American Republics. Washington, 1892.

United States Consular Reports for April, June, August, and November, 1897. [Treat mainly of United States interests.] Washington.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Bates (H. W.), Central and South America. London, 1882.

Charles (C.), Honduras. 8. Chicago, 1890.

Fiallos (E. C.), Sketch of Central America by.

Frobel (Julius), Seven Years' Travel in Central America. 8. London, 1853.

Gonzales (D.), Geografía de Centro-América. San Salvador, 1878.

Lombard (Thomas R.), The New Honduras. New York, 1887.

Marr (Wilhelm), Reise nach Central-América. 2 vols. 8. Hamburg, 1863.

Pelletier (Consul E.), Honduras et ses ports. Documents officiels sur le chemin-de-fer interocéanique. 8. Paris, 1869.

Reichardt (M.), Centro-América. 8. Braunschweig, 1851.

Report of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders. Appendix for 1896. London, 1897.

Sapper (C.), Das nordliche Mittel-América. Reisen und Studien, 1888-95. Brunswick, 1897.

Schwarz (Karl, Ritter von), Wanderungen durch die mittelamerikanischen Freistaaten Nicaragua, Honduras und San Salvador. 8. Braunschweig, 1857.

Soltera (Maria), A Lady's Ride across Spanish Honduras. London, 1884.

Squier (E. G.), Honduras: Descriptive, Historical, and Statistical. 8. London, 1870.

ITALY.

(REGNO D'ITALIA.)

Reigning King.

Umberto I., born March 14, 1844, the eldest son of King Vittorio Emanuele II. of Italy and of Archduchess Adelaide of Austria. Succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, January 9, 1878. Married, April 22, 1868, to Queen *Margherita*, born November 20, 1851, the only daughter of the late Prince Ferdinando of Savoy, Duke of Genoa.

Son of the King.

Vittorio Emanuele, Prince of Naples, born November 11, 1869; married, October 24, 1896, to Princess Helena, born January 8, 1873, daughter of Nicholas, Prince of Montenegro.

Sisters of the King.

I. Princess *Clotilde*, born March 2, 1843; married, January 30, 1859, to the late Prince Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte; widow, March 17, 1891; offspring of the union are Napoleon Victor, born July 18, 1862; Louis, born July 16, 1864; and Maria Lætizia, born December 20, 1866; married, September 11, 1888, to Prince Amadeo, Duke of Aosta; widow, January 18, 1890.

II. Princess *Pia*, born October 16, 1847; married, September 27, 1862, to the late King Luis I. of Portugal; widow, October 19, 1889.

Nephews of the King.

Prince Emanuele Filiberto, Duke of Aosta, born January 13, 1869, married, June 25, 1895, to Princess Elena d'Orléans, daughter of the late Comte de Paris; Prince Vittorio Emanuele, Count of Turin, born November 24, 1870; Prince Luigi Amadeo, Duke of Abruzzi, born January 30, 1873; Prince Umberto Maria, Count of Salemi, born June 22, 1889—children of the late Prince Amadeo, Duke of Aosta.

Aunt of the King.

Princess *Elisabetta*, born February 4, 1830, the daughter of King Johann of Saxony; married, April 30, 1850, to Prince Ferdinando of Savoy, Duke of Genoa; widow, February 10, 1855; re-married, in 1856, to the Marquis of Rapallo. Offspring of the

first union are :—1. Princess Margherita, born November 20, 1851; married, April 22, 1868, to King Umberto I. 2. Prince Tommaso of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, admiral, born February 6, 1854; married, April 14, 1883, to Princess Isabella, daughter of the late Prince Adalbert of Bavaria; offspring, Prince Ferdinando Umberto, born April 21, 1884; Prince Filiberto, born March 10, 1895; Princess Maria Bona Margherita, born August 1, 1896.

The origin of the reigning house is not historically established; but most genealogists trace it to a German Count Berthold, who, in the eleventh century, established himself on the western slope of the Alps, between Mont Blanc and Lake Leman. In the end of the eleventh century the Prince of Savoy acquired the countries of Turin and Susa. Count Amadeus, in 1383, founded a law of primogeniture which greatly strengthened the family, leading to the immediate acquisition of the territory of Nice. In 1416 the Counts of Savoy adopted the title of Duke; in 1418 they acquired the Principality of Piedmont; and in 1713 they obtained the island of Sicily, with the title of King. Sicily had to be exchanged, in 1720, for the isle of Sardinia, to which henceforth the royal dignity remained attached. Genoa and the surrounding territory were added to the Sardinian Crown at the peace of 1815. The direct male line of the House of Savoy died out with King Carlo Felix in 1831, and, the existing Salic law prohibiting the accession of females, the crown fell to Prince Carlo Alberto, of the house of Savoy-Carignano, a branch founded by Tommaso Francesco, born in 1596, younger son of Duke Carlo Emanuele I. of Savoy. King Carlo Alberto, the first of the house of Savoy-Carignano, abdicated the throne March 23, 1849, in favour of his son, the late King Vittorio Emanuele II. By the Peace of Zürich, November 10, 1859, King Vittorio Emanuele II. obtained Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua, part of the Papal States, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena. On March 11, 1860, annexation to Sardinia was voted by *plébiscite* in Parma, Modena, the Romagna, and Tuscany; on October 21, Sicily and Naples (including *Benevento* and *Pontecorvo*, part of the Papal States), and on November 4, Marche and Umbria. The first Italian Parliament assembled in February 1861, and declared (March 17, 1861) Vittorio Emanuele King of Italy. The remaining part of Lombardy and Venetia were added to his dominions in 1866 (October 21). Finally, the Papal States (Province of Rome), having been taken possession of by an Italian army (September 20, 1870), after the retreat of the French garrison, were, after a *plébiscite*, annexed to the Kingdom October 2.

The 'Dotazione della Corona,' or civil list of the King, has been settled at 16,050,000 lire. Out of this the Prince of Naples has an allowance of 1,000,000 lire; the children of the late Prince Amedeo, Duke of Aosta, an allowance, of 400,000 lire; his cousin Prince Tommaso, Duke of Genoa, an allowance of 400,000 lire.

The greater part of the private domains of the reigning family were given up to the State in 1848.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Italy is an expansion of the 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno,' granted on March 4, 1848, by King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects. According to this charter, the executive power of the State belongs exclusively

to the Sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers; while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers—an upper one, the Senato, and a lower one, called the 'Camera de' Deputati.' The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members, above forty years old, who are nominated by the King for life; a condition of the nomination being that the person should either fill a high office, or have acquired fame in science, literature, or any other pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation, or, finally, should pay taxes to the annual amount of 3,000 lire, or 120*l.* In 1897, there were 372 senators. The deputies of the lower House are elected according to the electoral law of March 28, 1895, by ballot, by all citizens who are twenty-one years of age, can read and write, and pay direct taxes to the amount of 19·80 lire, or (in the case of certain peasant farmers) 80 centesimi. Members of academies, professors, persons who have served their country under arms for two years, and numerous other classes, are qualified to vote by their position. The number of deputies is 508, or 1 to every 57,000 of the population (census 1881). In 1896 the number of enrolled electors was 2,120,909, exclusive of the electors temporarily disfranchised on account of military service (39,029 nel 1895). At the general election in March 1897, the number of those who voted was 1,241,486, or 58·5 per cent. of those who had the right to vote. For electoral purposes the whole of the Kingdom is divided into 508 electoral colleges or districts, and these again into several sections. No deputy can be returned to Parliament unless he has obtained a number of votes greater than one-sixth of the total number of inscribed electors, and than half the votes given. A deputy must be thirty years old, and have the requisites demanded by the electoral law. Incapable of being elected are all salaried Government officials, as well as all persons ordained for the priesthood and filling clerical charges, or receiving pay from the State. Officers in the army and navy, ministers, under-secretaries of State, and various other classes of functionaries high in office, may be elected, but their number must never be more than forty, not including the ministers and the under-secretaries of State. Neither senators nor deputies receive any salary or other indemnity, but are allowed to travel free throughout Italy by rail or steamer.

The duration of Parliaments is five years; but the King has the power to dissolve the lower House at any time, being bound only to order new elections, and convoke a new meeting within four months. It is incumbent upon the

executive to call the Parliament together annually. Each of the Chambers has the right of introducing new bills, the same as the Government; but all money bills must originate in the House of Deputies. The ministers have the right to attend the debates of both the upper and the lower House; but they have no vote unless they are members. The sittings of both Chambers are public; and no sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members are present.

The executive power is exercised, under the King, by a ministry divided into 11 departments. The ministry, constituted December 14, 1897, is as follows:—

1. *President of the Council and Minister of Interior.*—Marchese Antonio Di Rudini, deputy.
2. *Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—Marchese Emilio Visconti-Venosta, senator.
3. *Minister of the Treasury.*—Professor Luigi Luzzatti, deputy.
4. *Minister of Finance.*—Signor Ascanio Branca, barrister, deputy.
5. *Minister of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.*—Signor Zanardelli.
6. *Minister of War.*—General di San Marzano.
7. *Minister of Marine.*—Benedetto Brin, Inspector-General of Naval Engineering, deputy.
8. *Minister of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture.*—Signor Cocco-Ortu.
9. *Minister of Public Instruction.*—Signor Gallo.
10. *Minister of Public Works.*—Signor Pavoncelli.
11. *Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.*—Emilio Sinco, barrister, deputy.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The two principal elective local administrative bodies are the communal councils and the provincial councils. According to the law of February 10, 1889, each commune has a communal council, a municipal council, and a syndic. Both the communal councils and the municipal councils vary according to population, the members of the latter being selected by the former from among themselves. The syndic is the head of the communal administration, and is a Government official; he is elected by the communal council from among its own members, by secret vote, in all the chief communes of provinces and districts, and in other communes having more than 10,000 inhabitants. In other communes the syndic is appointed by the King from among the communal councillors. Each province has a provincial council and a provincial commission, the numbers varying according to population. The council elects its president and other officials. The provincial commission is elected by the council from its own members. It conducts the business of the province when the latter is not sitting. Both communal and provincial councillors are elected for five years, one-fifth being renewed every year. The

communal council meets twice and the provincial once a year in ordinary session, though they may be convened for extraordinary purposes. All communal electors are eligible to the council except those having an official or pecuniary interest in the commune. Persons not resident in the province, or having no solid interest in it, or who do not pay taxes on movable property, as well as officials in any way interested in the province, are ineligible to the provincial councils. Electors must be Italian citizens, twenty-one years of age, able to read and write, be on the Parliamentary electoral list, or pay a direct annual contribution to the commune, of any nature, or comply with other conditions of a very simple character.

In 1895 the number of enrolled *administrative* electors was 2,814,918, of whom 41,984 were temporarily deprived of electoral rights. In the general communal elections of 1895, 1,762,081 electors voted, or 63·55 per cent. of the total number. The number of electors, both political and administrative, has been considerably reduced in consequence of the general revision of the lists in accordance with the electoral law of July 11, 1894.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The first census of United Italy was taken on December 31, 1861, but at that date Venetia, certain districts of the province of Mantua, and the present province of Rome had not been annexed, and were excluded from the census. At the censuses of 1871 and 1881, the area was, as now, 114,410 square miles. In 1861 the area of the Kingdom of Italy was about 96,500 square miles. The census of 1861, of 1871, and of 1881 gave the following results:—December 31, 1861 (excluding the regions annexed, Venetia, southern part of Mantua, and the province of Rome), 21,777,334; December 31, 1871 (present territory), 26,801,154; December 31, 1881 (present territory), 28,459,628.

The following figures show the increase of the population of the present territory of the Kingdom of Italy from 1800 onwards, in round numbers:—

Year	Population	Increase per cent. per annum	Year	Population	Increase per cent. per annum
1800	18,124,000	—	1848	23,617,000	0·747
1816	18,383,000	0·089	1861	25,000,000	0·450
1825	19,727,000	0·812	1871	26,800,000	0·400
1838	21,975,000	0·876	1881	28,460,000	0·619

The Kingdom of Italy is divided into 69 provinces, the names of which, with area (as determined by a recent survey executed by the Italian Government) in English square miles, population in 1881, estimated population, and density per square mile

AREA AND POPULATION

675

in 1896, are given in the subjoined table, which is classified according to the old *compartimenti*, not now recognised as legal divisions :—

Provinces and Compartimenti	Area in square miles	Population, Present: Census 1881			Estimated Population Dec. 31, 1896	Population per square mile, 1896
		Males	Females	Total		
Alessandria . . .	1,950	374,060	355,650	729,710	798,797	409·64
Cuneo . . .	2,882	321,423	313,977	635,400	662,747	229·96
Novara . . .	2,553	327,010	343,916	675,926	760,192	297·76
Torino . . .	3,955	506,175	523,039	1,029,214	1,122,301	283·77
Piedmont . . .	11,340	1,528,668	1,541,582	3,070,250	3,344,037	294·89
Genova . . .	1,582	376,408	383,714	760,122	836,857	528·99
Porto Maurizio . . .	455	65,630	66,621	132,251	145,818	320·48
Liguria . . .	2,037	442,038	450,335	892,373	982,675	482·41
Bergamo . . .	1,098	196,915	193,860	390,775	426,802	388·71
Brescia . . .	1,845	240,669	230,899	471,568	495,845	268·75
Como . . .	1,091	256,444	258,606	515,050	575,998	527·95
Cremona . . .	695	152,526	149,612	302,138	307,225	442·05
Mantova . . .	912	151,328	144,400	295,728	313,791	344·07
Milano . . .	1,223	567,367	547,624	1,114,991	1,295,085	1,058·94
Pavia . . .	1,290	237,527	232,304	469,831	507,205	393·18
Sondrio . . .	1,232	59,189	61,345	120,534	135,631	110·09
Lombardy . . .	9,386	1,861,965	1,818,650	3,680,615	4,057,582	432·30
Belluno . . .	1,293	82,677	91,463	174,140	176,810	136·74
Padova . . .	823	201,652	196,110	397,762	452,618	549·96
Rovigo . . .	685	109,602	108,098	217,700	245,756	358·77
Treviso . . .	960	192,128	183,576	375,704	413,635	430·87
Udine . . .	2,541	247,340	254,405	501,745	534,548	210·37
Venezia . . .	934	178,551	178,157	356,708	387,450	414·83
Verona . . .	1,188	202,769	191,296	394,065	437,201	368·01
Vicenza . . .	1,052	200,461	195,888	396,349	451,150	428·85
Venice . . .	9,476	1,415,180	1,398,993	2,814,173	3,099,168	327·05
Bologna . . .	1,448	232,557	224,917	457,474	493,553	340·85
Ferrara . . .	1,012	117,453	113,354	230,807	256,281	253·24
Forli . . .	725	128,628	122,482	251,110	278,506	384·15
Modena . . .	987	141,308	137,946	279,254	290,446	294·27
Parma . . .	1,250	135,355	131,951	267,306	273,779	219·02
Piacenza . . .	954	116,668	110,049	226,717	229,638	240·71
Ravenna . . .	715	115,143	110,621	225,764	225,340	315·16
Reggio Emilia . . .	876	123,622	121,337	244,959	251,582	287·19
Emilia . . .	7,967	1,110,734	1,072,657	2,183,391	2,299,125	288·58

Provinces and Compartmenti	Area in square miles	Population, Present: Census 1881			Estimated Population Dec. 31, 1896	Population per square mile, 1896
		Males	Females	Total		
Arezzo . . .	1,273	122,958	115,786	238,744	245,011	192.47
Firenze . . .	2,265	400,953	389,923	790,776	827,873	365.51
Grosseto . . .	1,738	64,401	49,894	114,295	125,199	72.04
Livorno . . .	133	61,085	60,527	121,612	126,099	948.11
Lucca . . .	558	135,452	149,032	284,484	290,714	520.99
Massa e Carrara	687	81,813	87,656	169,469	183,233	266.71
Pisa . . .	1,179	147,170	136,393	283,563	311,742	264.41
Siena . . .	1,471	108,033	97,893	205,926	207,869	141.31
Tuscany . . .	9,304	1,121,865	1,087,004	2,208,869	2,317,740	249.11
Ancona . . .	762	130,937	136,401	267,338	274,957	360.84
Ascoli Piceno . . .	796	101,907	107,278	209,185	218,753	274.82
Macerata . . .	1,087	116,589	123,124	239,713	243,861	224.34
Pesaro e Urbino	1,118	112,290	110,753	223,043	238,702	213.51
Marches . . .	3,763	461,723	477,556	939,279	976,273	259.44
Perugia(Umbria)	3,748	294,019	278,041	572,060	607,338	162.04
Roma . . .	4,663	480,689	422,783	903,472	1,027,465	220.34
Aquila degli Abruzzi	2,484	164,263	188,764	353,027	385,810	155.32
Campobasso . . .	1,691	176,287	189,147	365,434	383,378	226.72
Chieti . . .	1,138	168,920	175,028	343,948	351,234	308.64
Teramo . . .	1,067	127,319	127,487	254,806	268,730	251.86
Abruzzi e Molise . . .	6,380	636,789	680,426	1,317,215	1,389,152	217.74
Avellino . . .	1,172	194,849	198,270	392,619	419,378	357.83
Benevento . . .	818	118,799	119,626	238,425	248,490	303.78
Caserta . . .	2,033	353,618	360,518	714,131	745,262	366.58
Napoli . . .	350	498,978	502,267	1,001,245	1,156,375	3,303.93
Salerno . . .	1,916	266,129	284,028	550,157	575,226	300.22
Campania . . .	6,289	1,431,873	1,464,704	2,896,577	3,144,731	500.04
Bari delle Puglie	2,065	338,235	341,214	679,499	807,111	390.85
Foggia . . .	2,688	177,873	178,394	356,267	412,092	153.31
Lecce . . .	2,623	276,193	277,105	553,298	653,747	249.23
Apulia . . .	7,376	792,351	796,713	1,589,064	1,872,950	253.92
Potenza (Basili- cata) . . .	3,845	251,621	272,883	524,504	548,192	142.57
Catanzaro . . .	2,030	216,283	217,692	433,975	469,505	231.28
Cosenza . . .	2,568	214,433	236,752	451,185	471,173	183.48
Reggio di Calabria	1,221	184,660	188,063	372,723	403,330	330.33
Calabria . . .	5,819	615,376	642,507	1,257,883	1,344,008	230.97

Provinces and Compartimenti	Area in square miles	Population, Present: Census 1881			Estimated Population Dec. 31, 1896	Population per square mile, 1896
		Males	Females	Total		
Caltanissetta	1,263	136,493	129,886	266,379	329,820	261·14
Catania	1,917	280,014	283,443	563,457	679,779	354·61
Girgenti	1,172	156,034	156,453	312,487	350,732	299·26
Messina	1,246	227,934	232,990	460,924	527,277	423·18
Palermo	1,948	352,722	346,429	699,151	838,316	430·35
Siracusa	1,442	173,295	168,231	341,526	422,982	293·30
Trapani	948	141,612	142,365	283,977	374,997	395·57
Sicily	9,936	1,468,104	1,459,797	2,927,901	3,523,853	354·66
Cagliari	5,204	217,497	203,138	420,635	465,913	89·53
Sassari	4,090	134,891	126,476	261,367	290,288	70·98
Sardinia	9,294	352,388	329,614	682,002	756,201	81·36
Total	110,646	14,265,383	14,194,245	28,459,628	31,290,490	282·80

At the time of the census of 1881, the resident or legal population was 28,953,480. The number of foreigners in Italy was 59,956, of whom 16,092 were Austrians, 12,104 Swiss, 10,781 French, 7,302 English, 5,234 Germans, 1,387 Russians, 1,286 Americans (United States), 1,212 Greeks, 922 Spaniards, and the rest mainly Turks, Belgians, Swedes and Norwegians, Dutch, Egyptians, Argentines, Brazilians.

The administrative divisions of Italy are provinces, territories (circondari), districts (distretti), and communes. There are 69 provinces: of which 60 are divided into territories, and 9 (the province of Mantua and the 8 provinces of Venetia) into districts. There are 197 territories and 87 districts. Most of the districts have been *de facto* suppressed, though still nominally existing as administrative divisions. The territories and districts are divided into communes (comuni), of which at the census of 1881 there were 8,259; the number at present (January, 1897) is 8,261.

The population of Italy is in general perfectly homogeneous. According to statistics of 1861, the exceptions are: about 100,000 of French origin, in the territories of Aosta, Pinerolo, and Susa, in the province of Torino; from 3,000 to 4,000 of Teutonic origin in some communes of the territories (circondari) of Domodossola and Varallo, in the province of Novara, and of Aosta, in the province of Torino; from 55,000 to 60,000 of Albanian origin, in a dozen communes of Nearer Calabria, and in some communes of the provinces of Foggia, Avellino, Potenza, and Palermo; from 20,000 to 25,000 of Greek origin, in a few communes of Nearer and Further Calabria, and of the province of Lecce; lastly, from 7,000 to 8,000 of Spanish (Catalan) origin, settled in Alghero in the province of Sassari, in Sardinia.

The population over 16 years of age in 1881 was 19,301,420; of these 7,047,163 were unmarried, 10,361,039 were married, and 1,893,218 were widowers or widows. Of the whole population, 16,205,371 or 56·9 per cent. were unmarried; 10,361,039 or 36·5 per cent. were married; and 1,893,218 or 6·6 per cent. were widowers or widows.

The numbers of inhabitants at the different centres do not in Italian statistics afford a sufficient basis for distinguishing between the urban and rural

population. In Northern Italy the population is scattered over the country and there are few centres. In Southern Italy and in the islands the country people live in the towns, coming and going to cultivate their own plots of land; consequently there are many populous centres where, if numbers alone were considered, the population would be regarded as urban, though it is, in truth, almost exclusively rural. The following statement gives the number of the head communes (capoluoghi) of provinces and of territories (circondari) or districts, with their population according to the census of 1881, but many of these local capitals have under 6,000 inhabitants:—

Head communes of provinces	. 69	population .	4,509,159
„ „ of territories (circondari) or districts	. . 215	„ .	2,573,004
Total	. . . 284	„ .	7,082,163
Other communes	. . . . .	„ .	21,377,465
Total population	. . . . .	„ .	28,459,628

The following table gives the population according to occupation in 1881, exclusive of children under 9 years:—

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	5,124,431	3,048,951	8,173,382
Raising of animals and apiculture	213,556	30,896	244,452
Horticulture	58,914	14,925	73,839
Sylviculture	53,226	6,425	59,651
Fishing and chase	47,901	340	48,241
Mining	53,937	575	59,512
Mineral industry	755	—	755
Industrial productions	2,281,317	1,904,144	4,185,461
Inns, clothing, &c.	51,500	99,594	151,094
Commerce	246,618	33,155	279,773
Transport	310,347	2,664	313,011
Proprietors and pensioners	427,456	535,425	962,881
Employés and domestics	265,605	447,800	713,405
National defence	160,155	—	160,155
Civil administration	167,252	3,400	170,652
Public worship	103,161	28,424	131,585
Justice	28,248	2	28,250
Sanitary service	44,333	15,384	59,717
Instruction	32,908	46,887	79,795
Fine arts, &c.	31,174	4,450	35,624
Literature and applied science	19,740	35	19,775
Hawkers	28,993	5,457	34,450
Workmen, porters, &c.	121,562	8,267	129,829
Prisoners, paupers, &c.	73,188	56,498	129,681
Students, housekeepers, &c.	582,407	4,143,274	4,725,681
No occupation stated	725,284	855,691	1,580,975
Total	11,258,968	11,292,158	22,551,126

Number of proprietors in Italy on December 31, 1881 :—

—	Land		Buildings		Land and Buildings		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Agriculturists	219,328	131,181	204,395	59,406	1,083,753	227,175	1,457,476	417,762	1,875,238
Pensioners and persons of means . .	26,370	70,311	27,938	54,702	239,985	263,733	344,293	338,746	733,039
Other categories	102,083	133,524	249,725	185,768	579,885	274,165	931,698	593,457	1,525,155
Total . .	347,786	335,016	482,058	299,876	1,903,623	765,073	2,733,467	1,399,966	4,133,432

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

1. Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year	Marriages	Births Living			Stillborn	Deaths exclusive of the Stillborn	Surplus of Births
		Legitimate	Illegitimate and Exposed	Total			
1892	228,572	1,032,617	77,956	1,110,573	44,758	802,779	307,794
1893	228,103	1,048,190	78,106	1,126,296	46,254	776,713	349,585
1894	231,581	1,028,242	74,693	1,102,935	46,256	776,372	326,563
1895	228,152	1,021,563	70,539	1,092,102	45,896	783,813	308,289
1896	222,603	1,025,227	70,278	1,095,505	46,364	758,129	337,376

2. Emigration.

The following table shows the numbers of emigrants from Italy to various parts of the world, according to Italian statistics, for six years :—

—	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Europe	103,885	107,025	104,482	110,759	105,273	109,490
North Africa	2,131	2,317	3,119	2,390	3,063	3,227
America—						
United States	44,359	42,953	49,765	31,668	37,851	52,245
Canada . . . . .							163	211	382	805	783
Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Central America	2,036	1,342	1,088	1,204	1,688	1,606
Brazil	108,414	36,448	45,324	41,628	98,090	74,693
Chili and Peru	896	734	657	192	461	633
The Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay	27,542	28,542	36,212	34,383	43,484	57,266
America (country not named)	3,062	3,577	4,871	1,579	1,562	5,638
Other countries	1,143	518	851	717	926	1,329
Total	293,631	223,667	246,751	225,323	293,181	306,127

This classification is founded upon the declarations of intending emigrants made before the syndics (or mayors) of communes on application for passports, and the figures differ considerably from those given in the statistics of the various countries mentioned. The difference is explained chiefly by the fact that, in many cases, emigration to other European States, intended to be temporary, becomes permanent, the emigrants embarking for America from their temporary home. According to the statistics of the respective countries, the Italian immigrants into the United States in 1896 numbered 68,080; Argentina and Uruguay, 80,750; Brazil, 96,324.

To the emigration in 1896 the different parts of Italy contributed as follows:—Piemonte, 22,599 (10,869 temporary); Liguria, 4,737 (363 temporary); Lombardia, 22,319 (9,238 temporary); Veneto, 100,236 (74,585 temporary); Emilia, 14,634 (5,507 temporary); Toscana, 13,139 (4,085 temporary); Marche, 11,423 (542 temporary); Umbria, 702 (156 temporary); Lazio, 867 (64 temporary); Abruzzi e Molise, 20,587 (5,236 temporary); Campania, 41,208 (7,738 temporary); Puglie, 5,806 (1,507 temporary); Potenza-Basilicata, 10,963; Calabria, 18,965 (56 temporary); Sicilia, 15,432 (3,853 temporary); Sardinia, 2,510 (33 temporary); total 306,127 (123,832 temporary).

The number of Italians abroad in 1891 was officially estimated at about 2,000,000.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The communal population of the capitals of provinces was as follows on December 31, 1896:—

Towns	Popula- tion	Towns	Popula- tion	Towns	Popula- tion
Naples . . .	529,400	Reggio nell'		Lecce . . .	31,800
Rome . . .	474,000	Emilia . . .	58,400	Ascoli Piceno . . .	30,400
Milan . . .	456,700	Ancona . . .	57,400	Siena . . .	30,100
Turin . . .	348,000	Parma . . .	52,700	Mantova . . .	30,000
Palermo . . .	283,700	Trapani . . .	49,100	Cuneo . . .	29,400
Genoa . . .	225,000	Forlì . . .	46,700	Avellino . . .	27,400
Florence . . .	207,100	Foggia . . .	46,600	Pesaro . . .	25,700
Venice . . .	153,800	Reggio di Cal. . .	46,300	Benevento . . .	25,600
Bologna . . .	151,200	Bergamo . . .	45,100	Siracusa . . .	25,400
Messina . . .	150,800	Arezzo . . .	44,800	Massa . . .	25,300
Catania . . .	127,100	Cagliari . . .	44,600	Girgenti . . .	24,900
Leghorn . . .	104,300	Novara . . .	43,400	Macerata . . .	24,400
Ferrara . . .	88,000	Vicenza . . .	42,200	Chieti . . .	22,600
Padua . . .	81,300	Sassari . . .	41,500	Aquila degli	
Luca . . .	79,300	Pavia . . .	38,300	Abruzzi . . .	21,400
Bari . . .	79,000	Cremona . . .	37,300	Teramo . . .	21,200
Alessandria . . .	76,700	Udine . . .	36,900	Cosenza . . .	20,700
Verona . . .	72,700	Salerno . . .	36,700	Potenza . . .	18,300
Ravenna . . .	68,700	Caltanissetta . . .	36,500	Belluno . . .	17,900
Modena . . .	67,600	Treviso . . .	36,300	Campobasso . . .	15,200
Brescia . . .	67,500	Piacenza . . .	35,500	Rovigo . . .	11,700
Pisa . . .	64,700	Catanzaro . . .	35,000	Grosseto . . .	9,300
Perugia . . .	58,900	Caserta . . .	34,800	Sondrio . . .	9,000
		Como . . .	33,500	Porto Maurizio	8,000

San Marino.—Embraced in the area of Italy is the independent Republic, and one of the oldest States in Europe, San Marino. It has an area of 32 square miles, and a population of about 8,500 (1896). Its annual revenue is about 361,000 lire, and expenditure 357,000. It has no public debt. A new treaty of friendship with the Kingdom of Italy was concluded at Florence, June 28, and approved, on the part of Italy, August 11, 1897.

Religion.

The Roman Catholic Church is, nominally, the ruling State religion of Italy; but many Acts of the Legislature, passed since the establishment of the Kingdom, and more especially since the suppression of the Supreme Pontiff's temporal government, have subordinated the power of the Church and clergy to the authority of the civil government, and secured freedom of worship to the adherents of all recognised religions. However, scarcely any other positive creed as yet exists but Roman Catholicism. At the census of 1881, of the total population about 62,000 were Protestants and 38,000 Jews. Of the Protestants 22,000 belonged to the Waldensian Church of Piedmont, about 10,000 to the other evangelical Italian Churches, and 30,000 to foreign Protestant bodies.

Under the Roman Pontiff, the Catholic episcopal hierarchy in Italy consists of 49 archbishoprics and 220 bishoprics, besides the 6 cardinal-bishoprics near Rome. Of these prelaties, 76 are immediately subject to the Apostolic See, 12 being archbishoprics. Thus there are altogether 37 metropolitan sees, the average number of suffragan sees to each metropolitan being about 4. Every archbishop or bishop is appointed by the Pope, on the advice of a council of Cardinals; but the royal *exequatur* is necessary for his installation. The number of parishes in 1881 was 20,465; of churches and chapels, 55,263; of secular clergy, 76,560.

The immense wealth of the Italian clergy has greatly dwindled since the year 1850, when the Siccardi bill, abolishing external ecclesiastical jurisdiction and clerical privileges, passed the Sardinian Chambers. This law was extended, in 1861, over the whole Kingdom, and had the effect of rapidly diminishing the numbers as well as the incomes of the clergy.

In 1865 there were in Italy 2,382 religious houses, of which 1,506 were for men and 876 for women. The number of religious persons was 28,991, of whom 14,807 were men and 14,184 women. The mendicant orders numbered 8,229 persons, comprised in the above-mentioned total. A law for the entire suppression of all religious houses throughout the Kingdom was adopted by the Italian Parliament in 1866. This law provided a small pension to all religious persons who had taken regular vows before January 18, 1864. Several

monasteries were temporarily set aside for such monks, friars, or nuns as might wish to continue their conventual life, the inmates, when come down to a certain number, to be drafted off to another house, and so again, until all finally died out. All collegiate chapters were likewise dissolved. The lands and goods of these suppressed bodies were appropriated by the State.

SEE AND CHURCH OF ROME.

The 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno' enacts, in its first article, that 'the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion is the sole religion of the State.' By the Royal decree of Oct. 9, 1870, which declared that 'Rome and the Roman Provinces shall constitute an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy,' the Pope or Roman Pontiff was acknowledged supreme head of the Church, preserving his former rank and dignity as a sovereign prince. Furthermore, by a bill that became law May 13, 1871, there was guaranteed to His Holiness and his successors for ever, besides possession of the Vatican and Lateran palaces and the villa of Castel Gandolfo, a yearly income of 3,225,000 lire or 129,000*l.*, which allowance (whose arrears would in 1898 amount to 90,300,000 lire, or 3,612,000*l.*) still remains unclaimed and unpaid.

Supreme Pontiff.—Leone XIII. (Giacchino Pecci), born at Carpineto in the diocese of Anagni, March 2, 1810, son of Count Luigi Pecci; consecrated Archbishop of Damiani 1848; Apostolic Nuncio to Belgium 1848-46; Bishop of Perugia 1846; proclaimed Cardinal December 19, 1853; elected Supreme Pontiff, as successor of Pio IX., February 20, 1878; crowned March 3 following. He is, therefore, now 87 years old, and has filled the Pontifical throne for 19 years.

The election of a Pope ordinarily is by *scrutiny*. Each Cardinal in conclave writes on a ticket his own name with that of the Cardinal whom he chooses. These tickets, folded and sealed, are laid in a chalice which stands on the altar of the conclave chapel; and each elector approaching the altar repeats a prescribed form of oath. Thereupon the tickets are taken from the chalice by scrutators appointed from the electing body; the tickets are compared with the number of Cardinals present, and when it is found that any Cardinal has two-thirds of the votes in his favour he is declared elected. Should none have received the needful number of votes, another process is gone through, viz., *access*—so called because any Cardinal may accede to the choice of another by filling up another ticket made for that purpose. The present Pontiff, Leone XIII., was chosen unanimously. He is regarded as the 263rd Pope (or thereabouts) from St. Peter.

The rise of the Roman Pontificate, as an avowed temporal sovereignty, dates from the year 755, when Pippin, King of the Franks, gave to Pope Stefano III. the Exarchate and Pentapolis (or Romagna), conquered from the Lombards, to which Charles the Great added part of Tuscany and Sabina; and three centuries later Countess Matilda of Tuscany bequeathed to the Holy See her ample territories. Rome, however, with the Roman duchy, came practically under the Pope's civil dominion in the days of Gregorio the Great (590-604). In 1860 the whole Pontifical State comprised an area of about 16,000 square miles, with a population of 3,125,000 souls; thenceforth, until 1870, about 5,000 square miles and 692,000 souls.

From the accession of Martino V., 218th in the usual list of Roman Pontiffs, to Leone XIII., 263rd in the list, the Popes have been as follows :—

No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election.	No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election
213	Martino V.	Italian	1417	239	Leone XI.	Italian	1605
214	Eugenio IV.	"	1431	240	Paolo V.	"	1605
215	Niccolò V.	"	1447	241	Gregorio XV.	"	1621
216	Calisto III.	Spanish	1455	242	Urbano VIII.	"	1623
217	Pio II.	Italian	1458	243	Innocenzo X.	"	1644
218	Paolo II.	"	1464	244	Alessandro VII.	"	1655
219	Sisto IV.	"	1471	245	Clemente IX.	"	1667
220	Innocenzo VIII.	"	1484	246	Clemente X.	"	1670
221	Alessandro VI.	Spanish	1492	247	Innocenzo XI.	"	1676
222	Pio III.	Italian	1503	248	Alessandro VIII.	"	1689
223	Giulio II.	"	1503	249	Innocenzo XII.	"	1691
224	Leone X.	"	1513	250	Clemente XI.	"	1700
225	Adriano VI.	Dutch	1522	251	Innocenzo XIII.	"	1721
226	Clemente VII.	Italian	1523	252	Benedetto XIII.	"	1724
227	Paolo III.	"	1534	253	Clemente XII.	"	1730
228	Giulio III.	"	1550	254	Benedetto XIV.	"	1740
229	Marcello II.	"	1555	255	Clemente XIII.	"	1758
230	Paolo IV.	"	1555	256	Clemente XIV.	"	1769
231	Pio IV.	"	1559	257	Pio VI.	"	1775
232	Pio V.	"	1566	258	Pio VII.	"	1800
233	Gregorio XIII.	"	1572	259	Leone XII.	"	1823
234	Sisto V.	"	1585	260	Pio VIII.	"	1829
235	Urbano VII.	"	1590	261	Gregorio XVI.	"	1831
236	Gregorio XIV.	"	1590	262	Pio IX.	"	1846
237	Innocenzo IX.	"	1591	263	Leone XIII.	"	1878
238	Clemente VIII.	"	1592				

The Bishop of Rome, or Pope, by Roman Catholics accounted Vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth and, in that office, Successor of St. Peter, is the absolute and irresponsible ruler of the Roman Catholic Church, regarded as the whole Christian Church here below. His *ex cathedra* definitions on matters of faith or morals are held to be infallible, and against his judgments there is no appeal. Every baptized person is held to be spiritually subject to him, and his jurisdiction over such to be immediate. The Roman Pontiff has for advisers and coadjutors the Sacred College of Cardinals, consisting, when complete, of seventy members, namely, six cardinal-bishops, fifty cardinal-priests, and fourteen cardinal-deacons, but hardly ever comprising the full number. In January 1898 the Sacred College consisted of six cardinal-bishops, forty-seven cardinal-priests, and six cardinal-deacons. The following list gives the names of these fifty-nine cardinals :—

Names	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
<i>Cardinal-Bishops :—</i>				
Luigi Oreglia di Santo Stefano	Bp. of Ostia & Velletri, Dean Sacr. Coll., Camerlengo of Holy Roman Church, Pref. Congr. Ceremonial.	Italian	1828	1873
Lucido Maria Parocchi	Bp. of Porto & Santa Rufina, Sub-Dean of the Sacred College, Vicar-General of His Holiness	"	1833	1877
Serafino Vannutelli	Bp. of Frascati, Prefect Congr. Bishops and Regulars.	"	1834	1887
Mario Mocenni	Bishop of Sabina	"	1823	1893
Isidoro Verga	Bishop of Albano, Great Penitentiary	"	1832	1884
Camillo Mazzella	Bishop of Palestrina, Prefect of the Congregation of Sacred Rites	"	1833	1886
<i>Cardinal-Priests :—</i>				
Mieczyslaw Ledóchowski	Prefect of the Congr. <i>de Propaganda Fide</i>	Polish	1822	1875
Luigi di Canossa	Bishop of Verona	Italian	1809	1877
Americo Ferreira dos Santos Silva	" Oporto	Portuguese	1829	1879
José Sebastião Neto	Patriarch of Lisbon	"	1841	1884
Pietro Geremia Michelangelo Celesia	Archbp. of Palermo	Sicilian	1814	1884
Alfonso Capeceletro	" Capua	Italian	1824	1885
Patrick Francis Moran	" Sydney	Irish	1830	1885
Elzéar Alexandre Taschereau	" Quebec	Canadian	1820	1886
Benoît M. Langénieux	" Reims	French	1824	1886
James Gibbons	" Baltimore	American	1834	1886
Gaetano Aloisi-Massella	Pro-Datary of His Holiness	Italian	1826	1887
Mariano Rampolla del Tindaro	Pontifical Secretary of State, Arch-priest of the Vatican Basilica, Gr. Prior in Rome of the Sov. Military Order of St. John of Jerusalem	Sicilian	1843	1887
Agostino Bausa	Archbp. of Florence	Italian	1821	1887
François Marie Benjamin Richard	" Paris	French	1819	1889

Names	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
<i>Cardinal-Priests—cont.</i>				
Peter Lambert Goossens	Archbp. of Mechlin .	Belgian .	1827	1889
Franz de Paula von Schönborn .	” Prag .	Bohemian	1844	1889
Vincenzo Vannutelli	Archpriest of the Liberman Basilica	Italian .	1836	1889
Sebastiano Galeati .	Archbp. of Ravenna .	”	1822	1890
Anton Joseph Gruscha	” Vienna .	Austrian.	1820	1891
Angelo di Pietro .	Prefect Cong. Council	Italian .	1828	1893
Philipp Kremenz	Archbp. of Köln .	German .	1819	1893
Michael Logue .	” Armagh .	Irish .	1840	1893
Claudius Vaszary .	” Gran .	Hungarian	1832	1893
Herbert Vaughan .	” Westminster	English .	1832	1893
Georg Kopp .	Bishop of Breslau .	German .	1837	1893
Adolphe Louis Albert Perraud .	” Autun .	French .	1828	1893
Victor Lucien Sul-pice Lecot .	Archbp. of Bordeaux	” .	1831	1893
Lorenz Schlauch .	Bp. of Gross-Wardein	Hungarian	1824	1893
Giuseppe Sarto .	Patriarch of Venice .	Italian .	1835	1893
Ciriaco Maria Sancha y Hervás	Archbp. of Toledo .	Spanish .	1838	1894
Domenico Svampa	” Bologna .	Italian .	1851	1894
Andrea Ferrari .	” Milan .	”	1850	1894
Silvester Sembratowicz .	Ruthenian Arch-bishop of Lemberg	Galician .	1836	1895
Francesco Satolli .	Archpriest of the Lateran Arch-Basilica, Prefect Congr. Studies .	Italian .	1839	1895
Johann Haller .	Archbp. of Salzburg .	Austrian.	1825	1895
Antonio Maria Cascajares y Azara	” Valladolid	Spanish .	1834	1895
Girolamo Maria Gotti	Prefect Congr. Indulgences and Sac. Relics .	Italian .	1834	1895
Salvador Casañas y Pagés .	Bishop of Urgel .	Spanish .	1834	1895
Achille Manara	Bishop of Ancona and Umarna .	Italian .	1829	1895
Domenico Maria Jacobini	—	”	1837	1896
Antonio Agliardi	—	”	1832	1896
Domenico Ferrata .	—	”	1847	1896
Serafino Cretoni	—	”	1833	1896
José María Martín de Herrera y de la Iglesia .	Archbp. of Santiago de Compostela .	Spanish .	1835	1897

Names	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
<i>Cardinal-Priests—cont.</i>				
Pierre Hector Coullié.	Archbp. of Lyons .	French .	1829	1897
Guillaume Marie } Joseph Labouré . }	„ Rennes .	„	1841	1897
Guillaume Marie Ro- main Sourrieu . }	„ Rouen .	„	1825	1897
<i>Cardinal-Deacons:—</i>				
Teodolfo Mertel .	{ Vice-Chancellor of Holy Roman Church } Secretary of Apo- stolic Briefs . }	Italian .	1806	1858
Luigi Macchi .		„	1882	1889
Andreas Steinhuber .	Prefect Congr. Index	German .	1825	1893
Francesco Segna .	—	Italian .	1836	1894
Raffaele Pierotti .	—	„	1836	1896
Giuseppe Prisco .	—	„	1836	1896

Of these Cardinals 5 were nominated by Pope Pio IX., and 54 by Leone XIII.; 30 are Italian (continental or insular), and 29 not; 4 are British subjects. Under the present Roman Pontiff there have hitherto died 121 Cardinals, of whom 63 were of his own creation.

Though primarily belonging to the local Roman Church, the Cardinals are regarded as Princes of the Church at large. Originally they were simply the parish rectors of Rome, or the deacons of districts there. In 1586 their number was finally settled by Sisto V. at seventy. The Cardinals compose the Pope's Council and the various Sacred Congregations, govern the Church while the Pontifical throne is vacant, and elect the deceased Pontiff's successor. They received the distinction of the red hat under Innocenzo IV., during the Council of Lyons, in 1246; and the title of Eminence from Urbano VIII., in 1630.

In 1897, besides the Pope and the Sacred College of Cardinals, the upper Catholic Hierarchy throughout the world comprised 8 patriarchates of the Latin and 6 of the Oriental Rite, 174 archbishoprics of the Latin and 18 of the Oriental Rite, and 714 bishoprics of the Latin and 53 of the Oriental Rite. The list was as follows:—

I. Patriarchates.

Latin Rite:—1. Constantinople; 2. Alexandria; 3. Antioch; 4. Jerusalem; 5. Venice; 6. Lisbon; 7. West Indies; 8. East Indies.

Oriental Rite:—1. Antioch, of the Maronites; 2. Antioch, of the Melchites; 3. Antioch, of the Syrians; 4. Babylon, of the Chaldeans; 5. Cilicia, of the Armenians; 6. Alexandria, of the Copts.

II. Archbishoprics.

<i>Latin Rite</i> :—		Græco-Ruthenian Rite .	1
Immediately subject to the Holy See	19	Under Patriarchs:	
With Ecclesiastical Provinces	154	Armenian Rite	1
<i>Oriental Rite</i> :—		Græco-Melchite Rite	3
With Ecclesiastical Provinces:		Syriac Rite	3
Armenian Rite	1	Syro-Chaldaic Rite	2
Græco-Rumanian Rite	1	Syro-Maronite Rite	6
			191

III. *Bishoprics.*

<i>Latin Rite</i> :—		Græco-Rumanian Rite	3
Immediately subject to the Holy See	84	Græco-Ruthenian Rite	6
Suffragan in Ecclesiastical Provinces	630	Under Patriarchs :	
		Armenian Rite	16
<i>Oriental Rite</i> :—		Coptic Rite	2
Immediately subject to the Holy See :		Græco-Melchite Rite	8
Græco-Ruthenian Rite	2	Syriac Rite	5
Suffragan in Ecclesiastical Provinces :		Syro-Chaldaic Rite	9
		Syro-Maronite Rite	2
			767

Besides the above 972 sees, and 17 abbasies and prelatures 'nullius dioceseos,' there are now 8 apostolic delegations, 129 apostolic vicariates, and 45 apostolic prefectures, most of them held by titular archbishops or bishops (formerly called 'in partibus infidelium').

The summary of actual dignitaries stood as follows for the beginning of 1897 (each dignitary being reckoned under his highest rank and title) :—

Sacred College of Cardinals	62
Patriarchs of either Rite	10
Archbishops and Bishops of the Latin Rite, Residential	821
Archbishops and Bishops of the Oriental Rite	54
Archbishops and Bishops, Titular	350
Archbishops and Bishops now without title	10
Prelates <i>Nullius Dioceseos</i>	8
Total	1,322

The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church is carried on by a number of permanent committees called Sacred Congregations, composed of Cardinals, with Consultors and Officials. There are now twenty Sacred Congregations, viz, Inquisition or Holy Office, Consistorial, Apostolic Visitation, Bishops and Regulars, Council, Residence of Bishops, State of Regulars, Ecclesiastical Immunity, Propaganda, Propaganda for Eastern Rite, Index, Sacred Rites, Ceremonial, Regular Discipline, Indulgences and Sacred Relics, Examination of Bishops, Fabric of St. Peter's, Laurentana, Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, Studies.

Except seven apostolic vicariates in South America and one in Mexico, which depend upon the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, the apostolic delegations, vicariates, and prefectures throughout the world stand under the 'Congregatio de Propaganda Fide.' Their present distribution is as follows :—

Continents, &c.	Apostolic Delegations	Apostolic Vicariates	Apostolic Prefectures
Europe	2	13	4
Asia	4	57	10
Africa	1	24	24
America	1	22	5
Oceania	0	13	2
Total	8	129	45

Within the British Empire the present number of Roman Catholic resi-

dential sees is 130, viz., 28 archbishoprics and 102 bishoprics, besides 1 apostolic delegation, 29 apostolic vicariates, and 11 apostolic prefectures.

Instruction.

The State regulates public instruction, and maintains, either entirely or in conjunction with the communes and provinces, public schools of every grade. Every teacher in a public institution maintained by the State, or by any other public body, must have the qualifications required by law; and in all public institutions not belonging to the State, the same programme must be followed, and the same rules observed. No private person can keep a school without having obtained the authorisation of the State.

Elementary education is compulsory for children between six and nine years of age. (Of these, according to the census of 1881, there were 1,808,129.) The compulsory clause is by no means strictly enforced. The enactment, however, provided that education for children of school age should be compulsory only when the supply of teachers should reach the proportion to population, in the least populous communes, of one to every 1,000 inhabitants; in the most populous, one to every 1,500 inhabitants. The law now applies in all the communes.

Schools in Italy may be classified under four heads, according as they provide: (1) elementary instruction; (2) secondary instruction—classical; (3) secondary instruction—technical; (4) higher education.

(1) Schools providing elementary instruction are of two grades. Religious instruction is given to those whose parents request it. Only the lower-grade instruction is compulsory. Every commune must have at least one lower-grade school for boys and one for girls; and no school with only one master should have more than seventy pupils. Higher-grade elementary schools are required in communes having normal and secondary schools, and in those with over 4,000 inhabitants. In both grades the instruction is free.

(2) Secondary instruction—classical—is provided in the *ginnasi* and *licei*, the latter leading to the universities.

(3) Secondary instruction—technical. This is supplied by the technical schools, technical institutes, and institutes for the mercantile marine.

(4) Higher education is supplied by the universities, by other higher institutes, and by special higher schools.

Of these various educational institutions, the elementary schools are supported by the communes, subsidies or free loans being occasionally granted by the State. In the normal schools and *licei*, the State provides for the payment of the staff and for scientific material. The *ginnasi* and technical schools should, according to the general law, be supported by the communes; but, in many cases, the cost of these is borne, in great part, by the State. In the technical institutes, half the sum paid to the staff is provided by the State. The universities are maintained by the State and by their own ancient revenues, such expenses as those for scientific material, laboratories, &c., being, in some cases, borne by the various provinces of the university region. The higher special schools are maintained conjointly by the State, the province, the commune, and, sometimes, the local Chamber of Commerce.

The actual expenditure of State funds by the Ministry of Public Instruction in 1895-96 was 41,675,747 lire; the provinces in 1891 expended 5,390,045 lire; and the communes in 1895 (including subsidies from the State and the provinces), 75,218,101 lire. There are, besides, revenues derived from foundations (*opere pie*) for the benefit of schools of different grades, generally,

nor particular communes. For elementary instruction alone, in 1895, there was expended by the State 4,126,089 lire; by the Provinces 192,574 lire; by the Communes 58,708,509 lire: total, 63,027,172 lire.

The attendance at elementary schools (public and private) has, in the last 33 years, risen from 1,000,000 to 2,567,000; or, allowing for the increase of population, there has been an increase of 80 per cent. in school attendance.

The percentage of illiterates, male and female, over five years for 1861, over six for 1871 and 1881, and over twenty years of age, in 1861, 1871, and 1881, was:—

Year	Over 6 Years		Over 20 Years	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1861	68·09 ¹	81·27 ¹	65·47	81·52
1871	61·86	71·73	60·17	77·18
1881	54·56	69·32	53·89	72·93

¹ Over 5 years (1861).

The percentage of illiterate conscripts, and of illiterates married, at various intervals from 1871 to 1894 was as follows:—

Year	Illiterate Conscripts	Illiterates Married	
		Male	Female
1871	56·74	57·73	76·73
1881	47·74	48·24	69·90
1891	40·25	41·12	59·16
1894	38·94	38·87	55·71
1895	38·34	37·92	53·83

According to the census of 1881 the number of the population above six years of age who could not read nor write in Upper Italy was 40·85 per cent.; Middle Italy, 64·61 per cent.; South Italy, 79·46 per cent.; and in the Islands, 80·91 per cent. The smallest percentage of illiterates above six years was in Piedmont, 32·27, and the largest in Basilicata, 85·18.

The following are the statistics of elementary (including normal) schools and for higher schools:—

—	Number	Teachers	Pupils		
			Males	Females	Total
<i>Asili</i> for infants (1895)	2,799	6,838	158,934	154,907	313,841
Public schools:—					
(1894-95)	50,307	52,122	1,287,287	1,077,034	2,364,321
Private do. „	9,107	9,707	65,680	136,747	202,427
Evening, &c., schools „	4,764	4,922	112,167	42,215	154,382
Normal schools „	150	1,608	1,720	20,902	22,622
Licei (1893-94)	311	1,806	—	—	16,414
Ginnasi „	702	4,668	—	—	58,310
Technical instit. „	72	1,290	—	—	10,096
Technical schools „	387	2,825	—	—	36,378
Navalmercantile „	19	181	—	—	1,019

The following is a list of the twenty-one universities of Italy, with statistics for 1895-96 :—

—	Date of Founda- tion	No. of Teach- ers ¹	Students and Auditors	—	Date of Founda- tion	No. of Teach- ers	Students and Auditors
State Univer- sities :—				Pisa . .	1338	64	1,073
Bologna .	1200	65	1,464	Rome . .	1303	83	2,292
Cagliari .	1626	33	288	Sassari .	1677	24	162
Catania .	1484	48	912	Siena . .	1300	33	233
Genoa . .	1243	63	1,103	Turin . .	1404	67	2,644
Macerata .	1290	11	313	Free Univer- sities :—			
Messina .	1549	51	615	Camerino .	1727	19	237
Modena .	1678	41	437	Ferrara . .	1891	23	88
Naples . .	1224	81	5,096	Ferrara . .	1891	23	88
Padua . .	1222	69	1,611	Perugia . .	1276	23	302
Palermo .	1805	61	1,579	Urbino . .	1564	14	93
Parma . .	1512	42	482				
Pavia . .	1300	56	1,446	Total . .		971	22,420

¹ Official only, exclusive of 'liberi doctenti.'

In 1895-96 university courses under 22 professors were attended by 204 students at the licei of Aquila, Bari, and Catanzaro.

There were besides (1895-96) 13 university institutions, with 2,668 students; 9 superior special schools, with 961 students; 33 special and practical schools of agriculture (1896), with 1,093 students; 2 schools of mining (1896), with 36 students; 194 industrial and commercial schools (1895), with 30,462 students; 15 Government fine art institutes (1896), with 3,067 students; 6 Government institutes and conservatoires of music (1896), with 840 students.

In 1891 there were in Italy over 1,831 libraries. Of these, 32 were Government libraries, with 1,273,921 readers, who had 1,651,287 books given out (1896).

On December 31, 1895, there were in Italy 1,901 periodical publications. Of these, 479 were political; 327 were economic, juridical, or on social science; 202 agricultural; 243 religious; 169 literary and scientific; 138 medical; the remainder being artistic, military, geographical or humorous publications. In foreign countries there are about 130 periodicals published in Italian.

In 1896 there were 9,437 books published in Italy, comprising 809 religious books; 973 scholastic and educational; 551 historical and geographical; 392 biographical; 1,523 of poetry and general literature; 309 in mathematical, physical, and natural science; 803 in medicine; 964 in agriculture, the industries, commerce, &c.

Justice and Crime.

In Italy, justice in penal matters is administered in the first instance by the Pretori, by the penal Tribunals, and by the Courts of assize; on appeal, by the penal Tribunals, and by the Courts of Appeal. The highest court is the Court of Cassation, which confines itself to inquiring whether the forms

prescribed by law have been observed. The new penal code came into force on January 1, 1890, abolishing the distinction between crimes and misdemeanours (*crimini e delitti*).

The Pretori have jurisdiction concerning all delicts (*delitti*) punishable by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or banishment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding 1,000 lire. The penal Tribunals have jurisdiction in the first instance in offences punishable by imprisonment from three months to five years, or by fine exceeding 1,000 lire. The Courts of Assize have jurisdiction in all proceedings concerning crimes brought before them by sentence of the sections of accusation (*sezioni d'accusa*) or by direct citation. They have exclusive jurisdiction concerning offences against the internal and external security of the State, and all crimes of a serious character. Appeal is allowed to the penal Tribunals from the sentences of the Pretori, and to the Courts of Appeal from those of the penal Tribunals. The Court of Cassation has power to annul, for illegality, sentences passed by the inferior Courts, and to decide questions of jurisdiction or competency.

Italy is divided, for the administration of justice, into 20 appeal court districts, each of which is subdivided into tribunal districts, 162 in all, and these again into *mandamenti*, each with its own magistracy (*Pretura*), 1,548 in all.

Table showing the number of persons convicted of crimes before the various classes of courts, during five years:—

Year	Convictions			
	Total	Before the Pretori	Before the Tribunal (first instance)	Before the Corti d'Assise
1891	360,235	290,625	66,475	3,135
1892	370,305	297,343	69,616	3,346
1893	324,509	249,008	71,853	3,648
1894	370,144	290,515	76,112	3,517
1895	360,289	278,658	78,027	3,604

The number of prisons or penitentiaries, with number of inmates, on December 31, 1895, is given as follows:—

Prisons or Penitentiaries	Number	Inmates		
		Male	Female	Total
Lock-ups	1,455	32,038	2,755	34,793
Penal establishments	76	27,069	1,169	28,238
Correctional establishments for the young:				
Government reformatories	9	1,362	133	1,495
Private reformatories	33	2,418	2,409	4,827
Penal colonies (<i>Colonie di Coatti</i>)	8	4,385	—	4,385
Total	1,581	67,272	6,466	73,738

Pauperism.

In Italy legal charity, in the sense of a right in the poor to be supported by the parish or commune, or of an obligation on the commune to relieve the

poor, does not exist. Exceptions to this rule are in favour of forsaken children and the sick poor, the former being maintained and the latter supplied with medical attendance at the expense of the province or commune. Public charity in general is exercised through the permanent charitable foundations, called 'Opere pie,' regulated by the law of July 17, 1890. These are very unequally distributed in the different provinces, and their operation is in the manner prescribed and in the territory named in the deeds of foundation, or by the statutes in force. A thorough inquiry into their financial position was made in 1880. The general results were:—Leaving out of account institutions intended for lending, or for the encouragement of saving (that is, *monti di pietà*, *monti frumentari*, *casse di prestanze agrarie*), there were 21,866 opere pie, with a gross capital of about 2,000,000,000 francs. Their income and expenses were:—

Gross income	Lire. 90,446,446
Burdens (not charitable)	7,704,055
Taxes, &c.	15,287,969
Expenses of administration	15,690,132
Total disbursement	38,682,156
Balance free	51,764,290

Added to this net income were casual legacies, contributions from private benefactors, subsidies from communes (for hospitals), &c., all of which receipts are spent annually, and thus the sum at the disposal of the opere pie in 1880 amounted to 96,509,071 lire.

The property of these foundations is constantly increasing. In the space of 16 years (1881–96) the new legacies amounted to 261,957,346 lire. In 1895 the communes spent about 43,396,826 lire, and the provinces about 21,336,974 lire in charity; over one-fourth of the former sum and over three-fourths of the latter being disposed of through the opere pie.

Finance.

I. STATE FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Direct taxes are those on lands, on houses, and on incomes derived from movable capital and labour. The tax on lands, amounting to about 96 millions, with an additional tenth, is spread over the 9 cadastral compartimenti. That on houses is at the rate of 12·5 per cent. (with three-tenths additional) of the amount taxable, which is two-thirds of the real annual value in the case of factories, and three-fourths in the case of dwelling-houses. By law of July 22, 1894, the tax on incomes from movable wealth was raised to 20 per cent. of the amount taxable. The amount taxable in the case of incomes on which the tax payable may be levied by simply withholding the amount (public funds and treasury bonds) is the whole income; where the tax may be exacted by means of registers it is, with some exceptions, thirty-

fortieths of the income ; in the case of industrial and commercial incomes, it is twenty-fortieths ; for life annuities and incomes from labour alone (professions) it is eighteen-fortieths ; for incomes of State, provincial and communal employees it is fifteen-fortieths. The communes and provinces also tax lands and buildings. The State grants to the communes one-tenth of the proceeds of the tax on incomes as compensation for other communal revenues made over to the State by various laws.

The principal indirect taxes are :—the customs duties, the octroi, the taxes on manufactures, the salt and tobacco monopolies, lotto.

The financial year of Italy ends on June 30. The following table exhibits the total ordinary revenue and expenditure of the Kingdom, together with the annual difference in each of the last seven years, the budget estimates being given for the last two years :—

Years	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Difference
	Lire	Lire	Lire
1891-92	1,747,951,589	1,796,090,394	- 48,138,805
1892-93	1,748,429,655	1,739,085,890	+ 9,343,765
1893-94	1,853,294,087	1,912,149,991	- 58,855,904
1894-95	1,807,372,533	1,806,963,455	+ 409,078
1895-96	1,839,753,509	1,841,386,659	+ 1,633,150
1896-97	1,729,369,313	1,723,541,135	+ 5,828,178
1897-98	1,685,273,752	1,674,654,347	+ 10,619,405

The following table shows for the year ending June 30, 1898, the estimated revenue and expenditure :—

REVENUE		REVENUE—cont.	
	Lire		Lire
A. Ordinary revenue :—		Taxes on transactions :	
1st Category : ¹		Succession duties	37,500,000
State property . . .	12,311,639	Registration . . .	58,000,000
State railways . . .	76,975,700	Stamps . . .	68,500,000
Various . . .	1,581,883	Railway tax . . .	19,617,900
		Various . . .	31,275,000
Direct taxes :		Indirect taxes :	
Land tax . . .	106,615,000	Excise . . .	45,500,000
House tax . . .	88,500,000	Customs . . .	244,000,000
Income tax . . .	287,706,800	Octrois . . .	51,865,000
		Tobacco (mono-	
		poly) . . .	188,000,000

¹ The revenue and the expenditure of each Ministry are divided into four categories :—
1. Effective receipts or expenditure ; 2. Construction of railways, &c. ; 3. Movement of capital ; 4. Receipts or expenditure *d'ordre*.

REVENUE— <i>cont.</i>		REVENUE— <i>cont.</i>	
	Lire		Lire
Salt (monopoly).	73,700,000	Total ordinary } revenue	1,649,871,782
Lottery	65,500,000		
Public services :		B. Extraordinary re- venue :—	
Posts	53,200,000	1st. Category (ef- fective receipts)	9,253,467
Telegraphs	13,100,000		
Prisons	5,405,200	2nd Category (con- struction of railways)	419,941
Fines	1,560,000		
School taxes	7,060,000	3rd Category (movement of capital) :	
Various	6,480,500	Sale of property, &c.	14,845,274
Repayments	22,261,933	Recovery of debts	4,000,000
Various receipts	18,267,000	Various	6,883,288
		Total 3rd Cate- gory }	25,728,562
Total 1st Category	1,584,483,555	Total extraordi- nary revenue }	35,401,970
4th Category (<i>d'ordre</i>)			
Working of State domains	15,510,555	Total revenue	1,685,273,752
Interest of paper- money caution fund	19,093,034		
Share of gross pro- ceeds of Octrois of Rome and Naples	27,960,957		
Various	2,823,681		
Total 4th Cate- gory }	65,388,227		

RECAPITULATION.

	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
	Lire	Lire.	Lire
1st Category (effective receipts)	1,584,483,555	9,253,467	1,593,737,022
2nd Category (construc- tion of railways).	—	419,941	419,941
3rd Category (movement of capital)	—	25,728,562	25,728,562
4th Category (receipts <i>d'ordre</i>)	65,388,227	—	65,388,227
Total	1,649,871,782	35,401,970	1,685,273,752

EXPENDITURE		EXPENDITURE—cont.	
	Lire		Lire
A. Ordinary expenditure:—		Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs .	56,404,679
Ministry of the Treasury:		Ministry of War .	235,598,283
1st Category (effective expenditure):		Ministry of Marine	96,899,646
Interest on consolidated debt .	473,638,387	Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce .	8,446,348
Interest on redeemable debt .	62,655,634	Total ordinary expenditure }	1,571,079,216
Railway annuities .	26,964,857	B. Extraordinary expenditure:—	
Floating debt .	116,813,499	Ministry of the Treasury:	
Fixed annuities .	80,850,000	1st Category (effective expenditure)	8,163,864
Civil list and appanages .	16,050,000	3rd Category (movement of capital):	
Senate and Chamber of Deputies	2,155,000	Redemption of debts .	25,646,118
General expenses	9,766,210	Other disbursements	4,670,000
Reserve fund .	3,500,000	Total 3rd Category }	30,316,118
Various .	1,021,260	Total Ministry of Treasury }	38,479,982
Total 1st Category }	792,914,847	Ministry of Finance	3,682,571
4th Category (d'ordre)	21,726,542	Ministry of Justice, &c.	27,000
Total Ministry of Treasury }	814,641,389	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	23,000
Ministry of Finance:		Ministry of Public Instruction	623,891
1st Category (effective expenditure):		Ministry of the Interior	2,368,701
General expenditure .	16,415,645	Ministry of Public Works	50,974,473
Expenses of collection .	145,952,225	Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs	60,016
Total 1st Category }	162,367,870	Ministry of War	980,000
4th Category	29,743,297	Ministry of Marine	4,275,000
Total Ministry of Finance }	192,111,167	Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry	2,080,497
Ministry of Justice, &c.	33,061,030	Total extraordinary expenditure }	103,575,131
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	9,392,100	Total expenditure }	1,674,654,347
Ministry of Public Instruction	41,774,307		
Ministry of the Interior	56,767,743		
Ministry of Public Works	25,982,524		

RECAPITULATION BY CATEGORIES.

—	1st Category (effective)	2nd Category (Construction of railways)	3rd Category (Movement of capital)	4th Category (d'ordre)	Total
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
Revenue .	1,593,787,022	419,941	25,728,562	65,388,227	1,685,273,752
Expenditure	1,553,627,259	20,859,048	34,779,818	65,388,227	1,674,654,347
Difference .	+40,109,763	-20,439,102	-9,051,256	—	+10,619,405

In the ordinary revenue there is a surplus of 78,792,566 lire, and in the extraordinary revenue a deficit of 68,173,161 lire; giving a net surplus of 10,619,405 lire.

Public Debt.

The following table shows the interest (including premiums and sinking fund of the Public Debt on July 1, 1897:—

Debts	Per Cent.	Rentes, Interests, &c.	Sinking Fund 1896-97	Year of Extinction
I. Consolidated debt:		Lire	Lire	
Rentes at 5 per cent. .	5	402,448,755	—	—
„ 3 „ .	3	4,821,565	—	—
„ 4½ „ .	4½	53,603,451	—	—
„ 4 „ .	4	7,339,191	—	—
Total consolidated debt .	—	468,212,962	—	—
II. Permanent annuity due to } the Holy See }	—	3,225,000	—	—
III. Debts separately inscribed :	3 to 5	13,433,534	421,933	1896-1961
IV. Various debts	3 to 6	96,402,882	4,826,487	1902-1985
V. Floating debt :				
Treasury bonds	—	8,800,000	—	—
Current accounts	—	400,000	—	—
Bank advances	—	500,000	—	—
Total floating debt	—	9,700,000	—	—
Total public debt	—	590,974,378	5,248,420	—

The capital of the consolidated and redeemable debt amounted to 12,369,561,690 lire on July 1, 1896, or 494,782,470*l.* sterling, and the interest 585,233,160 lire, or 23,409,330*l.* sterling. The debt per head of population was thus 15*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, and the interest 14*s.* 11½*d.* The value per head of the special exports (exclusive of the precious metals) in 1896 was 1*l.* 10*s.* For the period 1884–89, the real and personal property of Italy, estimated from the inheritances taxed annually, were, by Signor Pantaleoni, put respectively at 33,100 and 21,600 million francs, the total wealth being thus estimated at 54,700 million francs, or 2,188,000,000*l.* sterling.

II. LOCAL FINANCE.

The total revenue of the communes of Italy in 1895 amounted, according to official reports, to 596,900,352 lire; the revenue of the provinces amounted to 128,509,261 in 1891. The debts of the communes in 1895 (January 1) amounted to 1,195,890,060 lire; of the provinces to 164,279,041 lire.

III. PUBLIC PROPERTY.

On June 30, 1896, the property of the State was as follows:—

	Estimated Value. Lire
Financial assets (Treasury)	706,143,100
Property, immovable, movable, loans and various titles	629,154,281
Property of industrial nature	1,538,008,887
Material in use in army and navy	1,317,570,259
Property used in the service of the State	457,068,898
Scientific and artistic material	218,508,573
Total	4,861,448,998

. In the financial year 1895–96 the revenue from State property was:—Railways, 74,394,843 lire; ecclesiastical, 2,184,597 lire; various, 12,162,395 lire; total, 78,741,835.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

The extent of the land frontier of Italy is as follows:—French frontier 495 kilometres; Swiss 655; Austro-Hungarian 750; frontier of San Marino 38·5; in all (exclusive of San Marino)

1,900 kilometres. The coast line of the peninsula measures 3,657 kilometres; of Sicily, 1,098; of Sardinia, 1,017; of Elba and the small islands, 1,013; the total length of coast is thus 6,785 kilometres.

On the Continental frontier of Italy the principal passes of the Alps are defended by fortifications distributed according to a plan decided on in 1874, and at present in process of execution. The basin of the Po is also studded with fortified places, though some of the old fortresses have been either abandoned or de-classed, while others are being constructed. The chief strong places in the region are the following:—Casale, Placentia, Peschiera, Verona, Mantua, Legnago (these four form the old Austrian Quadrilateral), Venice, Alessandria, Bologna. On the coasts and islands are the following fortified places:—Vado, Genoa, Spezia, Monte-Argentaro, Gaeta; works in the Straits of Messina; Tarentum; Ancona. On the north Sardinia is defended by the fortifications in the Island of Madeleine. Rome is surrounded by walls, and is protected by a circle of forts.

II. ARMY.

The army of Italy, in virtue of the law of June 28, 1897, consists of the permanent army, the mobile militia, and the territorial militia. Personal military service is obligatory on all citizens fit to bear arms from the completion of their twentieth year to December 31st, after the completion of their thirty-ninth year. The annual levies are enrolled in three categories. Those who (as decided by lot) belong to the first category serve as follows:—In the permanent army the carabinieri, and non-commissioned officers of whatever corps, five years under arms and four years with unlimited leave; in the territorial militia both carabinieri and non-commissioned officers serve ten years with unlimited leave; other corps (cavalry included), in the permanent army, two or three years under arms and five to seven years with unlimited leave; in the mobile militia four or three years; and in the territorial militia seven years. Those of the second category remain eight or nine years in the permanent army with unlimited leave, four or three years in the mobile militia and seven years in the territorial militia. Those who belong to the third category join neither the permanent army nor the mobile militia, but serve their nineteen years in the territorial militia with unlimited leave. The men of the second category are called to arms for training for a period varying from two to six months, which may be divided over one or more years. Those of the third category have thirty days training; in time of war they have garrison duty and form the last reserve. In the levy of the year 1894, the number of recruits examined was 328,538. Of these, 94,612 were put back; 63,695 were unfit to serve; 88,550 were assigned to the first category; 52 to the second; and 81,629 to the third. Youths who have received a superior education are allowed to serve as one-year volunteers on payment of a sum

fixed annually but never exceeding 2,000 lire for cavalry, or 1,500 lire for others. They may fulfil their period of service at any time after their seventeenth up to their twenty-sixth year. They belong to the first category. Non-commissioned officers engage to serve five years; by continuing their service for twelve years they have a right to government employment; and after twenty years service they are entitled to a pension. Officers are chiefly drawn from the military institutes.

The army consists of twelve army corps as follows:—I. Turin, II. Alexandria, III. Milan, IV. Placentia, V. Verona, VI. Bologna, VII. Ancona, VIII. Florence, IX. Rome, X. Naples, XI. Bari, XII. Palermo. There is, besides, the divisional command of the Island of Sardinia, dependent on the ninth army corps. Each army corps contains two divisions, and each division comprises from two to five military districts of which there are in all eighty-eight.

1. *The Permanent Army* consists of the general staff; corps of the general staff; Infantry: 96 regiments of the line and 12 regiments of bersaglieri, each regiment of 3 battalions of 4 companies, 1 depôt, and 1 staff; 7 regiments of Alpine troops divided into 22 battalions, in 75 companies, and 7 depôt companies; 88 military districts.

Cavalry:—24 regiments (10 of lancers and 14 of light horse) of 6 squadrons and 1 depôt and 1 staff; 4 depôts for remounts.

Artillery:—24 regiments of field artillery, each of 1 staff and 2 brigades of batteries, 1 or 2 companies of train, and 1 depôt; 1 regiment of horse artillery, of 1 staff, 3 mounted brigades (6 batteries), 1 brigade of train (4 companies) and 1 depôt; 1 regiment of mountain artillery, of 1 staff, 5 brigades (15 batteries), 1 depôt; 22 brigades of coast and fortress artillery (78 companies); 5 companies of artillery mechanics.

Engineers:—5 engineer regiments, consisting of 1 staff, with 21 brigades, 60 companies of engineers, 10 companies of train, and 1 depôt, besides an independent brigade of 6 companies of railway engineers, to be distributed by the war office amongst the various regiments according to requirements.

Carabineers:—11 territorial legions, 1 legion of recruits consisting of companies (the number of which may vary according to requirements), of a squadron of mounted carabineers and of 1 depôt.

Sanitary corps, 12 companies; commissariat, 12 officers of commissariat; veterinary corps; administrative corps, comprising 12 companies army service corps; invalids and veterans, 2 companies and 1 staff; establishments and institutes of instruction; disciplinary establishments, 12 companies and 2 houses of correction.

2. *The Mobile Militia* consists of infantry:—51 regiments of the line of 3 battalions of 4 companies; 20 battalions of bersaglieri of 4 companies; 38 companies of Alpine troops; 31 squadrons of cavalry.

Artillery:—63 batteries of field artillery; 15 batteries of mountain artillery; 78 companies of coast and fortress artillery; 24 companies of train (artillery).

Engineers:—54 companies of engineers, 4 companies of train (engineers).

3. *The Territorial Militia* consists of 324 battalions of infantry of 4 companies; 22 battalions of Alpine troops with 75 companies; 100 companies of fortress artillery; 30 companies of engineers; sanitary and accountant companies.

Official statement of the strength of the Italian army for September, 1896 :—

	Permanent Army		Militia	
	Under Arms	On Unlimited Leave	Mobile and Sardinia Island	Territorial
OFFICERS.				
Effective	14,415	—	46	5,496
Half-Pay	220	—	—	—
Supplementary	—	6,241	4,467	—
Auxiliary	—	—	1,079	—
Reserve	—	—	—	6,828
Total officers	14,635	6,241	5,592	12,324
TROOPS.				
Carabineers	23,507	5,167	1,051	14,897
Infantry	93,949	292,134	305,495	465,120
Bersaglieri	11,624	33,922	31,769	35,987
Alpine troops	8,065	24,103	32,687	22,472
Military districts	8,701	38,861	—	—
Unassigned	—	—	14,352	1,414,984
Cavalry	23,982	18,629	—	50,957
Artillery	30,801	90,389	60,237	43,288
Engineers	8,116	22,533	16,174	10,678
Military schools	1,209	—	—	—
Sanitary corps	2,278	9,294	8,946	13,605
Commissariat	1,699	4,707	3,290	3,228
Invalid and veteran corps	170	—	—	—
Penal establishments and disciplinary companies	2,209	—	—	—
Guards (Policemen, &c.)	—	7,033	4,347	9,611
Depôt for horses	410	—	—	—
Central depôt, African troops	—	—	—	—
Railway and telegraph service	—	—	—	—
Total troops	216,720	546,772	478,384	2,084,827
Grand total	231,355	553,013	483,940	2,097,151
3,365,459				

The special African corps on July 1, 1896, was composed as follows :— 1 company of carabineers, 1 battalion of chasseurs, 7 battalions of infantry (native), 1 squadron of cavalry (native), 1 mountain battery (native) 1 company of fortress artillery, 1 company of engineers, 1 company of specialists, 1 company of sappers, 1 Turin company. The force contained in all 7,729 men, of whom 5,600 natives. There were in Africa, besides, as troops of reinforcement: 3 battalions of infantry, 2 batteries of artillery, 1 company of engineers; in all 2,290 men.

The Italian army is provided with the repeating rifle (the Italian system) and sword bayonet.

III. NAVY.

By a royal decree *publié* on May 4, 1893, No. 250, the naval administration is thus organised: The naval general secretaryship has at its head the Assistant Secretary for the Navy, under whom are an admiral as chief of the staff; a medical inspector at the head of the sanitary service; a major-general or colonel of military engineers at the head of a section having charge of the engineering works of the naval stations; and two officials directing the sections of account. An admiral is chief of a special department administering matters concerning the *personnel*, an inspector-general of the *genio navale* of that dealing with naval construction, and an admiral of that devoted to ordnance and equipment. A civil official administers the department of the merchant marine, which is under the direction of the assistant secretary for the navy. For purposes of local naval administration and defence the Italian littoral is divided into three prefectures: 1, Spezia; 2, Naples; 3, Venice. The station of the second prefecture will be removed from Naples to Taranto as soon as the arsenal at the latter place is completed. By a royal decree of August 14, 1893, the vessels of the Italian fleet have been apportioned, for administrative purposes, between the three prefectures and Taranto. There are torpedo stations all round the Italian coasts, the head stations being at Spezia, Maddalena, Gaeta, Messina, Taranto, Ancona, and Venice.

The following tabular statement of the strength of the Italian Navy, including ships built and building, but excluding training ships, transports, and non-effective vessels, is framed on the same plan as similar tables given for the British, French, German, and other navies.

—	Launched Dec. 1897	Building
Battleships, 1st Class . . .	10	—
" 2nd Class . . .	2	—
" 3rd Class . . .	5	—
Coast defence ships . . .	2	—
Cruisers, 1st Class . . .	5	—
" 2nd Class . . .	3	—
" 3rd Class (α) . . .	10	1
Look-out ships . . .	—	2
Torpedo-craft, 1st Class . . .	110	2
" " 2nd Class . . .	94	—
" " 3rd Class . . .	68	—

The tables which follow of the Italian armour-clad fleet and first-class cruisers are arranged chronologically, after the manner of other similar tables in this book. In the first table, the figures following the names indicate the several battleship classes to which they have been assigned. Abbreviations: *c. b.*, central battery; *t.* turret; *bar.*, barbette. In the column of armament machine guns are not given:—

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed, Knots
c b	Castelfidardo . . .	3 1863	4,250	4	6 6·0in. ; 6 4·7in.	3	2,500	12·0
c b	San Martino . . .	3 1863	4,234	4	8 5·9in. ; 5 4·7in.	3	2,600	13·0
c b	Maria Pia . . .	3 1863	4,268	4	8 5·9in. ; 6 4·7in.	3	2,248	13·0
c b	Ancona . . .	3 1864	4,693	4	6 6·0in. ; 6 4·7in.	3	2,470	13·0
t	Affondatore . . .	3 1865	3,913	5	2 10·0in. ; 6 4·7in.	2	2,700	13·6
c b	<i>Paletro</i> . . .	1871	6,167	9	1 11·0in. ; 6 10·0in.	2	3,361	12·9
t	Duilio . . .	2 1876	11,138	22	4 17·7in. ; 3 4·7in.	3	7,710	15·0
t	Dandolo . . .	2 1878	12,265	22	4 10·0in. ; 7 3·6in. ; 5 4·7in.	4	7,794	15·6
bar	Italia . . .	1 1880	15,654	19	4 17·0in. ; 8 5·9in. ; 4 4·7in.	4	11,986	17·3
bar	Lepanto . . .	1 1883	15,900	19	4 17·0in. ; 8 6·0in. ; 4 4·7in.	4	15,797	18·4
bar	Lauria . . .	1 1884	11,174	18	4 17·0in. ; 2 6·0in. ; 4 4·7in.	5	10,590	17·5
bar	Andrea Doria . . .	1 1885	11,204	18			10,300	16·1
bar	Francesco Morosini . . .	1 1885	11,324	18			10,000	16·4
bar	Re Umberto . . .	1 1888	13,893	14			12,500	18·5
bar	Sardegna . . .	1 1890	13,860	14	4 13·5in. ; 8 6·0in. ; 16 4·7in.	5	22,900	20·2
bar	Sicilia . . .	1 1891	13,298	14			19,500	19·8
bar	Ammiraglio di Saint-Bon . . .	1 1897	9,800	10	4 10·0in. ; 8 6·0in. ; 8 4·7in.	4	13,500	18·0
bar	Emanuele Filiberto . . .	1 1897	9,800	10			13,500	18·0

The first-class cruisers in the following list are all of deck-protected, and have more or less of side-armouring.

Class	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed, Knots
b	<i>Marco Polo</i> . . .	1892	4,583	6 6·0in. ; 10 4·7in.	5	10,000	19·0
a	<i>Vettor Pisani</i> . . .	1895	6,500				
a	<i>Carlo Alberto</i> . . .	1892	6,500	12 6·0in. ; 6 4·7in.	4	13,000	20·0
a	<i>Vares</i> . . .	1897	6,840				
a	<i>Giuseppe Garibaldi</i> . . .	1897	6,840	2 10·0in. ; 10 6·0in. ; 6 4·7in.	4	13,000	20·0

The turret battleships *Duilio* and *Dandolo* are of the central citadel turret type, represented in our own navy by the *Inflexible*, to which they are superior in speed and armament, but much inferior in protection. Their four 100-ton Armstrong guns are coupled in two closed turrets amidships, which are placed somewhat diagonally in relation to one another, their axes a little on either side of the keel-line. In the *Italia* and *Lepanto*, which are the heaviest of Italian battleships (15,900 tons), and among the largest war-ships afloat, there is a similar disposition of the heavy guns. Except upon the casemate and at the base of the funnels, these ships have no vertical armour, the protection being given by a 4-inch steel deck below the water-line. The *Ruggiero di Lauria* and her two sisters are smaller battleships (11,000 tons), but their four Armstrong guns are still heavier (105 tons). These are mounted in couples in a similar manner in two protected barbets before and abaft the single fighting mast, and severally on the starboard and

port sides. The vital parts of the ships are protected by eighteen inches of vertical compound armouring. They have thus an advantage over the colossal *Italia* and *Lepanto*, which, through deficiency of side-armouring, are subject to serious damage to the substructure of the heavy guns. The *Re Umberto*, *Sardegna*, and *Sicilia* are among the most powerful battleships in the world. They may be regarded as enlarged *Bendows*. Their heaviest guns, however, are of 67 tons, and are mounted in pairs in polygonal inclined barbettes fore and aft in the keel-line of the ship. The heaviest guns are being replaced by lighter ones in the older battleships. The new battleship *Ammiraglio di Saint-Bon* marks a change in Italian ship-building policy. The protection is better, and the construction of monster armour-clads seems to be abandoned, for the ship has a displacement of but 9,800 tons. The over-all steel belt is 10 inches thick at the water-line, and the redoubts have 4-inch plating, and the maximum thickness of the protective deck is 3 inches. The heavy guns are coupled in turrets at either end of a redoubt, which contains the secondary armament. The ship was launched at Venice in 1897, and a sister, the *Emanuele Filiberto* at Castelmare. The armament consists of four 10-inch guns and eight 6-inch, eight 4·7 inch, and twenty-two smaller quick-firers. Other recent additions to the Italian fleet are the armoured cruisers *Varese* and *Garibaldi*, which displace 6,840 tons, and are protected by 6-inch side armour. They carry two 10-inch breechloaders and thirty-six quick-firing guns. Engines of 13,000 horse-power are intended to impart a speed of 20 knots. Much is expected from the class, for sister ships sold to Spain and the Argentine Republic have given excellent results at their trials. Several other cruisers are in hand.

In 1897 the personnel consisted of 1,731 officers (comprising 1 admiral, 20 vice- and rear-admirals, 140 captains and commanders, 340 lieutenants, 167 sub-lieutenants, 120 midshipmen, 303 engineers, 173 surgeons, 129 paymasters, 129 warrant officers, 3,729 petty officers, 18,377 sailors, 155 boys; total 23,992.

Production or Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The systems of cultivation in Italy may be reduced to three:—1. The system of peasant proprietorship (*coltivazione per economia o a mano propria*); 2. That of partnership (*colonia parziaria*); 3. That of rent (*affitto*). Peasant proprietorship is most common in Piedmont and Liguria, but is found in many other parts of Italy; in the province of Rome, the Abruzzi and Molise, Campania, Apulia, the Basilicata, Calabria, and in Sicily and Sardinia. This system tends to become more general. The system of partnership or *colonia parziaria*, more especially in the form of *mezzadria*, consists in a form of partnership between the proprietor and the cultivator. No wages are paid, profits and losses are equally divided, the families of the two partners subsisting, it may be, entirely on the common produce of the cultivation. This system is general in Tuscany, the Marches, and Umbria; it prevails over other systems in Emilia, and is frequently found in the sub-mountain (*pede montane*) regions of Lombardy and Venetia, in the Abruzzi and Molise, in Campania and in Sicily. It is almost unknown in the Basilicata, little practised in Apulia, Calabria, and Sardinia, and has been entirely abandoned in the two most advanced centres of cultivation in the south, viz:—Barese and the province of Naples. Various modifications of the system exist in different parts of Italy. The system of rent (*affitto*) exists in Lombardy and Venetia, especially in the marsh lands, Emilia, Campania, the Abruzzi and Molise, Piedmont, and Sicily. It is little used in Umbria, the Marches, Tuscany, the Province of

Rome, the Basilicata, and Sardinia. In Upper Italy the agreement is usually for nine (sometimes other multiples of three) years; in Southern Italy for two, four, or six years, according to local customs.

Large farms (*la grande coltura*) exist in the neighbourhood of Vercelli, Pavia, Milan, Cremona, Chioggia, Ferrara, Grosseto, Rome, Caserta, and in Apulia, the Basilicata, Calabria, and at Girgenti and Trapani in Sicily. In Italy generally the land is much subdivided.

The area of Italy comprises 28,658,900 hectares. Of this area, 20,238,000 hectares (70·6 per cent.) is productive, 4,647,451 hectares (16·2 per cent.) unproductive, and 3,773,449 hectares (13·2 per cent.) produces little or nothing. Agriculture is generally in a primitive condition. In 1895, 4,593,000 hectares were under wheat, and about 2,865,000 hectares under other cereals. The areas and produce of the various crops in 1894 and 1895, so far as officially ascertained, are shown in the following table:—

—	Area under Cultivation		Produce		
	1894	1895	Total		Per Hectare 1895
			1894	1895	
	Hectares	Hectares	Hectolitres	Hectolitres	Hectares
Wheat . . .	4,574,000	4,593,000	42,850,000	41,499,000	9·03
Maize . . .	1,901,000	1,957,000	31,004,000	24,888,000	12·69
Oats . . .	466,000	474,000	6,000,000	6,764,000	14·28
Barley . . .	303,000	297,000	2,933,000	2,620,000	9·11
Rye . . .	142,000	137,000	1,518,000	1,413,000	10·30
Rice . . .	165,000	163,000	5,738,000	5,994,000	36·26
Pulse . . .	856,000	849,000	4,555,000	4,080,000	4·84
			Quintals	Quintals	Quintals
Hemp . . .	105,000	105,000	795,000	757,000	7·18
Flax . . .	52,000	52,000	187,000	203,000	3·90
Potatoes . .	200,000	209,000	6,214,000	7,022,000	33·67
Chestnuts . .	410,000	412,000	1,920,000	2,633,000	6·40
			Hectolitres	Hectolitres	Hect.
Wine . . .	3,451,000	3,462,000	25,817,000	24,246,000	7·00
Olive oil . .	1,044,000	1,034,000	2,120,000	2,894,000	2·80
			Kilogrammes	Kilogrammes	Kilog.
Tobacco . . .	4,663	5,240	5,895,000	6,743,000	1·237
Silk cocoons .	—	—	43,125,000	41,152,000	—
	Plants	Plants	Number	Number	Per plants
Acid fruits .	16,938,000	17,085,000	3,549,900,000	3,337,400,000	19·5

The wheat yield in 1896 was 51,180,000 hectolitres; and in 1897, 30,630,000 hectolitres; regarding other crops, there are no more recent statistics than those given in the table.

In 1890 Italy had 5,000,000 cattle, 6,900,000 sheep, 1,800,000 goats, 1,800,000 swine. In 1896 Italy exported 34,537 and imported 25,035 cattle; exported 32,711 and imported 6,347 sheep; exported 8,973 and imported 4,803 goats; exported 43,582 and imported 2,271 swine. In 1895 the production of wool was 9,777,000 kilogrammes, of the value of 16,725,000 lire.

Silk culture, though flourishing most extensively in Piedmont and Lombardy, is carried on all over Italy. In 1895 there were 550,048 persons employed in rearing silkworms, and 172,000 skilled and other workers (including nine-tenths women and children) were employed in the treatment and manufacture of silk. The total weight of the cocoon harvest was:—in 1891, 83,605,000 lbs.; in 1892, 76,370,000 lbs.; in 1893, 104,991,900 lbs.; in 1894, 95,073,000 lbs.; in 1895, 90,723,700 lbs.; in 1896, 87,656,800 lbs.

In the census of December 31, 1881, there were 5,024,826 males of 15 years of age and upwards described as engaged in agriculture. The entire agricultural population, male and female, of 15 years and upwards, was thus about 10,000,000.

II. FORESTRY.

The forestry department is under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, with a council (consiglio forestale) consisting of the Director of Agriculture, the higher forestry inspectors, and a legal adviser. The executive of the department consists of inspectors of various classes and 190 guards with 25 officers (brigadieri).

The forest area (exclusive of chestnut plantations) is about 4,093,000 hectares. The yield from the forests, including both those free from and those under the forest regulations (vincolo), is valued at about 88,000,000 lire, as follows:—

	Cubic metres	Lire
Useful timber	1,374,547	17,062,008
Firewood	6,289,341	20,632,380
Charcoal	3,019,148	18,138,294
Secondary produce, excluding chest- nuts	15,527,404	32,174,111
Total		88,001,791

The values of produce, agricultural, animal, and forest, are in round numbers—Cereals, fibres, wine, fruit, &c., 2,639,000,000 lire (average 1891-95); animals, wool, milk, cocoons, &c., 1,424,000,000 lire (1890); forest yield, 88,000,000 lire (1886), total, 4,151,000,000 lire. The value of accessory agricultural produce, such as vegetables, fungi, poultry, eggs, &c., is not known, but the exports alone of such produce amount to about 80,000,000 lire annually.

III. MINES AND MINERALS.

The following table gives the production of the mines in 1895:—

Mineral	Mines	Tons	Lire	Employés
Iron ore	28	183,371	2,028,556	1,731
Copper and manganese ore	13	85,239	1,908,220	1,343
Zinc ore	75	121,197	7,714,523	10,135
Lead ore		31,416	4,133,250	
Silver ore	7	870	641,366	700
Gold ore	18	7,099	649,434	483
Antimony ore	7	2,241	201,270	213
Mercury ore	4	10,504	833,399	501
Tin ore and iron pyrites	7	38,599	432,347	625
Mineral fuel (anthracite, &c.)	28	305,321	2,167,774	2,361
Sulphur ore	456	2,381,389	14,638,093	22,201
Salt, graphite, boric acid, petroleum, &c.	70	—	3,755,047	1,859
Totals	713	—	39,103,279	42,152

The value of the mineral products was:—in 1878, 55,078,461 lire; 1888, 52,377,908; 1893, 57,906,180; 1894, 52,042,605; 1895, 39,103,279. The diminution in value in 1895 is only apparent, as the ore of mercury has been put in the place of the refined mineral in the statistics for that year. The quarries of Italy employ about 20,000 men, of whom about 7,000 are employed in quarrying marble, the annual output of marble being valued at £600,000 sterling.

IV. FISHERIES.

On December 31, 1895, the number of vessels and boats employed in fishing was 22,611, with an aggregate tonnage of 62,517. These number

include 100 boats of 399 tons engaged in coral fishing. At the same date there were 78,929 fishermen, of whom 7,324 were engaged in deep-sea or foreign fishing. In 1896 there went to the deep-sea fishing 1,788 boats of 18,857 tons. Of these, 91 of 1,352 tons were employed in coral-fishing, and 101 of 2,173 tons in fishing for sponges. The value of the fish caught in 1895 (excluding foreign fishing) was estimated at 16,049,727 lire, probably too low an estimate; the value obtained from tunney-fishing was 790,293 lire and from coral-fishing 1,273,988 lire, the quantity (much less than the average) being estimated at 373,000 kilogrammes.

Commerce.

The following table shows the total special imports and exports (excluding gold, coined silver, and goods in transit), and the imports and exports of the precious metals (excluding uncoined silver) in each of the last five years:—

Year	Special trade		Precious-Metals	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
1892	1,173,391,983	958,187,220	43,971,600	53,907,100
1893	1,191,227,553	964,188,135	43,014,800	94,173,900
1894	1,094,649,101	1,026,506,040	108,135,700	31,517,700
1895	1,187,288,208	1,037,707,599	7,293,400	21,302,100
1896	1,173,233,425	1,052,097,943	10,280,800	19,916,900

The following table shows the value of the leading imports and exports in 1896:—

Imports		Exports	
	Lire		Lire
Grain, wheat . . .	110,287,476	Silk, raw and thrown	257,897,700
Cotton, raw . . .	112,749,600	„ waste . . .	25,551,875
Coal . . .	89,705,578	„ cocoons . . .	4,235,400
Timber for building .	31,680,595	Wine in casks . . .	46,663,030
Sugar, raw . . .	20,560,372	Oil, olive. . . .	54,912,945
„ refined . . .	222,740	Fruit (fresh) . . .	53,695,749
Wool, raw . . .	31,941,120	Eggs . . .	28,964,320
Machinery . . .	36,245,673	Coral, manufactured.	26,625,780
Silk, unbleached, raw,		Hemp and flax, raw	37,449,617
or twisted . . .	51,289,800	Sulphur, unrefined	
Fish, of all sorts . . .	29,263,094	and refined . . .	27,262,305
Iron in bars, &c. . .	10,888,794	Rice . . .	10,790,595
Coffee . . .	27,741,399	Cotton raw . . .	2,215,170
Linen and hemp yarn	14,809,280	Marble. . . .	9,763,876
Hides, raw and dried	37,988,800	Meat, fresh and salted	16,050,515
Cheese . . .	10,466,400	Skins, raw . . .	16,235,610
Tobacco leaf . . .	21,302,400	Straw plaiting . . .	6,129,740
Cotton, unbleached .	1,142,610	Dyeing and tanning	
Cotton bleached . . .	1,446,400	stuffs . . .	11,741,909
„ coloured & dyed .	1,694,075	Animals, cattle . . .	15,081,905
„ printed . . .	4,040,185	„ horses . . .	1,781,860

Imports		Exports	
	Lire		Lire
Horses	27,045,900	Animals, swine	3,001,840
Cotton yarn	1,502,675	Zinc ore	9,236,320
Oil, mineral refined	11,936,941	Lead ore	756,960
Rice	415,355	Grain, wheat	77,510
Railway materials	484,081	„ other	9,748,595
Indigo	4,964,400		
Oil, olive	2,692,970		
Silkworms' eggs on cards	2,362,290		

The following table shows, in thousands of lire, the value of the special trade (including the precious metals) with the leading countries in two years :—

	Imports from (1895)	Imports from (1896)	Exports to (1895)	Exports to (1896)
	1,000 lire	1,000 lire	1,000 lire	1,000 lire
France	164,101	137,268	141,167	157,599
United Kingdom	234,708	229,990	115,682	110,577
Austria	135,045	135,174	117,808	126,029
Germany	146,779	146,672	175,948	166,187
Russia	103,848	118,844	12,660	12,788
Switzerland	45,962	45,307	193,607	173,161
United States and Canada	124,132	121,570	101,846	86,456
Turkey, Servia, Roumania	31,550	42,734	20,576	17,956
Belgium	27,562	27,923	18,527	19,005
Argentine Republic	25,638	27,431	35,638	57,375
Central America	2,411	5,081	1,121	4,913
British Possessions in Asia	59,473	66,667	19,636	25,509
Egypt	9,321	5,541	12,238	14,386
Spain and Gibraltar	11,345	9,573	11,851	12,990
Brazil	7,040	4,999	15,821	

For the determination of Customs' values, &c., in Italy there is a permanent central commission, comprising official members, representatives of commercial corporations, &c. The values recorded are those of the goods at the frontier, exclusive of import or export duties. For imports and exports the parties interested declare the value of the goods, their quantity, and the country of origin or destination. For imports there is recorded the gross weight in the case of goods subject to a duty of 20 francs per quintal (8s. 1½d. per cwt.) or less; the net legal weight (i.e. with deduction of an official tare) in the case of goods subject to duty of 20 or 40 francs per quintal (8s. 1½d. to 16s. 3d. per cwt.); the actual net weight in the case of goods taxed at over 40 francs per quintal (16s. 3d. per cwt.) For exports the gross weight is usually given. Inaccurate declarations are punishable by fine if the inaccuracies are prejudicial to the Treasury.

The trade of Italy is regarded either as general or special. The general trade comprehends all imports from abroad, whether intended for consumption within the kingdom or merely for transit, and all exports to foreign countries, whether national, nationalised or only issuing after transit. The special trade is restricted to imports for consumption and exports of national or nationalised merchandise. National merchandise consists of the produce and manufactures of the kingdom, while foreign imports on which the duties have been paid at the frontier are said to be nationalised. Transit trade denotes merchandise merely passing through the kingdom whether directly or after having been temporarily warehoused.

The following table shows the re-exportation and transit, in thousands of lire, for eight years :—

—	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire
Re-exportation	121,066	106,485	73,650	69,563	26,227	21,675	22,357	21,105
Transit . . .	55,111	60,321	71,208	51,465	49,737	57,774	79,998	100,162

The value of the imports into Great Britain from Italy, and of the exports of domestic produce and manufactures from Great Britain to Italy for five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the following table :—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Italy .	3,284,486	2,948,336	3,129,173	3,132,720	3,192,856
Exports of British produce to Italy .	5,564,495	5,206,796	5,555,365	5,545,966	5,357,250

The principal articles of import into Great Britain from Italy in the year 1896 were :—Olive oil, of the value of 285,444*l.* ; hemp, 339,969*l.* ; oranges and lemons, 457,817*l.* ; sulphur, 92,206*l.* ; chemical products, 88,570*l.* ; sumach, 147,604*l.* ; other dyes, 122,536*l.* ; wine, 81,890*l.* ; almonds, 75,738*l.* ; stones, 168,864*l.* ; and iron ore, 96,202*l.* The value of the cotton manufactures and yarn exported from Great Britain to Italy in the year 1896 amounted to 310,372*l.* ; coals, 1,681,885*l.* ; iron, wrought and unwrought 602,755*l.* ; woollen manufactures, 373,557*l.* ; machinery, 571,225*l.* ; refined sugar, 34,752*l.* ; fish, 154,211*l.* ; copper, wrought and unwrought, 79,271*l.*

Navigation and Shipping.

On December 31, 1895, there were on the registers of the mercantile marine 6,511 vessels, classified as follows :—

—	Sailing Vessels		—	Steam Vessels		Total	
	No.	Tons		No.	Tons	No.	Tons
For long sea voyages . . .	381	286,865		80	135,126	461	421,991
For long coasting voyages .	196	70,759		41	37,458	237	108,217
For short voyages, fishing, c.c.	5,589	197,945		224	47,924	5,813	245,869
Totals	6,166	555,569		345	220,508	6,511	776,077
Or according to tonnage :—							
Vessels over 1,000 tons . . .	56	70,672	Over 2,000	21	50,863		
„ 501 to 1,000 tons . . .	281	197,836	1,001—2,000	76	103,263	168	229,818
„ 101 to 500 tons . . .	615	161,420	401—1,000	66	44,800		
„ 51 to 100 tons . . .	573	43,908	101— 400	56	13,237	1,018	417,313
„ 1 to 50 tons . . .	4,641	81,733	1— 100	126	8,305	5,340	123,946
Totals	6,166	555,569		345	220,508	6,511	776,077

In 1896 there entered Italian ports 89,808 Italian vessels of 16,286,138 tons, and 10,807 foreign vessels of 10,508,257 tons; in all 100,615 vessels of 26,794,395 tons. There cleared from Italian ports 89,371 Italian vessels of 16,197,822 tons, and 10,787 foreign vessels of 10,480,130 tons; in all 100,158 vessels of 26,777,952 tons.

At the principal Italian ports the number of vessels entering and clearing in 1896 were:—

Port	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Genoa	6,255	4,171,136	6,005	4,049,688
Leghorn	4,028	1,546,055	4,022	1,540,996
Naples	5,803	2,699,632	5,815	2,698,238
Messina	3,198	1,628,597	3,172	1,628,806
Palermo	3,588	1,576,252	3,604	1,588,218
Venice	2,993	1,091,064	3,064	1,099,485

Of the Italian steam tonnage, more than half belongs to the 'Italian General Navigation' (Società Florio e Rubattino—Genoa and Palermo).

Internal Communications.

I. RAILWAYS.

A large portion of the Italian railways belong to the State, but in accordance with a law of April 27, 1885, the working of the State lines has been transferred to private enterprise. The contracts are for 60 years, but at the end of 20 and 40 years they may be terminated.

On January 1, 1892, there were 5,321 miles of State railway, 96 miles jointly State and companies', and 2,900 miles of companies' railway; in all, 8,317 miles. The length of the principal lines, January 1, 1896, was:—Mediterranean, 3,568 miles; Adriatic, 3,479 miles; Sicilian, 679 miles; Sardinian, 624 miles; various, 1,230 miles; total, 9,580 miles.

In 1891 the total receipts were 257,072,507 lire, of which 100,095,443 lire were for passenger traffic. In the same year the expenses were 178,459,705 lire. By slow trains there were forwarded 16,151,441 tons of goods, and by fast trains 10,023,650 quintals of goods. The number of passengers was in all 49,440,628.

II. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

During the year ending June 30, 1895, there were transmitted 202,225,686 letters and post-cards, to which 45,176,416 Government official letters have to be added. There were sent also 5,577,839 manuscript papers, and 233,072,258 periodicals and other printed matter. The money orders numbered 9,567,748, value 675,299,788 lire. On June 30, 1895, there were 7,192 post-offices and collecting-boxes.

The public telegraph service is a monopoly of the Government, certain concessions, however, being made to the railway and tramway companies. On June 30, 1895, the length of line and wire on land was, in English miles:—Government lines 22,620, wire 72,597; railway lines 2,096, wire 23,078; total lines 24,716, wire 95,675.

During the year ending June 30, 1895, there were despatched from Government and railway telegraph offices 7,322,703 private telegrams inland, and there were sent or received from abroad 1,741,517 telegrams. Number of State offices, 3,080; other offices, 2,206.

The gross revenue from posts was 50,700,687 lire, and telegraphs 17,275,109 lire, total, 67,975,796 lire; the expenditure was 54,875,667 lire; and the net revenue 13,100,129 lire.

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the amount of State notes and bank notes in circulation at the end of each of the last five years in thousands of lire:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
State notes .	1,000 Lire 341,414	1,000 Lire 351,792	1,000 Lire 492,149	1,000 Lire 510,000	1,000 Lire 510,000
Bank notes ¹ .	1,138,385	1,221,634	1,128,598	1,085,675	1,069,233

¹ Including, for 1893, 9,182,000 lire, for 1894 2,445,000 lire and for 1896, 857,355 lire of notes of the Banca romana (in liquidation).

Gold was coined to the value of 653,220 lire in 1891; 674,120 lire in 1892; 824,280 lire in 1893. No silver has been coined in recent years. In 1894 bronze pieces were coined to the amount of 3,790,978 lire; nickel, 17,780,200 lire; in 1895, nickel, 2,219,800 lire; in 1896, bronza, 42,930 lire.

The total coinage from 1862 to the end of 1896 was: gold, 426,332,990 lire; silver, 567,037,025 lire; nickel, 20,000,000 lire; bronza, 83,679,051 lire; total, 1,097,049,066 lire. The re-coinage was 29,124,914 lire.

By law of July 22, 1894, gold and silver were temporarily withdrawn from circulation, being represented by paper. In January, 1897, the actual currency consisted of 400,000,000 lire of State notes, 110,000,000 lire of "buoni di cassa" (one and two-lire notes guaranteed by silver in the Treasury), 1,069,233,376 lire of bank notes, and about 100,000,000 lire of copper and nickel coin.

There is no national bank in Italy. According to the law of August 10, 1893, there are only three banks of issue: the Banca d'Italia (formed by the fusion of the two Tuscan banks with the Banca Nazionale nel Regno d'Italia), the Banco di Napoli, and the Banco di Sicilia. The following table shows the state of the assets and liabilities of those three banks on December 31, 1896, in thousands of lire:—

—	Assets	—	Liabilities
Cash and reserve .	1,000 Lire 585,614 ¹	Capital	1,000 Lire 347,000
Bills	313,457	Notes in circulation . .	1,069,233
Anticipations	54,785	Accounts current, &c. . .	308,371
Credits	90,730	Titles and valuables deposited	1,475,044
Deposits	1,475,044	Various	175,788
Various securities	865,365		
Total	3,384,995	Total	3,375,436

¹ Of which 440,190,014 lire was gold, 66,409,655 lire silver 900 fine, and 6,079,160 lire fractional silver coinage.

In January, 1895, there were 950 co-operative credit societies and popular banks, 140 ordinary credit companies, and 8 agrarian credit companies. There were 10 *crédit foncier* companies with assets 1,071,378,107 lire, and liabilities 1,063,418,487 lire in 1894.

The post-office savings-banks have been in operation since January 1, 1876. Private savings-banks are subject to certain statutory rules and to Government inspection. The following table shows the number of post-office savings-banks on December 31, 1896, with the numbers of their depositors and amount deposited at that date, and the deposits and repayments made during the year, with the like statistics for the ordinary and co-operative savings-banks in 1893:—

—	Offices	Depositors	Total Deposits	Deposits during year	Repayments during year
			Lire	Lire	Lire
Post-office savings-banks	4,827	2,997,562	478,000,000	281,024,989	278,208,482
Ordinary " "	395	1,475,008	1,258,052,466	456,616,980	411,274,397
Co-operative " " and ordinary credit companies	762	446,075	818,983,482	854,894,831	867,948,067

During 1895 the ordinary savings-banks had 1,588,412 depositors, and their total deposits amounted to 1,343,723,104 lire.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Italy are the same as those of France, the names only being altered to the Italian form.

The *Lira* of 100 *Centesimi*; intrinsic value, 25·22½s. to 1*l.* sterling.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF ITALY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—General Annibale Ferrero; appointed February, 1895.

Secretary.—Count Bottaro Costa.

Attachés.—Count A. del Vaglio. Count Alessandro Bosdari, and Don Mario dei Principi Ruspoli.

Naval Attaché.—Commander A. Bianco.

Archivist.—G. Manetti.

There are Consular representatives at London (C.G.), Dublin, Glasgow Liverpool (C.G.), &c.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ITALY.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Clare Ford, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Envoy and Minister to Brazil 1879–81; to Greece 1881–84; to Spain 1884–92; Ambassador to Turkey, 1892–93; to Italy, December 26, 1893.

Secretary.—Sir G. Bonham, Bart.

Military Attaché.—Col. C. Needham.

There are Consular representatives at Rome, Brindisi, Cagliari, Florence (C.G.), Genoa, Leghorn (V.C.), Messina (V.C.), Milan, Naples, Palermo, Spezia (V.C.), Taranto (V.C.).

Foreign Dependencies.

The dominion of Italy in Africa extends, on the coast of the Red Sea, from Cape Kasar (18° 2' N.) to the southern limit of the Sultanate of Raheita, on the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb (12° 30' N.). The length of coast is about 670 miles. The area is about 88,500 square miles, and the population, which is to a great extent nomadic, is estimated at 450,000. In 1893 there were enumerated 191,127 natives and 3,452 Europeans; Massowah, the seat of government, having 7,775 inhabitants, of whom 600 are European (exclusive of the garrison), and 480 Asiatic, but this 'census' cannot have extended over the whole territory actually claimed. By various decrees between January 1, 1890, and February 18, 1894, the Italian possessions on the Red Sea are constituted as the Colony of Eritrea, with an autonomous administration and the management of its own finance. By the treaty of Uchali, May 2, 1889, and a supplementary convention of February 6, 1891, King Menelik surrendered Hamasen, all the districts to the north of it, and the coast, to the Italians. Kasala was occupied by them on July 17, 1895, and was held 'in trust' for Egypt; and in 1895 as a result of the war with the King of Abyssinia, the province of Tigré was annexed. These successes, however, were of short duration. On March 1, 1896, an Italian army met with a crushing defeat to the east of Adowa, and in the treaty of Adis Abeba, October 26, 1896, the whole of the country to the south of the Mareb, the Belesa, and Muna rivers is restored to Abyssinia, which, moreover, is recognised as an absolutely independent power. In December, 1897, Kassala was restored to the Egyptian Government.

In the Italian dependencies the central government is represented by a civil governor, who is nominated by the King and is under the direction of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. When the Governor is a general or superior officer in active service he superintends the discipline of the troops and is in this respect controlled by the Minister for War. For the year 1897-98 the revenue and expenditure of the colony were each estimated at 19,800,000 lire, the revenue from the colony itself being 1,900,000 lire, and the contributions of Italy being 17,900,000 lire. The total expenditure of Italy on account of its Red Sea possessions, including postal, military, and naval services, from 1882 to 1895-96 is put at 303,950,926 lire, that for the year 1895-96 being 123,738,064 lire. Throughout the colony agriculture is in a very primitive condition. The tropical climate and the general scarcity of water during the summer months necessitate works for irrigation before crops can be raised with success. Pasture is abundant, but the pastoral population is essentially nomadic. Camels, oxen, sheep, goats, are common, and the produce, consisting of meat, hides, butter, supplies articles of local trade. Pearl-fishing is carried on at Massowah and the Dahlak archipelago to the annual value of from 250,000 lire for pearls, and 800,000 lire for mother-of-pearl. This trade is chiefly in the hands of Banians (Indians). Trade of Massowah in 1896: imports by land and sea 28,442,551; 1895, 14,012,835 lire. In 1896, in the total trade, 5,811 vessels of 248,567 tons (2,649 vessels Italian) entered, and 5,782 of 251,807 tons (2,640 vessels Italian) cleared. There are 17 miles of military railway from Massowah to Saate, and about 16 miles connecting other centres. In 1895 there were transmitted 209,944 letters and post-cards, 62,646 manuscript and other packets, and 65,348 pieces of official correspondence. There is a telegraph line of 319 miles from Massowah to Assab, and of 62 miles from Assab to Perim. In 1894-95 there were 9,077 messages.

The legal currency consists of Italian coins and those of the Latin Union; but in actual circulation are Maria Theresa dollars and Anglo-Indian and Egyptian money. The Italian mint has issued coin amounting to

10,879,995 lire, under the denominations of Eritrean dollars (= 5 lire), and $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{20}$, $\frac{1}{40}$ dollar pieces.

In February, 1889, the Sultan of Obbia, on the Somali coast (5° 38' N. to 2° 30' N.), put his sultanate under the protection of Italy. In April, 1889, the protectorate was extended to the country between 5° 33' N. and 8° 3' N. by treaty with the Sultan of the Mijertain Somalis, who agreed not to conclude any treaty with any foreign Power regarding the remainder of his territory. In August, 1892, the Somali coast, from the sultanate of Obbia to the mouth of the Juba, was ceded to Italy by the Sultan of Zanzibar, and the administration of the region was taken over in September, 1893. In 1896 the "Società anonima commerciale italiana nei Benadir" made with the Government an agreement for rights over Benadir for the term of 50 years. The boundary between the spheres of influence of Italy and Great Britain in East Africa, settled March 24, 1891, and May 5, 1894, ascends the channel of the Juba from its mouth to 6° N.; thence it follows the parallel of 6° N. as far as 35° E., whence it goes north to the Blue Nile.

By the treaty of Adis Abeba, 1896, the Italian dominion in Somali-Land is confined to a strip of coast, 180 miles in width, but including Logh on the Juba.

Italian Somali-Land has an area of 100,000 square miles, with about 400,000 inhabitants.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Italy.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Agriculture.—Atti della Giunta per l'inchiesta agraria e sulle condizioni della classe agricola. Volumi 15 (1881-86). Notizie di statistica agraria. Memorie illustrative della Carta idrografica d'Italia. Volumi 18 (1888-93). Notizie intorno alle condizioni dell'agricoltura. Volumi 6 (1876-93). Bollettino di notizie agrarie, periodico dal 1879. Censimento dei cavalli e dei muli, 1876; del bestiame asinino, bovino, &c., 1881. Bollettino per l'amministrazione forestale italiana, trimestrale, dal 1868.

Area.—Superficie del Regno valutata nel 1884 (Firenze). Prima e seconda appendice (1896).

Army.—Annuario militare del Regno d'Italia (1865-97). Della leva e delle vicende del regio esercito (1863-95). Handbook of the Italian Army. By J. R. Slade. London, 1891.

Commerce.—Movimento commerciale del Regno d'Italia (1861-95). Statistica del commercio speciale di importazione e di esportazione, mensile. Bollettino di legislazione e statistica doganale et commerciale trimestrale. Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries, &c. London.

Finance.—Rendiconto generale consuntivo dell'Amministrazione dello stato (presentato annualmente al Parlamento). Il Bilancio del Regno (1862-95). Relazione del Direttore generale alla Commissione di vigilanza sul rendiconto dell'Amministrazione del debito pubblico (1865-95); della Direzione generale delle imposte dirette (1865-95); sull'Amministrazione del demanio e delle tasse sugli affari (1873-95); sull'Amministrazione delle gabelle (1873-95); della Commissione centrale di sindacato sull'Amministrazione dell'Asse ecclesiastico (1867-95). Imposta sui redditi di ricchezza mobile, statistica del reddito accertato e tassato (1882-95). Bilanci comunali (1863-96). Bilanci provinciali (1863-92). Statistica dei debiti comunali e provinciali (1873-92). Stati di previsione dell'Entrata e della spesa (Annuali).

Foreign Office Reports, Annual Series, and Miscellaneous Series. London. Foreign Office List, by Sir E. Hertalet. Annual, London.

Industries, mining, &c.—Monografie di statistica industriale, Annali di statistica, serie IV. (Monografie per tutte le provincie del Regno). Rivista del servizio minerario (1879-95). Statistica delle fabbriche di spirito, birra, &c. (semestrale.) Azienda dei sali, Relazione e bilancio industriale (1887-95). Azienda dei tabacchi (1884-95). Statistica degli scioperi avvenuti nell'industria e nell'agricoltura (1884-94). Società co-operative (muratori ed affini), 1894.

Instruction, Religion, &c.—Statistica dell'istruzione elementare (1877-94); secondaria e superiore (1880-93). Notizie statistiche sul movimento degli alunni e sugli esami nelle regie scuole superiori, speciali e pratiche di agricoltura (1893-96). Allegati al Disegno di legge sulle scuole professionali di arti e mestieri e di arte applicata all'industria, pre-

sentato alla Camera, 1893. *Statistica delle biblioteche (1891-95)*. *Statistica della Stampa periodica (1880-94)*. *La Gerarchia Cattolica, la Famiglia e la Cappella Pontificia, annuale*. *Relazione del direttore generale del fondo per il culto, &c., 1896*.

Justice, Crime, &c.—*Statistica giudiziaria civile e commerciale (1880-94)*. *Statistica giudiziaria penale (1880-94)*. *Statistica delle carceri (1867-82)*. *Relazione del direttore generale e degli ispettori delle carceri (1878-88)*. *Prospetti statistica delle carceri (1884-96)*. [*Recent information on Crime, Prisons, &c., is given in current issues of the Annuario Statistico Italiano.*]

Money, Credit, &c.—*Memoria presentata alla Commissione permanente di vigilanza sulla circolazione e sugli istituti di emissione (1896)*. *Relazione del Direttore generale del tesoro intorno alle operazioni di rimpatrio delle monete divisionali d'argento (1895)*. *Bollettino (mensile) delle situazioni dei conti degli istituti di emissione, &c.* *Le società co-operative di credito e banche popolari, le società ordinarie di credito, le società ed istituti di credito agrario, e gli istituti di credito fondiario (1887-90)*. *Statistica delle banche popolari (1880-93)*. *Statistica delle casse di risparmio (1889-93)*. *Relazione statistica ai servizi postali . . . ed al servizio delle casse postali di risparmio (1889-95)*. *Bollettino ufficiale (settimanale) delle società per azione*.

Navy.—*Annuario ufficiale della Regia marina (1862-97)*. *Leva marittima e situazione del corpo reale equipaggi e della riserva navale (1879-95)*. *Relazione sull'andamento dell'amministrazione marittima (1877-95)*.

Pauperism.—*Statistica delle Opere pie alla fine del 1880 e dei lasciti di beneficenza fatti negli anni 1881-1892*. Volumi 10. *Atti della Commissione Reale di inchiesta sulle Opere pie*. Volumi 9 (1884-92). *Statistica della assistenza dell'infanzia abbandonata (1890-93)*.

Population.—*Censimento generali della popolazione del Regno, 1861, 1871, e 1881*. *Censimento degli italiani all'estero nel 1871 e nel 1881*. *Bollettino demografico dei comuni capoluoghi di provincia (1889-95)*. *Emigrazione e colonie, Rapporti di RR. agenti diplomatici e consolari, 1893*. *Movimento dello stato civile (1862-95)*. *Emigrazione italiana all'estero (1876-95)*.

Railways, Posts, Telegraphs, &c.—*Relazione sull'esercizio e sulle costruzioni delle strade ferrate italiane (1867-90)*. *Prodotte delle ferrovie, bollettino mensile dal 1885*. *Elenco delle tramvie a vapore; a trazione meccanica (1895)*. *Relazione sulle strade nazionali, provinciali, e comunali (1884-85)*. *Relazione sul servizio postale; sui telegrafi*. *Relazione statistica intorno ai servizi postale e telegrafico, &c. (1888-95)*. *Indicatore postale-telegrafico del Regno d'Italia (1864-97)*.

Shipping, &c.—*Movimento della navigazione nei porti del Regno (1862-95)*. *Sulle condizioni della marina mercantile italiana (1881-95)*.

Statistics (general).—*Annuario statistico italiano (1878-96)*.

FOREIGN DEPENDENCIES.

Possessi e Protettorati in Africa. Estratto dall' *Annuario statistico italiano, anno 1895* (which contains a list of official documents relating to the colony of Eritrea). Roma, 1896.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.—ITALY

Allen (Grant), Florence. [*Historical Guide*.] London, 1897.

Amati Amato, *Dizionario corografico dell'Italia*. Milano, Vallardi, s. d. 8 vols. in 4to.

Antinori (Giuseppe), *Studi Sociali*. 8. Napoli, 1885.

Baedeker's Handbooks for Travellers. Northern Italy, 1892; Central Italy and Rome, 1897; Southern Italy and Sicily, 1893. 8. Leipzig and London.

Basta (R.), *The Italians To-day*. [Tr. by J. Crooklands.] London, 1896.

Beaufort (Count de), *Histoire de l'Invasion des Etats Pontificaux et du Siège de Rome*, 1870. 8. Paris, 1874.

Beauclerk (Dr. W. N.), *Rural Italy; an Account of the present Agricultural Condition of the Kingdom*. London, 1888.

Bent (Th.), *A History of Genoa*. London.

Bodlo (L.), *Di alcuni indici misuratori del movimento economico in Italia*. 3a edizione riveduta ed ampliata. Roma, tipografia Nazionale di G. Bertero, 1896.

Bertolotti (Giuseppe), *Statistica ecclesiastica d'Italia*. Savona, 1885.

Chambers (O. W. S.), *Garibaldi and Italian Unity*. 8. London, 1864.

Coldstreum (J. P.), *The Institutions of Italy*. London, 1895.

Dacey (E.), *Victor Emmanuel*. 8. London, 1882. *Cavour: a Memoir*. 8. London, 1861.

Duffy (Bella), *The Tuscan Republics*. [In "Story of the Nations" series.] 8. London.

92.

Edwardes (C.), *Sardinia and the Sardes*. 8. London, 1889.

Elliot (Frances), *Diary of an Idle Woman in Italy*. 2 vols. 8. London, 1871. *Diary of an Idle Woman in Sicily*. 2 vols. 8. London, 1881.

Forbes (Sir C. S.), *The Campaign of Garibaldi in the Two Sicilies: a Personal Narrative*. 8. Edinburgh, 1861.

Gallenga (A.), *History of Piedmont*. 3 vols. 8. London, 1885. *Italy, Present and Future*. 8. London, 1887. *Italy Revisited*. 2 vols. 8. London, 1876.

- Gli Albori della Vita italiana. [A series of essays by various writers on the origin of the Communes of Florence, Milan, Venice; the origin of Monarchy in Piedmont and Naples; the Papal Power and the Commune of Rome; the Religious Orders and Heresy]. 2 vols. 8. Milan, 1890-91.
- Gregorovius* (Ferdinand), Geschichte der Stadt Rom im Mittelalter. 4th edition. 4 vols. Stuttgart, 1886. English Translation by Miss A. Hamilton Volk. I.-V. London, 1897.
- Hare* (A. J. C.), Cities of Southern Italy and Sicily. London, 1883. Cities of Northern Italy. London, 1884. Cities of Central Italy, 2 vols. London, 1884. Days near Rome. 3rd ed. 3 vols. London, 1884. Florence. 4th ed. London, Venice. 4th ed. London. Walks in Rome. 14th ed. London, 1896. The Rivas. London, 1897.
- Hodgkin* (T.), Italy and Her Invaders. 2 ed. 6 vols. London, 1896.
- King* (E. A.), Italian Highways. London, 1896.
- Lindsay* (S. M.), and *Rowe* (L. S.), The Constitution of Italy. *Buzé* (G. A.), Amendments to the Italian Constitution. [These publications are No. 135 and No. 155 of the series issued by the American Academy of Political and Social Science.] Philadelphia.
- Maerlott* (J. A. R.), The Makers of Modern Italy; Mazzini, Cavour, Garibaldi. [Contains a short bibliography relating to the period.] 8. London, 1889.
- Massari* (G.), La Vita ed il Regno di Vittorio Emanuele II. di Savoia. 2nd ed. 2 vols. 8. Milan, 1878.
- Murray's* Handbooks for Travellers. North Italy: Central Italy; Rome and its Environs; South Italy and Sicily. 8. London.
- O'Clery* (P. K.), The Making of Italy, 1856-1870. 8. London, 1892.
- Pennington* (A. R.), Italy. In "National Churches" series. London, 1891.
- Probyn* (J. W.), Italy from the Fall of Napoleon I. (1815-1890). London, 1892.
- Rodocanachi* (E.), Les Corporations ouvrières à Rome depuis la Chute de l'Empire Romain. 2 vols. Paris, 1896.
- Rolfe* (F. V. N.), Naples in 1898. London, 1899. Naples in the Nineties. London, 1897. [This author's consular reports on Naples also contain much interesting information.]
- Statistical serial publications are: *Giornale degli Economisti* (monthly); *L'economista* (weekly).
- Stillman* (W. J.), Italy from 1815. Cambridge, 1897.
- Villari* (Pasquale), Le Lettere meridionali ed altri Scritti sulla Questione Sociale in Italia. 2d. Ed. 8. Torino, 1885.
- Villari* (I.), Here and There in Italy and over the Border. 8. London, 1893.
- Witte* (Baron J. de), Rome et l'Italie sous Léon XIII. 8. Paris, 1892.
- Zermant* (B.), Sardinia and its Resources. 8. London, 1885.

FOREIGN DEPENDENCIES.

- Cora* (G.), Several Special Maps of Assab, Massowah, Afär Country, and of the other Italian Possessions and adjoining Countries, published in Turin from 1881 to 1890.
- Heuglin* (M. Theodor von), Reise in Nordost-Afrika. 2 vols. 8. Brunswick, 1877.
- Jouquièrre* (C. de la), Les Italiens en Erythrée. Paris, 1897.
- Martini* (F.), Nell Africa Italiana. 3rd ed. 8. Milan, 1891.
- Pellenc* (Capt.), Les Italiens en Afrique, 1880-96. Paris, 1897.
- Smith* (A. Donaldson), Through Unknown African Countries. London, 1897.
- Wolverton* (Lord), Five Months in Somaliland. 8. London, 1894.

Books of Reference concerning San Marino.

- Bent* (J. Th.), A Freak of Freedom. 8. London, 1879.
- Boyer de Sainte Susanne* (R. de), La République de Saint-Marin. 18. Paris, 1883.
- Deiaco* (Melchiorre), Memorie storiche della Repubblica di San Marino. 3rd ed. 3 vols. 8. Florence, 1843-44.
- Foa* (Carlo), Il diritto sovrano della Santa Sede sopra le Valli di Comacchio e sopra le Repubbliche di San Marino difeso. 8. Roma, 1834.
- Franciosi* (P.), Garibaldi e la Repubblica di San Marino. 8. Bologna, 1891.

JAPAN.

(NIPHON.)

Reigning Sovereign.

THE Japanese claim that their empire was founded by the first Emperor Jimmu 660 B.C., and that the dynasty founded by him still reigns. It was revived in the year 1868, when the now ruling (*de jure*) sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the Shogun (the *de facto* sovereign), who had held the ruling power in successive families since the twelfth century; and in 1871 the feudal system (*Hōken Seiji*) was entirely suppressed. The sovereign bears the name of *Kōtei*, or Emperor; but the appellation by which he is generally known in foreign countries is the ancient title of *Mikado*, or 'The Honourable Gate.'

Mikado of Japan.—*Mutsuhito*, born at Kyoto, November 3, 1852; succeeded his father, *Kōmei Tenno*, Feb. 13, 1867; married, Feb. 9, 1869, to Princess Haruko, born May 28, 1850, daughter of Prince Ichijo.

Offspring.—Prince Yoshihito, born Aug. 31, 1879; proclaimed the Crown Prince (*Kotaishi*), Nov. 3, 1889; Princess Masako, born Sept. 30, 1888; Princess Fusako, born Jan. 28, 1890; Princess Nobuko, born August 7, 1891; Princess Toshiko, born May 11, 1896; Princess —, born September, 1897.

By the Imperial House Law of February 11, 1889, the succession to the throne has been definitely fixed upon the male descendants. In case of failure of direct descendants, the throne devolves upon the nearest Prince and his descendants. The civil list for 1896-97 amounts to 3,000,000 yen.

Constitution and Government.

The system of government of the Japanese Empire was that of an Absolute Monarchy. A Constitution was, however, promulgated on February 11, 1889.

By this Constitution the Emperor is the head of the Empire, combining in himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercising the whole of the executive powers with the advice and assistance of the Cabinet Ministers, who are responsible to him, and are appointed by himself. There is also a Privy Council, who deliberate upon important matters of State when they have been consulted by the Emperor. The Emperor can declare war, make

peace, and conclude treaties. The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet. It is the prerogative of the Emperor to give sanction to laws, to convoke the Imperial Diet, to open, close, and prorogue it, and to dissolve the House of Representatives. The Imperial Diet consists of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet. Both Houses may respectively initiate projects of law, can make representations to the Government as to laws or upon any other subject, and may present addresses to the Emperor.

The House of Peers is composed of (1) male members of the Imperial family of the age of 20 and upwards; (2) princes and marquises of the age of 25 and upwards (11 princes and 28 marquises); (3) counts, viscounts, and barons of the age of 25 and upwards, and who have been elected by the members of their respective orders, never to exceed one-fifth of each order (80 counts, 355 viscounts, 29 barons); (4) persons above the age of 30 years, who have been nominated members by the Emperor for meritorious services to the State or for erudition; (5) persons who shall have been elected in each Fu and Ken from among and by the 15 male inhabitants thereof, of above the age of 30 years, paying therein the highest amount of direct national taxes on land, industry, or trade, and have been nominated by the Emperor. The term of membership under (3) and (5) is seven years; under (1), (2), and (4) for life. The number of members under (4) and (5) not to exceed the number of other members. The entire membership of the House of Peers is to be about 300.

The members of the House of Representatives number 800, a fixed number being returned from each election district. The proportion of the number of members to the population is about one member to 128,000. The qualifications of electors are (1) male Japanese subjects of not less than full 25 years of age; (2) fixed permanent and actual residence in the Fu or Ken for not less than a year; (3) payment of direct national taxes to the amount of not less than 15 yen for one year in the Fu or Ken, and in case of income tax for three years.

The qualifications of persons eligible for election are generally the same as those of electors, except that they must be of not less than 30 years, and need not have fixed residence in the Fu or Ken. The term of membership is four years.

Disqualified for members of the House of Representatives are officials of the Imperial Household, judges, auditors, officials connected with the collection of taxes, police officials, officials of electoral districts within their own districts, military and naval officers, and priests or ministers of religion. The President and Vice-President of the House of Peers are nominated by the Emperor from among the members, and President and Vice-President of the House of Representatives are nominated by the Emperor from among three candidates elected by the House. The Presidents of both Houses receive an annual salary of 4,000 yen; Vice-Presidents, 2,000 yen; elected and nominated members of the House of Peers and members of the House of Representatives, 800 yen, besides travelling expenses. No one is allowed to decline these annual allowances.

The Imperial Diet has control over the finances and the administration of justice. Voting is by secret ballot, and the system is that of *scrutin de liste*. The Diet must be assembled once every year.

Local Government.

At the head of local administration in the provinces are the governors, one of them residing in each of the 46 districts (3 *Fus* and 43 *Kens*) into which Japan is divided. In 1879, city and prefectural assemblies were created, based on the principle of election; their power is confined to fixing the estimates of the local rates, subject to the confirmation of the governors, and finally of the Minister of the Interior. Eligible to the assembly are all male citizens 25 years of age, resident in the district at least three consecutive years, and paying land tax of more than ten yen annually. The franchise is conferred on all male citizens of 20 years residing in the district, and paying more than five yen land tax. Annually, or in every other year, governors are summoned to the Department of the Interior to deliberate upon matters of local administration. Each district is subdivided into cities (*ku*), and counties (*gun*), each with its chief magistrate (*chō*), who manages local affairs. The Island of Hokkaidō (Yezo) has a governor and a special organisation.

To further carry out the principle of decentralisation and self-government a system of local administration in *shi* (municipality), *cho* (town), and *son* (village) was established by Imperial Rescript, April 17, 1888, which came into effect April 1, 1889, and is to be applied gradually according to the circumstances and requirements of these localities.

Area and Population.

The Empire is geographically divided into the four islands of Honshiu or Nippon, the central and most important territory; Kiushiu, 'the nine provinces,' the south-western island; Shikoku, 'the four states,' the southern island; and Hokkaidō (Yezo) to the north of Honshiu; besides the Liukiu, Sado, Awaji, Oki, Tsushima, Bonin Islands, Formosa, and the Pescadores Islands. The last two possessions were ceded by China, in accordance with the treaty of Shimonoseki in 1895. Formosa has the area of 13,541 square miles, with a population of about 1,996,989. The area of the Pescadores is estimated at 49 square miles, with a population of about 44,820. Administratively there exists a division into three 'Fu' and forty-three 'Ken,' or prefectures. There is also a political division into 85 provinces, 44 urban and 705 rural arrondissements, 1,102 towns, and 13,681 villages (number of villages of Okinaw prefecture excluded) (1896).

The population of Japan has increased as follows in six years:—

Year	Population (Dec. 31)	Annual Increase per cent.	Year	Population (Dec. 31)	Annual Increase per cent.
1890	40,453,461	0·95	1893	41,388,313	0·73
1891	40,718,877	0·66	1894	41,813,215	1·03
1892	41,089,940	0·91	1895	42,270,620	1·09

The total area of Japan (without Formosa and Pescadores

Islands), according to the official returns of December 31, 1895. was 147,655 square miles. The population of the six divisions was as follows:—

—	Sq. m.	Population	Pop. per sq. m.	—	Sq. m.	Population	Pop. per sq. m.
Central Nippon	36,600	16,868,995	446	Shikoku	7,081	2,929,639	416
Northern "	80,204	6,455,287	214	Kiushiu	16,840	6,524,024	387
Western "	20,681	9,523,168	460	Hokkaidō	36,299	469,507	13
Total Nippon	87,485	32,847,450	370	Grand tot.	147,655	42,270,820	286

The population consisted of 21,345,750 males and 20,924,870 females.

On December 31, 1895, the population was divided among the various classes as follows:—Imperial family, 45 (not included in the total population); kwazoku, or nobles, 4,162; shizoku, or knights (formerly retainers of the daimios), 2,050,144; common people, 40,210,314. The number of foreigners in 1895 was 8,246, of whom 8,642 were Chinese, 1,878 English, 1,022 Americans, 493 Germans, 391 French, 127 Portuguese, 80 Dutch, 222 Russians, and 391 other nationalities. The number of Japanese residents abroad in 1895 was 46,277.

The following table gives the statistics of the births, deaths, and marriages for five years:—

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births
1891	1,098,316	853,139	325,651	245,177
1892	1,217,521	886,988	349,489	330,533
1893	1,178,428	937,644	358,389	240,784
1894	1,208,983	840,768	361,319	368,215
1895	1,246,427	852,422	365,633	394,005

In 1895 the still-births (not included in the above) numbered 117,215 (or 8.6 per cent.) and the illegitimate, 80,168 (or 6.4 per cent.).

The following is a list of the large towns and cities in 1895:—

Tokio	1,268,930	Toyama	58,327	Akamagasaki	35,961
Osaka	487,184	Wakayama	57,542	Kofu	35,111
Kioto	340,101	Kagoshima	55,197	Matsuye	34,928
Nagoya	215,083	Okayama	53,800	Otaru	34,586
Yokohama	170,252	Niigata	50,480	Mayebashi	34,283
Kobé	161,180	Hakodate	50,314	Takamatsu	34,277
Hirosima	100,015	Sakai	47,631	Nagano	33,675
Kanasawa	88,877	Naha	47,005	Matsuyama	33,257
Sendai	82,420	Sapporo	46,147	Otsu	32,766
Nagasaki	72,301	Fukui	44,128	Morioka	32,661
Kumamoto	69,828	Shizuoka	38,060	Gifu	31,807
Tokusima	60,817	Kochi	38,279	Mito	31,159
Fukuoka	60,762	Utsunomiya	36,802	Hirosaki	31,144

Religion.

By the Constitution absolute freedom of religious belief and practice is secured, so long as it is not prejudicial to peace and order. The chief forms of religion are—(1) Shintoism, with 11 sects; (2) Buddhism, with 12 sects and 30 creeds. There is no State religion, and no State support. The principal Shinto temples are, however, maintained by State or local authorities. In 1895—Shinto temples, 190,754; priests, 14,927; students, 1,939. Buddhist temples, 71,821; priests, 53,275; students, 9,286. There are also numerous Roman Catholics, adherents of the Greek Church, and Protestants.

Instruction.

Elementary education is compulsory. The number of children of school age (6-14) on December 31, 1895, was 7,670,837. The following are the educational statistics for 1895:—

Institutes	Number	Teaching Staff	Students and Pupils
Elementary schools	26,681	73,182	3,670,345
Lower middle „	96	1,324	30,871
High „	7	279	3,580
High girls' „	15	186	1,266
Normal „	49	743	7,734
Technical „	97	1,078	14,806
Special „	1,263	3,250	64,948
University „	3	184	1,646
Kindergarten „	220	482	17,481

The University consists of a University Hall, Colleges of Law, Science, Medicine, Literature, Engineering, and Agriculture. It is supported by Government. The bulk of the elementary and higher schools are also supported by Government and by local rates. One of the normal schools is for high school teachers.

In 1895 there were 25 libraries in Japan, with 441,034 volumes. In 1895, 26,792 books of various kinds, and 753 periodicals, monthly, weekly, daily, were published. Of the periodicals 409,429,528 copies were issued.

Justice and Crime.

A system of justice founded on modern jurisprudence has been established. Judges are irremovable, except by way of criminal or disciplinary punishment. There is a Court of Cassation at Tokio, which takes cognisance of civil and criminal appeals. There are seven courts of appeal for civil and criminal cases decided in the courts of first instance. There are 49 courts of first instance, one in each Fu or Ken, with branch courts in some FUs and Kens having unlimited original civil jurisdiction. As criminal courts they try and decide all lesser crimes, and also make preliminary examination of serious crimes. Justice of Peace Courts (301), established in principal towns and villages of every Fu and Ken, take cognisance of all petty

offences. Once in three months criminal courts are constituted in courts of appeal, and sometimes in courts of first instance, a president and four judges, to try serious crimes.

A few judges of high rank are directly appointed by the Emperor, and some are appointed by him on nomination by the Minister of Justice. The following are the criminal statistics for five years:—

—	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
Serious crimes	3,260	3,249	3,129	2,999	2,858
Lesser ,,	154,087	166,884	172,489	182,826	163,672
Total .	157,678	170,133	175,618	185,825	166,530

There are eight State prisons, 130 local prisons, reformatories at least in each Fu and Ken, also 7 military prisons, and 4 naval prisons. Number of prisoners of all kinds, convicted and accused, and those in reformatories, at the close of 1895:—Men, 72,651; women, 5,412; total, 78,063.

Pauperism.

Government reserves an amount of 22,290,001 yen for a relief fund, and grants relief out of the interest of the fund. The amount thus granted in 1894-95 was 148,865 yen for food to 15,430,223 persons (counting the same person as different for each day), 126,428 yen for provisional dwellings to 28,684 families, 39,034 yen for instruments of agriculture to 9,746 families, 94,408 yen for seed grain to 51,209 families, 49,843 yen for subsidy of land tax to 27,967 families, and 68,420 yen for loan of land tax to 15,021 families. The central Government also grants relief to the extremely poor, the helpless, and friendless; in 1894, 21,870 persons were thus relieved, to the amount of 146,950 yen, as compared with 6,018 persons and 44,800 in 1883-84. In the end of 1894, 4,775 foundlings were being maintained. There is a work-house in Tokio, with 538 paupers at the end of 1894, as compared with 108 in 1884; income, 1894-95, 21,232 yen; expenditure, 16,971 yen.

Finance.

I. IMPERIAL.

The following are the revenue and expenditure for five fiscal years, the amounts for the years 1894-95 and 1895-96 being provisional accounts, and for 1896-97 estimates:—

—	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Revenue . . .	81,786,314	89,042,210	92,899,683	98,201,815	179,720,880
Expenditure ; .	76,734,740	84,581,872	78,128,589	85,241,433	198,425,717

The following are the budget estimates for the year ending 31 March, 1898:—

Revenue	Yen	Expenditure	Yen
Land-tax	38,668,991	Public debt repayment	6,176,124
Income-tax	1,905,696	" " interest&fees	22,828,942
Excise	5,874,169	Civil list and Shinto temples	3,203,717
Bank licences	117,096	Cabinet, Privy Council, Board of Auditors, and Court of Administrative Litigation	514,668
Stamp duties	981,284	Imperial Diet	564,485
Tax on saké, malt, and soy	31,312,404	Ministry of For. Affairs	1,494,816
Tax on tobacco	2,234,147	" " Interior	945,716
Other inland revenue	2,863,843	Tokio police department	256,687
Customs	6,626,829	Provincial government	5,084,863
Tobacco (leaf) Monopoly	859,698	Ministry of Finance	4,418,923
Post and Telegraphs	12,132,137	" War	29,129,378
Registration dues	7,525,616	" Marine	9,813,046
State Services	6,533,379	" Justice	3,552,037
Forests	1,359,773	" Education	2,009,771
Various licences, fees, &c.	4,975	" Agriculture and Commerce	1,424,296
State property, and miscellaneous	1,204,348	Ministry of Communication	11,671,749
Interest received from deposits	1,724,185	Ministry of Colonization	686,920
Temporary revenue	117,280,914	Hokkaidô government	1,333,994
		Annuities and pensions	3,495,404
		Redemption of paper currency	705,312
		Temporary expenditure	137,236,488
Total	238,709,484	Total	249,547,286
Surplus of previous year	10,815,186		

The public debt of Japan stood as follows on March 31, 1896:—Home debt: $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., 4,000,000 yen; 5 per cent., 378,615,020 yen; no interest, 27,486,368 yen; total, 410,101,383 yen. Foreign debt: 7 per cent., 233,752 yen. Total, 410,335,135 yen. Paper currency, 9,045,082 yen.

II. LOCAL.

The estimated revenue of Fu and Ken for 1896-97 is 21,298,049 yen, and expenditure 22,31,494 yen. The Treasury is to grant to local governments 1,061,758 yen. The actual revenue for 1894-95 of Shi, Cho, and Son was 30,110,595 yen, and expenditure 27,962,119 yen.

Defence.

The Emperor has the supreme command of the army and navy. Since the restoration of Imperial authority and the consequent abolition of the feudal system, the army of the Empire

has been organised on a uniform system on the basis of conscription. According to the present law, all males of the age of 20 are liable to serve in the standing army for seven years, of which three must be spent in active service, and the remaining four in the army of reserve. After quitting the army of reserve they have to form part of the *landwehr* for another five years; and every male from 17 up to 40 years of age, who is not either in the line, the reserve, or the *landwehr*, must belong to the *landsturm*, and is liable to be called to service in times of national emergency.

The army is composed of the Imperial Guard, the six divisions, the gendarmerie, the Yezo militia, the reserves, and the territorial army or *landwehr*. In 1897 its peace strength was as follows:—The Imperial Guard, 11,213 men (including 370 officers); the six divisions, 76,351 men (2,745 officers); the gendarmerie, 1,065 men (51 officers); the Yezo militia, 4,577 men (95 officers); the reserves, 83,080 men (696 officers); territorial army, 104,954 men (357 officers). Including the central administrative departments and the military schools, the total strength was 284,741 (including 4,760 officers). The total number of horses is about 29,000. There are a staff college, military college, cadet college, military school, gunnery school, a school for non-commissioned officers, &c., with 2,400 students.

All the fire-arms, ordnance, and ammunition used in the Imperial army are manufactured at the arsenals of Tokio and Osaka. The rifle now used in the army is the Murata rifle, which was invented in Japan a few years ago.

The Japanese navy has its Ministry and the department of naval command in Tokio. The Minister of Marine is a member of the Cabinet and superintends the administration. The chief of the naval command is appointed from the admirals on the active list, and is responsible under the Emperor for the operations of the fleet. The coast of Japan is divided into five maritime districts having their head-quarters with docks, arsenals, and barracks, at Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo, Maizuru, and Muroran (the last two not established yet). The *personnel* of the navy in 1897 included 1 admiral, 5 vice-admirals, 8 rear-admirals, 147 captains, 335 lieutenants, besides officers of marines, engineers, &c., and 10,161 sailors, the total being 13,685 officers and men. The *personnel* is trained as in the navies of Europe, and has given excellent proofs of bravery, steadiness, and discipline during the course of the conflict with China.

The development of the Japanese navy is one of the most notable elements in the politics of the Far East. During the war with China the squadron was handled with considerable skill and with very decisive effect. An extensive shipbuilding programme has been laid down which provides for the building of nineteen battleships and cruisers and about 100 torpedo craft. These schemes include four battleships, six first-class cruisers (9,200 tons), three second-class cruisers (4,850 tons), and two third-class cruisers (3,200 tons), besides three gunboats, a torpedo depot ship, and eleven destroyers.

The strength of the fleet is as follows:—2 first-class battleships and 2 building, 1 second-class battleship captured from the Chinese, 5 armoured cruisers (of which three are old iron and composite ships suitable mainly for convoying purposes), 13 projected cruisers built and building, 5 third-class cruisers, and 10 gun vessels, &c. The torpedo flotilla consists of 4 first-class, 20 second-class, and 4 third-class boats.

The following are the principal vessels of the Japanese navy. Those named in italics are armoured; those with *a* prefixed are deck-protected.

—	Class	Launched	Tons	Indicated Horse-power	Number of Guns	Knots per hour
<i>Fuso</i>	Cruiser	1877	3,787	3,500	11	13
<i>Kongo</i>	Corvette	1879	2,284	2,034	9	12
<i>Hiyet</i>	"	"	"	2,227	9	12
<i>Chiyoda</i>	Cruiser	1889	2,440	5,600	24	19
<i>aNaniwa</i>	"	1885	3,750	7,650	10	19
<i>aTakachiho</i>	"	"	"	7,650	10	19
<i>aItsukushima</i>	"	1890	4,277	5,400	28	16
<i>aMatsushima</i>	"	1891	"	"	28	16
<i>aHashidate</i>	"	"	"	"	18	16
<i>aAkitsushima</i>	"	1892	3,150	8,400	12	19
<i>aYoshino</i>	"	"	4,150	15,000	34	22½
<i>aSuna</i>	"	1896	2,700	8,500	24	20
<i>aIzumi</i>	"	1878	2,718	6,500	16	18
<i>aSaiyen</i> ¹	"	1888	2,300	2,800	17	14½
<i>aKasagi</i>	"	Building	4,700	15,500	30	23½
<i>aChitose</i>	"	"	4,700	15,500	30	23½
<i>Takasago</i>	"	1897	4,150	15,500	28	24
<i>aToukushi</i>	"	1882	1,350	2,900	6	17
Tenrio	Sloop	1883	1,580	1,165	7	12
Takao	Cruiser	1885	1,760	2,800	5	15
Yamato	Sloop	"	1,680	1,600	7	13
Katsuragi	"	"	1,680	1,600	7	13
Musahi	"	1886	1,680	1,600	7	13
Yayoyama	Despatch	1889	1,800	5,400	8	20
New ship	"	"	2,700	8,500	20	20
"	"	"	2,800	8,500	20	19½
"	"	"	1,800	6,130	8	20
<i>Yashima</i>	Battleship	1896	12,446	13,687	28	18½
<i>Fuji</i>	"	"	12,446	14,194	28	18½
<i>Shikishima</i>	"	Building	14,850	14,500	38	14
<i>Chin-Yuen</i> ¹	"	1882	7,480	6,200	33	14½

¹ Captured from the Chinese.

The sister ships *Hashidate*, *Itsukushima*, and *Matsushima* (the first built at Yokosuka, the others at La Seyne) are of a special class of coast-defence protected cruisers. They displace 4,277 tons, are 295 feet in length, and measure 50 feet 6 inches in beam. Each carries one gun of 12½ inches, and has a powerful quick-firing armament. The protection consists of a 2-inch steel deck. The *Akitsushima*, built in Japan, is a like vessel, but of greater speed (19 knots). The steel cruiser *Yoshino*, built at Elswick, is analogous in plan to the Argentine *9 de Julio* and *25 de Mayo*, but is larger and provided with a double bottom. Her length is 360 feet, her beam 46 feet 6 inches, and she has a displacement of about 4,200 tons. Her armament consists of four 6-inch guns (one on the poop and one on the forecastle, each with a firing arc of 270°, and the other two sponsoned out on either bow), eight guns of 4·7 inches, twenty-two 3-pounders, all on the quick-firing principle, and five torpedo tubes. The two battleships *Yashima* and *Fuji*, first of the class, in the Japanese navy, have been built in England. Dimensions:—Length 370 feet, beam 73 feet, draught 26 feet; armouring from 16 to 18 inches; armament, four 12-inch guns coupled in barbets fore and aft, and ten 6-inch; fourteen 3-pounder and ten 2½-pounder quick-firers, with six torpedo tubes. Another ship of the type, but of greater displacement (14,850 tons), the

Shikishima, is in hand at the Thames Ironworks. She will be a very powerful ship, 400 feet long, with 75 feet beam, 9-inch Harvey plating, and a chief armament of four 12-inch guns. A cruiser of the *Yoshino* type (4,150 tons) has been launched at Elswick, and named the *Takasago*, and two larger cruisers 4,700 tons. The *Kasagi* and *Chitose* are in hand in America. Fourteen various torpedo boats are being built in England, France, and Germany. Two cruisers have been ordered in America, one at Philadelphia and the other at San Francisco, of the exact type of the United States cruiser *Olympia*.

Production and Industry.

The land is cultivated chiefly by peasant proprietors, tenancy being rare. The land is thus officially divided for 1894 in acres:—Public land, used for Government purposes 9,675; forests, 2,885,776; open field, 1,412,179; miscellaneous (1893-94), 17,420; total, 4,325,050 acres. Private land: under cultivation, 1,235,917; homesteads, 93,365; forests, 1,789,438; open field, 262,774; miscellaneous, 6,718; total, 3,388,212 acres. The public lands include only those surveyed, and the private only those taxed.

The following are some agricultural statistics for five years:—

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Rice (acres)	6,756,904	6,752,755	6,692,971	7,015,712	6,890,075
„ (bushels)	189,203,356	205,359,621	207,776,255	198,127,873	179,655,843
Wheat (acres)	1,043,718	1,064,192	1,081,914	1,093,008	1,082,425
„ (bushels)	17,577,262	15,256,168	19,689,030	19,719,457	17,632,137
Barley (acres)	1,590,559	1,601,155	1,588,011	1,600,808	1,594,189
„ (bushels)	40,373,730	33,793,999	42,325,636	42,367,186	38,955,217
Rye (acres)	1,565,378	1,592,811	1,621,282	1,646,256	1,648,113
„ (bushels)	31,870,166	30,060,404	36,300,159	34,818,262	29,396,483
Tea (in kwan ¹)	7,211,865	7,640,368	7,883,232	8,698,781	8,500,745
Sugar (in kwan ¹)	10,721,172	12,635,293	—	14,402,588	11,822,307
Silk: cocoons (in koku ²)	1,480,705	1,686,894	1,800,596	2,258,173	1,886,672
„ raw (in kwan ¹)	1,618,632	1,774,821	—	1,887,584	2,299,688

¹ 1 kwan = 8.28 pounds avoird.

² 1 koku = 4.06 bushels.

In 1895 the number of cattle was 1,136,278; of horses in 1895, 1,530,603. The mineral and metal products in two years were:—

	Official Mines 1894-95	Private Mines 1894	Official Mines 1895-96	Private Mines 1895
Gold, mommé ¹	90,298	121,280	90,909	150,047
Silver „	2,666,919	16,608,617	2,264,178	17,000,900
Copper, kwan ²	73,869	5,234,971	80,566	5,011,519
Iron „	322,068	4,860,395	316,442	6,562,864
Lead „	13,321	376,622	5,926	513,207
Coal, tons	22,289	4,288,929	—	—
Antimony, w n ²	—	418,968	—	—
Sulphur	—	5,001,147	—	—

¹ 120 mommé = 1 lb. avoirdupois.

² 1 kwan = 8.28 lbs.

Silk, cotton, and other textiles were manufactured to the value of 17,825,645 yen in 1886; in 1892, 48,940,536 yen; in 1894, 58,623,792 yen;

in 1895, 71,350,747 yen. Cotton yarn was manufactured in 1886 to the extent of 785,424 kwan; in 1892, 10,338,411 kwan; in 1894, 14,620,008 kwan; in 1895, 18,411,094 kwan.

In 1891 there were 877,501 fishing-boats, and 2,508,361 persons wholly or partially engaged in fishing. Some of the products were:—(1895) salt fish, 6,759,975 kwan; dried fish, &c., 16,260,478 kwan; fish manure, 44,669,571 kwan; fish oil, 1,519,279 kwan; sea-weed, &c., 7,169,522 kwan.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the foreign trade of Japan for five years:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Imports .	75,952,844	89,355,338	121,677,263	138,674,842	171,674,474
Exports .	91,178,553	90,419,909	113,308,997	136,186,328	117,842,760

In 1896 the imports subject to duty were of the value of 130,431,093 yen, and the duty-free 41,243,380 yen. The exports subject to duty amounted to 50,595,875 yen, and the duty-free exports to 64,020,407 yen.

The commercial intercourse of Japan was mainly with the following countries, and to the following values in two years:—

Countries	Exports to		Imports from	
	1895	1896	1895	1896
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
United States	54,028,950	31,532,841	9,276,860	16,373,420
British America	1,986,169	1,594,046	18,718	51,524
Great Britain	7,883,091	9,012,896	45,172,111	59,251,790
China	9,135,109	13,828,844	22,985,144	21,344,521
France	22,006,886	19,027,889	5,180,135	7,682,346
East Indies and Siam	4,867,166	4,547,544	12,144,906	22,720,699
Germany	3,840,013	2,972,136	12,238,159	17,183,953
Corea	3,831,477	3,367,693	2,925,400	5,118,925
Hongkong	18,362,803	19,965,900	8,078,190	9,133,777
Russia	1,322,746	1,910,581	1,799,496	1,416,848
Switzerland	467,718	617,707	1,040,212	2,534,217
Italy	3,550,736	2,669,106	148,465	182,923
Austria	450,926	589,378	25,121	40,400
Australia	1,281,104	1,458,258	1,031,725	835,046
Holland	283,383	231,221	61,535	62,799
Belgium	181,944	111,467	2,066,345	3,106,094
Other countries, &c.	3,756,907	4,461,853	14,492,920	4,635,197
Total	136,186,328	117,842,760	138,674,842	171,674,474

The recorded quantities and values are ascertained from shipping documents and invoices, the values in the case of exports being given as the market values in Japan, and of imports as the values in the countries of purchase, exclusive of the cost of transport, insurance, &c. The prime origin and ultimate destination, as far as they are known, are recorded as disclosed in the shipping documents.

The foreign commerce of Japan is carried on through the open ports of Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Hakodate, Niigata, and 13 other ports. The following table shows the chief articles of the foreign commerce, including

exports of foreign produce and imports of home produce, for 1895 and 1896 :—

Exports	1895	1896	Imports	1895	1896
	Yen	Yen		Yen	Yen
Rice	7,207,346	7,957,295	Rice	4,357,096	5,662,337
Mushrooms	522,945	677,027	Pulse	2,554,764	3,475,016
Green tea	8,451,984	6,003,845	Sugar	11,720,106	13,711,738
Seaweed	630,291	486,930	Chlorate of potash	419,053	429,042
Vegetable gum	449,271	595,818	Raw cotton	24,822,097	32,573,352
Cuttle fish	996,030	1,151,143	Cotton yarn	7,082,975	11,372,001
Shell fish	396,800	408,048	Cotton goods	4,248,997	7,861,851
Camphor	1,526,832	1,119,196	Woolen yarn	951,035	1,114,872
Fish oil	523,279	336,059	Flannels	961,332	1,997,245
Silk, raw, waste, &c.	50,723,977	31,596,037	Woolen muslin	3,633,468	6,498,162
Silk goods	16,231,821	12,598,968	Italian cloths	921,741	2,813,097
Carpets, hemp, &c.	1,635,902	1,152,177	Blankets, &c.	4,520,467	5,339,634
Umbrellas	785,207	773,620	Iron and steel rails	925,531	2,595,459
Fans and round fans	430,197	734,384	Iron, bar, &c.	2,085,684	2,359,705
Copper, ingot	1,340,584	2,423,116	Iron ware and nails	1,732,032	2,066,545
„ „ manufactured	2,123,707	2,461,039	Watches	923,023	1,897,481
Matches	4,672,812	4,986,260	Kerosene oil	4,303,929	6,331,036
Coals	5,409,111	8,679,256	Oil cake	946,028	3,220,600
Lacquered ware	1,083,212	948,734	Spinning machinery	1,896,195	2,992,361
Porcelain & earthen-ware	1,955,060	1,974,854	Steam vessels	4,700,555	1,724,497
Floor mats	3,461,370	3,056,759	All other articles	56,638,443	54,638,443
All other articles	25,673,590	27,523,201			
Total	136,186,323	117,842,761	Total	138,674,842	171,674,474

The exports of specie in 1896 amounted to 11,598,883 yen, and imports to 39,149,208 yen.

The extent of trade with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the subjoined table for five years :—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Japan into U.K.	804,003	1,046,598	953,541	1,143,382	1,241,438
Exports of British produce to Japan	2,992,068	3,485,770	3,719,475	4,638,207	6,038,842

The staple articles of import from Japan into Great Britain in the year 1896 were raw silk and silk waste, of the value of 114,771*l.*; silk manufactures, 201,586*l.*; tobacco, 20,546*l.*; drugs, 28,683*l.*; copper, 135,785*l.*; rice, 96,457*l.*; china and earthenware, 22,977*l.* The staple articles of British export to Japan consist of cotton goods, of the value of 1,311,676*l.*; cotton yarn, 1,109,241*l.*; woollen fabrics, 811,380*l.*; iron, wrought and un-wrought, 903,827*l.*; machinery, 899,048*l.*; chemicals, 94,227*l.* in the year 1896.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following are the shipping statistics of the Japanese ports, exclusive of coasting trade, for 1896 :—

—	Cleared		Entered	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Japanese steamships	418	475,347	415	472,850
„ sailing ships	845	22,827	834	22,634
Foreign steamships	1,540	2,483,911	1,857	3,021,100
„ sailing ships	165	129,072	164	133,563
Total	2,968	3,111,157	3,270	3,650,147

Of the total foreign ships entered, 1,096 of 2,093,424 tons were British ; 329 of 366,830 tons German ; 96 of 139,184 tons American ; 26 of 54,966 tons French ; 319 of 285,477 tons Norwegian ; 92 of 145,709 tons Russian ; 8 of 2,894 tons Korean. Of the total shipping in 1895, 590 vessels of 827,937 tons entered Nagasaki ; 358 of 422,150 tons Yokohama ; 350 of 457,223 tons Kobé.

In 1896 the merchant navy of Japan consisted of 827 steamers of foreign type, of 213,221 tons ; 702 sailing vessels of foreign type, of 41,471 tons ; and 668 native craft above 50 tons, of 51,152 tons.

Internal Communications.

There are 4,481 miles of State roads and 15,362 miles of provincial roads.

Railways are of two classes—(1) State railways ; (2) railways owned by private companies, twenty-eight in number, three of them guaranteed a certain rate of interest by Government. The following table gives the railway statistics for 1895-96 :—

—	State Railways, 1895-96	Railways owned by Private Companies, 1895-96
Length in miles	631.62	1,873.50
Gross income, yen	8,273,652	13,552,177
Expenditure, yen	3,315,663	5,565,452
Goods carried, tons	1,276,658	4,914,909
Passengers, number	22,681,161	41,948,896

The following are postal statistics for four fiscal years. The income, expenditure, and officers include those of the telegraph service :—

—	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97
Letters and postcards	254,573,715	302,811,129	356,141,242	403,818,612
Newspapers and periodicals	56,968,879	80,415,300	78,962,399	86,801,875
Books	5,391,862	5,257,876	5,917,775	6,617,114
Samples, &c.	421,243	484,634	683,923	898,190
Registered packets	3,540,704	4,049,933	4,679,471	5,323,891
Parcels	784,615	1,206,849	1,686,977	2,787,138
Total	321,630,508	398,725,311	448,071,687	506,096,830
Income (yen)	6,487,688	8,381,049	8,341,042	—
Expenditure (yen)	5,087,047	6,811,060	5,483,325	—
Officers	14,309	14,733	15,299	16,925

All open ports and other important cities and towns are connected with each other and with Europe by lines of telegraph. In March, 1897, there were 11,720 miles of telegraph with 37,661 miles of wire, besides 387 miles of submarine cable, with 1,481 miles of wire. The number of telegrams carried was 10,978,153 in the fiscal year 1896-97. There were 1,114 offices in Japan.

In March, 1897, there were 528 miles of telephone (6,347 miles of wire), with 6 exchange offices, 25 calling offices, and 3,232 subscribers.

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the amount of coinage issued in the fiscal years stated (ending 31st March):—

	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Gold coins	1,351,267	1,364,612	1,688,088	1,423,750	952,433
Silver "	12,141,928	13,177,375	28,639,445	20,007,377	12,927,034
Nickel "	500,000	726,000	350,000	51,500	650,000
Copper "	—	—	—	—	—
Total	13,993,195	15,261,987	30,472,533	21,482,627	14,529,467

The total coinage issued from the mint from its foundation in 1870 up to March 31, 1897, exclusive of re-coinage, amounted to 284,782,821 yen.

The paper money in circulation consists of Treasury notes, Kokuritsu Ginko notes, or notes of the National banks, and Nippon Ginko (or Bank of Japan) notes, exchangeable for silver on presentation. The amount in circulation on 1st April, 1897, was 203,768,357 yen.

In 1895 the Nippon Ginko, or Bank of Japan, had a paid-up capital of 22,500,000 yen; notes in circulation, 180,336,815 yen; loans, 328,525,696 yen; deposits, 540,665,431 yen. The Kokuritsu Ginko (133 head offices having 180 branches), paid-up capital, 48,951,100 yen; notes in circulation, 20,728,708 yen; loans, 518,363,525 yen; deposits, 1,099,963,525 yen. The Shokin Ginko, or Specie Bank, paid-up capital, 4,500,000 yen; loans, 47,421,012 yen; deposits, 322,413,441 yen.

In 1895 there were 792 private banks (of which 6 banks also act as savings banks), with paid-up capital of 49,967,260 yen; loans, 380,898,955 yen; deposits, 842,575,973 yen. In 1895-96 1,605,855 persons deposited 46,397,978 yen and withdrew 17,918,294 yen from the post-offices, which act as savings banks.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The standard of value (from October, 1897), is gold. The ratio to silver is 32½ to 1. The unit is the gold yen, .900 fine, weighing 0.83 grammes, and thus containing .75 grammes of pure gold. The coinage formerly was as follows:—The silver *Yen*, or *Dollar*, of 100 *sens*, of the nominal value of 4s.; actual value about 3s. 4d. Gold coins were 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1-yen pieces. The 5-yen gold piece weighing 8.3 grammes, about .900 fine, contained 7.5 grammes of fine gold.

Trade dollars are also coined weighing 27.2156 grammes, .900 fine, and thus containing 24.4940 grammes of fine silver.

The 5-sen piece is also coined in nickel. Copper coins are 2, 1, half, and tenth-sen pieces, the last, called the *rin*, being the smallest coin used.

Paper currency of various denominations, corresponding to the coins, is in general use, and is now at par with silver.

The <i>Kin</i>	= 160 <i>momme</i>	. . . . .	= 1·325 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Kwan</i>	= 1,000 „	. . . . .	= 8·281 lbs. „
„ <i>Shaku</i>	. . . . .	. . . . .	= 9·94 foot.
„ <i>Sun</i>	. . . . .	. . . . .	= 1,193 inches.
„ <i>Ken</i>	= 6 <i>shaku</i>	. . . . .	= 5·965 feet.
„ <i>Chō</i>	= 60 <i>ken</i>	. . . . .	= $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, 5·4229 chains.
„ <i>Ri</i>	= 36 <i>chō</i>	. . . . .	= 2·44 miles.
„ <i>Ri</i> sq.	. . . . .	. . . . .	= 5·9552 sq. miles.
„ <i>Chō</i> , land measure	. . . . .	. . . . .	= 2·45 acres.
„ <i>Koku</i> , liquid	. . . . .	. . . . .	= 39·7033 gallons.
„ „ dry	. . . . .	. . . . .	= 4·9629 bushels.
„ <i>To</i> , liquid	. . . . .	. . . . .	= 3·9703 gallons.
„ „ dry	. . . . .	. . . . .	= 1·9703 peck.

It is stated to be the intention of the Government to introduce into Japan at an early period a new system of weights and measures, based on the metric system.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF JAPAN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Takaaki Kato.

Secretary.—Gonské Hayashi.

Attaché.—Chozo Koiké.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Mukoyama.

Military Attaché.—Major Shiba.

Chancellor.—Tadachi Shirasu.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN JAPAN.

Envoy, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General.—Sir E. M. Satow, K. C. M. G., appointed June 1, 1895.

Secretary.—Gerard A. Lowther.

Military Attaché.—Colonel F. W. Hemming.

Japanese Secretary.—J. H. Gubbins.

There are Consular Representatives at Hakodate Niigata, Hiogo, Osaka, Nagasaki, Tokio, and Yokohama, and at Tamsuy and Tainan in the Island of Formosa.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Japan.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Constitution of the Empire of Japan. Tokio, 1889.

General Outlines of Education in Japan. Tokio, 1884.

Foreign Office Reports. Annual Series and Miscellaneous Series. 8. London.

Reports of the various Government Departments. Annual. Tokio.

Résumé statistique de l'empire du Japon. Annual. Tokio.

Returns of the Foreign Commerce and Trade of Japan. Annual. Tokio.

Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. London.

Perkins (N.), Report on Formosa. [Contains list of works on Formosa]. London, 1896.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Adams* (F. O.), History of Japan, from the earliest period to the present time. 2 vols. 8. London, 1875.
- Aleock* (Sir Rutherford), The Capital of the Tycoon; a Narrative of a three years Residence in Japan. 2 vols. 8. London, 1863.
- Arnold* (Sir Edwin), Seas and Lands. 2 vols. London, 1891. Japonica: Essays on Japan. 8. London, 1892.
- Aston* (W. G.), Nihongi: Chronicles of Japan from the Earliest Times to 697 A.D. 2 vols. London, 1897.
- Batchelor* (John), The Ainu of Japan. 8. London, 1892.
- Baxter* (K. S.), In Bamboo Lands. London, 1897.
- Berkeley* (H.), Japanese Letters. 8. London, 1891.
- Bickersteth* (M. J.), Japan as we saw it. 8. London, 1898.
- Bird* (Miss J. L.), Unbeaten Tracks in Japan. 2 vols. London, 1880.
- Brandt* (M. von), Ostasiatische Fragen. Leipzig, 1897.
- Caron*, Account of Japan (1685). In Vol. VII. of Pinkerton's Collection. 4. London, 1811.
- Chamberlaine* (B. H.), Things Japanese, 2nd ed. 8. London, 1892.
- Cordier* (H.), Bibliographie des Ouvrages relatifs à l'île Formosa. [Up to end of 1892]. Paris, 1898.
- Dixon* (W. G.), The Land of the Morning. Edinburgh, 1882. Gleanings from Japan. 8. Edinburgh, 1889.
- Eastlake* (F. W.), and *Yoshi-Aki* (Yamada), Heroic Japan. History of the China-Japanese War. London, 1897.
- Griffis* (W. E.), The Religions of Japan. 8. London, 1895.
- Harris* (Townsend), First American Envoy to Japan. [Journals.] 8. London, 1895.
- Heavne* (L.), Kokoro, Hints of the Japanese Inner Life. London, 1896. Gleanings in Buddha Fields. London, 1897.
- Helm* (W.), Japan: Beiträge zur Kenntniss des Landes und seiner Bewohner. Fol. Leipzig, 1878.
- Johnston* (J.), China and Formosa. London, 1897.
- Li Fange* (J.), An Artist's Letters from Japan. London, 1897.
- Landon* (A. H. Savage), Alone with the Hairy Ainu. London, 1898.
- Lane-Poole* (Stanley), Life of Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B. 2 vols. 8. London, 1894.
- Lagryle* (J.), La Restauration impériale au Japon. 8. Paris, 1893.
- Lenpe* (P. A.), Reise van Maarten Gerritz-Uries in 1643 naar het noorden en oosten van Japan. 8. Amsterdam, 1858.
- Metchnikoff* (L.), Empire Japonais. Geneva, 1881.
- Murray's Handbook for Japan.* By B. H. Chamberlain and W. B. Mason. 4th ed. 8. London, 1895.
- Murray* (D.), Japan, in "Story of the Nations" Series. 8. London, 1894.
- Norman* (H.), The Real Japan. London, 1892. The Peoples and Politics of the Far East. 8. London, 1895.
- Oliphant* (L.), Lord Elgin's Mission to China and Japan, 1856-59. 2 vols. 8. London, 1860.
- Peery* (R. B.), The Gist of Japan. London, 1897.
- Reclus* (Eliase), Géographie universelle. Vol. VII. L'Asie orientale. Paris, 1882.
- Reed* (Sir E. J.), Japan: its History, Traditions, and Religions, with the Narrative of a Visit in 1879. 2 vols. London, 1880.
- Reim* (Dr. J.), Japan nach Reisen und Studien. Vol. I. 1880. Vol. II. 1886. The Industries of Japan. London, 1889.
- Satow* (E. M.) Handbook for Travellers in Japan. 3d. ed. 8. London, 1891.
- Siebold* (Ph. Franz von), Nippon: Archiv zur Beschreibung von Japan. New ed. Wurzburg, 1897.
- Staden* (D. B. W.), The Japs at Home. 8. London, 1892.
- Taylor* (B.), Japan in our Day. 8. New York, 1871.
- Thomas* (J. Ll.), Journeys among the Gentle Japs, 1895. London, 1897.
- Titingsh* (Isaac), Nipon o dai itsi ran, ou annales des empereurs du Japon. Ouvr. corr. sur l'original japonais-chinois par M. J. Klaproth. 4. Paris, 1834.
- Tristram* (Canon), Rambles in Japan. 8. London, 1895.
- Ustle* (J.), A travers le Japon. Paris, 1893.
- Vladimir*, The China-Japanese War. London, 1895.
- Weston* (W.), Mountaineering and Exploration in the Japanese Alps. London, 1896.
- Willersdorf-Urbair* (Baron von), Reise der oesterreichischen Fregatte *Novara* um die Erde in den Jahren 1857, 1858, 1859. Beschreibender Theil von Dr. Karl v. Scherzer. 2 vols. 8. Vienna, 1865.
- Youngusband* (G. J.), On Short Leave to Japan. 8. London, 1894.

KOREA.

(CH'AO-HSIEN, OR CHOSEN.)

Government.

THE reigning monarch, whose surname is Yi and name Heui, succeeded his predecessor—now known under his posthumous title of Ch'yejchong—in 1864. On October 15, 1897, he assumed the title of Emperor. He is reckoned as the thirtieth in succession since the founding of the present dynasty in 1392; but four of the so-called Kings were Crown Princes who never ascended the throne. Up to July, 1894, when war was declared by Japan against China, the monarchy, which is hereditary, was practically absolute. The constitution, the penal code, and the system of official administration were framed on the Chinese model, except that the government was in the hands of a hereditary aristocracy, exclusive and corrupt. Since early times Korea had acknowledged the suzerainty of China, a suzerainty which was denied by Japan and which was one of the alleged causes of the war between China and Japan, 1894. By the treaty of Shimonoseki, May, 1895, China renounced her claim, and under Japanese influence, with the aid of money borrowed from Japan, many reforms were introduced, such as the payment of taxes in money instead of in kind; fixed salaries for government officials; a reduction in the number of useless hangers on, and an effort towards order in the departments of State. There exists, however, a strong reactionary tendency, especially in the Household Department, and various abuses have recently revived. The constitution as it at present exists may be briefly described as follows:—The Emperor is an independent sovereign, but his power is to a certain extent modified by the Cabinet, which passes resolutions and frames laws which must be submitted to the Emperor for ratification. The privileges of the aristocracy have been abolished, and the selection of officers for government posts is made by the Ministers and officials of the first order, subject to the Emperor's approval. The central government consists of 8 departments or ministries of state. The departments are those of (1) the Cabinet, presided over by the Premier, (2) the Home Office, (3) the Foreign Office, (4) the Treasury, (5) the War Office, (6) Education, (7) Justice, (8) Agriculture, Trade and Industry. A ninth department, that of the Household, does not confer upon the Minister in charge a seat in the Cabinet.

The eight provinces into which Korea was formerly divided have been abolished, and local government is now administered in 13 *to*, or provinces, these being sub-divided into 339 *ku*, or districts. There is a separate government for the capital, while each of the three treaty-ports, Chemulpo, Fusan, and Wensan, and the Russo-Korean trading mart Kyenheung, is under a Superintendent or *Kamni*, who ranks with a Consul.

Area and Population.

Estimated area, 82,000 square miles; population estimated at from 8,000,000 to 16,000,000. Recent statistics give 2,356,267 families and 10,528,937 inhabitants—5,312,323 males and 5,216,614 females. The capital, Seoul, has 200,000 inhabitants. The foreign population consisted, in 1897, of 10,000 Japanese, 4,000 Chinese, and about 300 others, of whom 73 are British and 130 Americans. At Chemulpo there are over 6,000 Japanese and Chinese. Ping-Yang has a population of about 30,000. The language of the people is intermediate between Mongolo-Tartar and Japanese, and an alphabetical system of writing is used to some extent. In all official writing, and in the correspondence of the upper classes, the Chinese characters were used exclusively, but in official documents a mixture of the native script is now the rule.

Religion and Instruction.

The worship of ancestors is observed with as much punctiliousness as in China, but, otherwise, religion holds a low place in the kingdom. The law forbidding temples and priests in the city of Seoul has been repealed; in the country there are numerous Buddhist monasteries. Confucianism is held in highest esteem by the upper classes, and a knowledge of the classics of China is the first aim of Korean scholars and aspirants for official station. There are about 20,000 Catholics and 800 Protestants. In 1890 an English Church mission was established, with a bishop and 20 other members. Two hospitals are attached to the mission with an English doctor, and trained nurses. The American missionaries have also two hospitals in Seoul. In 1895 there were about 80 Protestant missionaries (British and American), 30 Roman Catholic.

In Seoul there is a school for English with 2 English teachers and 100 pupils. There are, besides, 8 or 10 schools for teaching Japanese, French, or Russian, and 1 American Mission School, all of which are subsidised by the government.

Finance and Defence.

The revenue is derived chiefly from the land tax, (1,679,788 dollars), the customs duties (501,878 dollars net), the house tax, the ginseng tax, and gold dues, amounting altogether to 2,753,388 dollars for 1896. The expenditure for 1896 was 2,879,921 dollars, of which the Household Department absorbed one-fourth. The privy purse of the King now stands at about 60,000*l.*, of which 50,000*l.* (500,000 dollars) is given in place of the monopoly in ginseng formerly enjoyed by the palace. In 18 months of 1896-97 there was paid off 1,000,000 dollars of the Japanese loan of 1895. For several years a British official has been superintendent of Korean customs; in December, 1897, a Russian colleague was appointed.

The standing army, which used to consist of about 5,000 men, badly armed, drilled, clothed and fed, and was practically useless, was in 1896 taken in hand by a Russian colonel with 3 commissioned and 10 non-commissioned officers. A Royal Body Guard of about 1,000 men has been formed and armed with Berdan rifles obtained from Russia. This guard has been drilled, and periodically a draft of well-trained men is transferred from it to the other regiments of the standing army, of which there are 5, averaging about 900 men. There is thus a fair proportion of drilled troops in the ranks of this force. A police force of about 2,000 men has also been formed, and is under the control of a special department under the Home Office.

Production and Commerce.

Korea is a purely agricultural country, and the methods of cultivation are of a backward and primitive type, the means of communication being few and difficult. In the south rice, wheat, beans, and grain of all kinds are grown, besides tobacco; in the north the chief crops are barley, millet, and oats. Rice, beans, and ginseng, are now exported in large quantities. Gold, copper, iron, and coal abound. An American company is working a gold mine at Won San, to the North of Ping-Yang, under a concession granted in 1895. A similar concession has been granted to a Russian subject in Ham Kyeng. Gold has been hitherto obtained in Korea only by surface washing.

In 1876 Korea concluded a treaty with Japan; in 1882 China (Trade and Frontier Regulations) and the United States; in 1883 Germany and Great Britain; in 1884 Italy and Russia; in 1886 France; in 1892 Austria. An overland Trade Convention has been concluded with Russia, whose frontier is separated from that of Korea by the Tiumen River.

By virtue of these treaties Seoul and the three ports of Inch'yen (Chemulpo), Fusan, and Wensan are open to foreign commerce.

The total value of the trade (merchandise only) at the three ports has been as follows :—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports . . .	6,579,185	5,660,434	6,941,278	8,084,465	6,539,630
Exports . . .	2,443,739	1,698,116	3,456,140	2,481,808	4,728,700

The imports in 1896 were: cotton goods, value 3,328,000 dollars; woollen goods, 36,120 dollars; metals, 277,100 dollars. The chief exports were: beans, value 1,282,100 dollars; cow-hides, 224,220 dollars; rice, 2,509,600 dollars; ginseng, 274,520 dollars.

The actual trade is much greater than that stated. The statistics refer only to the three open ports, at which a customs service has been established. No account is taken of the trade at non-treaty ports, or of that on the Russian and Chinese frontiers, or of the under-valuation of imports owing to "ad valorem" duties. About 60 per cent. (in value) of the imports were formerly goods of British manufacture, and 30 per cent. Chinese and Japanese, but the trade in Japanese cotton goods is steadily increasing, the value in 1896 amounting to 1,128,520 dollars. In addition to the exports mentioned above, gold was exported to China and Japan (exclusive of clandestine elopements) to the amount of 1,353,000 dollars in 1895; 1,390,000 dollars in 1896.

The number of vessels entering from foreign countries in 1895 was 1,696 of 406,130 tons; in 1896, 1,720 of 499,160 tons, of which 13 of 14,651 tons were British.

Transport in the interior is by porters, pack-horses and oxen. Improvements in road-making are being carried out in and about Seoul. Small river steamers, owned by Japanese, run on the Han River between Chemulpo and Seoul. A railway from Chemulpo to Seoul has been begun by an American syndicate and should be completed by March, 1899. A French company has obtained the concession of a proposed railway between Seoul and Wiju on the Chinese frontier. A telegraph line in Japanese hands connects Seoul with Fusan and Chemulpo, whence there is a cable to Nagasaki; the Korean government has acquired the line between Seoul and Wiju connecting with the Chinese system. They have also lines from Seoul to Wonsan and Chemulpo. A Korean post-office has been established, and letters are sent to any part of the country.

Money.

The legal currency is the copper cash, together with the newly minted silver dollar, silver 20 cent piece, nickel 5 cent, copper 5 cash, brass 1 cash. The amount of the new coinage in circulation is, however, totally inadequate, and is supplemented by the Japanese yen which has recently become practically the currency of the country.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Claude Maxwell Macdonald, K. C. M. G. (Peking).

British Consul-General at Seoul.—John Newell Jordan.

Acting Vice-Consul at Chemulpo.—W. B. Joly.

Books of Reference concerning Korea.

Annual Reports and Returns on the Trade in Foreign Vessels. Shanghai, 1895.

Foreign Office Reports on the Trade of Korea. Annual Series. London.

Bibliographie Coreenne. 3 vols. Paris, 1897.

- Bishop* (Mrs. Isabella), Korea and her Neighbours. London, 1897.
Brandt (M. von), Ostasiatische Fragen. Leipzig, 1897.
Campbell (C. W.), Report of a Journey in North Corea. Blue Book. China No. 2. 1891.
Cavendish (A. E. J.) and *Good-Adams* (H. E.), Korea and the Sacred White Mountain. London, 1894.
Cowart (M.), Bibliographie Coréenne. 3 vols. Paris, 1896.
Culin (Stewart), Korean Games. 4. Philadelphia, 1895.
Curson (G. N.), Problems of the Far East. New ed. 8. London, 1896.
Dallet, Histoire de l'église de Corée. 2 vols. Paris, 1874. [This work contains much accurate information concerning the old political and social life, geography, and language of Corea].
Griffis (W. E.), Corea: the Hermit Nation. London, 1882.
Gundry (R. S.), China and Her Neighbours. London, 1893.
Hamel (Hendrik), Relation du Naufrage d'un Vaisseau Holandois, &c., traduite du Flamand par M. Minutoli. 12. Paris, 1670. [This contains the earliest European account of Korea. An English translation from the French is given in Vol. IV. of A. and J. Churchill's Collection, fol., London, 1744, and in Vol. VII. of Pinkerton's Collection, 4, London, 1811].
 Korean Repository. Published monthly. Seoul.
Lander (H. S.), Corea, the Land of the Morning Calm. London, 1895.
Wilkinson (W. H.), the Korean Government: Constitutional Changes in Corea during the Period July 23, 1894—June 30, 1896. 4. Shanghai, 1896. [Contains a detailed account of recent changes.]

LIBERIA.

(UNITED STATES OF LIBERIA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Constitution of the Republic of Liberia is on the model of that of the United States of America. The executive is vested in a President, and the legislative power in a parliament of two houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The President and the House of Representatives are elected for two years, and the Senate for four years. There are 13 members of the Lower House, and 8 of the Upper House. The President must be thirty-five years of age, and have real property to the value of 600 dollars, or 120*l*.

President of Liberia.—W. D. Coleman, formerly Vice-President; took oath of office November 13, 1896, on the death of President J. Cheeseman.

Vice-President.—J. J. Ross.

The President is assisted in his executive function by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, and the Secretary for War and Navy.

Area and Population.

Liberia has about 500 miles of coast line, and extends back 200 miles on an average, with an area of about 14,360 square miles. The total population is estimated to number 1,068,000, all of the African race, and of which number 18,000 are Americo-Liberians, and the remaining 1,050,000 aboriginal inhabitants. Monrovia, the capital, has, including Krootown, an estimated population (1897) of 5,000. Other towns are Robertsport, 1,200; Buchnam and Edina, 5,000; Harper, 3,000, and Greenville (Sinoe), with suburbs, 1,000.

For defence every citizen from 16 to 50 years of age capable of bearing arms is liable to serve. Two small gunboats are used in preventive service.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for three years, ending September 30, have been (in American dollars):—

	1892	1893	1894
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	176,291	185,345	158,861
Expenditure	165,214	188,187	151,975

The revenue is derived mainly from customs duties, while the expenditure embraces chiefly the cost of the general administration. A debt of £100,000 at 7 per cent. was contracted in 1871; of this the interest, unpaid since August, 1874, amounts to £164,500. There is also an internal debt, of which the arrears of interest exceed the principal, and the ordinary revenue is insufficient to meet the cost of administration.

Commerce.

The principal exports are coffee, palm oil, palm kernels, rubber, cocoa, sugar, arrowroot, ivory, hides. No statistics are available, but the exports and imports combined probably do not exceed 500,000*l*. A syndicate holds a concession for exportation of rubber on condition that at least 200 tons are exported annually for three years ending January 1, 1899.

There are no statistics regarding the extent of the commercial relations of the Republic with the United Kingdom, the 'Annual Statement of Trade' issued by the Board of Trade not mentioning Liberia, but only 'Western Coast of Africa not particularly designated.' The value of the trade thus indicated was as follows in three years:—

—	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from W. Africa .	116,092	52,123	41,051
Exports of British produce to W. Africa	228,341	53,771	48,847

The chief articles of import from Western Africa to Great Britain in 1896 were palm oil of the value of 6,711*l*; coffee, 10,412*l*; caoutchouc, 1,187*l*. The British exports to Western Africa consist mainly of cotton manufactures, of the value of 18,469*l*. in 1896.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money chiefly used is that of Great Britain, but accounts are kept generally in American dollars and cents. There is a large paper currency. In 1896 a Liberian coinage was established. The coins are as follows:—Silver, 50-, 25-, and 10-cent pieces; copper, 2- and 1-cent pieces.

Weights and measures are mostly British.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF LIBERIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Edward Wilmot Blyden, accredited May 14, 1892.

Consul-General and Acting Minister.—Henry Hayman.

There are Consuls in London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN LIBERIA.

Consul.—Sir F. Cardew, K.C.M.G., Governor of Sierra Leone.

Vice-Consul at Monrovia.—W. A. Ring.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Liberia.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. London.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Byden (E. W.), Christianity, Islam, and the Negro Race. London, 1887.

Buttkofer (J.), Reisebilder aus Liberia. 3 Bde. Leiden, 1890.

Die Negerrepublik Liberia, in 'Unsere Zeit,' Vol. III. 8. Leipzig, 1858.

Durham (F. A.), The Lone Star of Liberia. London, 1893.

Hutchinson (E.), Impressions of Western Africa. 8. London, 1858.

Johnston (Keith), Africa. London, 1882.

Reports of Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders for 1895-96. Appendices. London, 1896-97.

Ritter (Karl), Begründung und gegenwärtige Zustände der Republic Liberia, in 'Zeit schrift für allgemeine Erdkunde,' Vol. I. 8. Leipzig, 1868.

Schwens (Dr. B.), Einiges über das interne Leben der Eingebornen Liberias, 'Deutsche Kolonialzeitung,' Dec. 15, 1887. Berlin.

Stockwell (G. S.), The Republic of Liberia: its Geography, Climate, Soil, and Productions. With a history of its early settlement. 12. New York, 1868.

Wawermans (Colonel H.), Liberia, histoire de la fondation d'un état nègre libre, Brussels, 1885.

Wilson (J.), Western Africa. 8. London, 1856.

LUXEMBURG.

Reigning Grand-duke.—*Adolf*, Duke of Nassau, born July 24, 1817, married, April 23, 1851, to *Adelaide*, Princess of Anhalt; succeeded November 23, 1890, on the death of King Willem III. of the Netherlands, who was also Grand-duke of Luxemburg. *Offspring.*—I. Prince *Wilhelm*, born April 22, 1852; married June 21, 1893, to *Marie Anne*, daughter of Miguel, Duke of Braganza; issue Princess *Marie*, born June 14, 1894; Princess *Charlotte*, born January 23, 1896; Princess *Hilda*, born February 15, 1897. II. Princess *Hilda*, born November 5, 1864; married September 20, 1885, to *Frederick*, son of the Grand Duke of Baden.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg was included from 1815 to 1866 in the dissolved Germanic Confederation.

There is a Chamber of Deputies in the Grand Duchy of 45 members, elected directly by the cantons for six years, the half renewed every three years. By the Treaty of London, 1867, Luxemburg is declared neutral territory. It has an area of 998 square miles, and a population (Dec. 2, 1895) of 217,583 (109,282 males and 108,301 females), or 219 inhabitants to the square mile. The population is Catholic, save 1,816 Protestants, 1,054 Jews, and 177 belonging to other sects. The chief town, Luxemburg, has 19,909 inhabitants. The revenue for 1895 was 11,330,167 francs (including surplus from 1894), and expenditure 9,488,641 francs. In the budget estimates for 1897 the revenue is set down at 11,056,100 francs, and the expenditure at 9,910,550 francs. The debt consisting of loans, mainly for the construction of railways, was, in 1893, converted into a single loan of 12,000,000 francs at 3 per cent. The annuities amount to 493,130 francs. For commercial purposes Luxemburg is included in the German Zollverein. There are 270 miles of railway, 442 miles of telegraph line with 1,130 miles of wire, and 134 telegraph-offices. In 1896 there were 84 post-offices through which there passed 6,080 letters and post-cards, and 3,260 samples, &c.

Books of Reference.

Baedeker's Belgium and Holland, including the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. 12th ed. Leipzig, 1897.

Bonnardot (F.), Les Archives de l'Etat de Luxembourg. Vol. 41 of Publications of the History Section of the Luxemburg Institute. 1890.

Ooster (J.), Geschichte der Festung Luxemburg. 8. Luxemburg, 1869.

Elts (J. v. d.), Aus Luxemburgs Vergangenheit und Gegenwart. Trier, 1891.

Groevig (N.), Luxemburg: Land und Volk. 4. Luxemburg, 1867.

Ferk (M. A.), Luxemburgiana. Bussum, 1892.—Schetsen nit Luxemburg. Haarlem, 1894.

Pfiffs (H.), Das luxemburger Land. Aachen, 1895-

MEXICO.

(REPÚBLICA MEXICANA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE present Constitution of Mexico bears date February 5, 1857, with subsequent modifications down to May 1896. By its terms Mexico is declared a federative republic, divided into States—19 at the outset, but at present 27 in number, with 2 territories and the Federal District—each of which has a right to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are bound together in one body politic by fundamental and constitutional laws. The powers of the supreme Government are divided into three branches, the legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate, and the executive in a President. Representatives elected by the suffrage of all respectable male adults, at the rate of one member for 40,000 inhabitants, hold their places for two years. The qualifications requisite are, to be twenty-five years of age, and a resident in the State. The Senate consists of fifty-six members, two for each State, of at least thirty years of age, who are returned in the same manner as the deputies. The members of both Houses receive salaries of 3,000 dollars a year. The President is elected by electors popularly chosen in a general election, holds office for four years, and, according to an amendment of the Constitution in 1887, may be elected for consecutive terms. Failing the President through absence or otherwise, whether the disability be temporary or permanent, Congress has power to elect an acting-president who shall discharge the functions of President temporarily or, if necessary, to the end of the constitutional period. Congress has to meet annually from April 1 to May 30, and from September 16 to December 15, and a permanent committee of both Houses sits during the recesses.

President of the Republic. General D. Porfirio Diaz; first elected in 1876; present term (the fifth), December 1, 1896, to November 30, 1900.

The administration is carried on, under the direction of the President and a Council, by seven Secretaries of State, heads of the Departments of :—1. Foreign Affairs; 2. Interior; 3. Justice and Public Instruction; 4. Fomento, Colonisation and Industry. 5. Communications and Public Works; 6. Finance and Public Credit. 7. War and Marine.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each separate State has its own internal constitution, government, and laws; but inter-State customs duties are not permitted. Each has its governor and legislature popularly elected under rules similar to those of the Federation; and the civil and criminal code in force in the Federal District prevail, with few exceptions (Vera Cruz and the State of Mexico), in the different States.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area, census population of 1879, and that of October 20, 1895, with the population per square mile in 1895:—

States and Territories.	Area, in square miles	Census Population, 1879	Census Population, 1895	Population per square mile, 1895
Atlantic States:—				
Tamaulipas	32,128	140,137	208,102	6·8
Vera Cruz	29,201	542,918	855,975	29·3
Tabasco	10,072	104,747	134,794	13·8
Campeche	18,087	90,413	88,121	5·0
Yucatan	35,208	302,315	298,039	8·4
Total	124,692	1,180,530	1,585,031	12·7
Inland States:—				
Chihuahua	87,802	225,541	266,831	3·0
Coahuila	63,569	130,026	235,638	3·7
Nuevo Leon	23,592	208,284	309,252	13·1
Durango	38,009	190,846	294,366	7·7
Zacatecas	24,757	422,506	452,720	18·2
San Luis Potosi	25,316	516,486	570,814	22·5
Aguaascalientes	2,950	140,430	103,645	35·1
Guanajuato	11,370	834,845	1,047,238	92·1
Querétaro	3,556	208,250	227,233	63·9
Hidalgo	8,917	427,350	548,039	61·6
Mexico	9,247	710,579	837,368	90·7
Federal District	463	351,804	484,608	1046·7
Morelos	2,773	159,160	159,800	57·6
Tlaxcala	1,595	133,988	166,803	104·6
Puebla	12,204	784,466	979,723	80·2
Total	316,125	5,439,561	6,684,078	21·1
Pacific States:—				
Lower California (Ter.)	58,328	30,208	42,245	0·7
Sonora	76,900	115,424	191,281	2·4
Sinaloa	33,671	186,491	258,845	7·6
Tepec (Ter.)	11,275	—	148,776	12·8
Jalisco	31,846	983,484	1,107,863	34·8
Colima	2,272	65,827	55,677	24·5

States and Territories	Area, in square miles	Census Population, 1879	Census Population, 1895	Population per square mile, 1895
Pacific States:—<i>contd.</i>				
Michoacan	22,874	661,534	889,795	38.8
Guerrero	24,996	295,590	417,621	16.7
Oaxaca	35,382	744,000	882,529	24.9
Chiapas	27,222	205,362	315,120	11.5
Total	324,768	3,287,920	4,309,752	13.2
Islands	1,420	—	—	—
Grand Total	767,005	9,908,011	12,578,861	16.4

In 1874 the population was returned at 9,343,470; in 1882 there were 5,072,054 males, 5,375,980 females. Of the total population 19 per cent. are of pure, or nearly pure, white race, 43 per cent. of mixed race, and 38 per cent. of Indian race. The Indians in 1882 were returned at 3,765,044. Distinctions of race are abolished by the Constitution of 1824. Of the mixed and Indian race only a very small proportion can be regarded as civilised.

The chief cities with their population according to the census of 1895, are:—Mexico (capital), 344,877; Guadalajara, 83,870; Puebla, 91,917; San Luis Potosi, 69,676; Guanajuato, 39,337; Leon, 90,978; Monterey, 56,855; Aguascalientes, 31,619; Merida, 36,720; Vera Cruz 88,993; Oaxaca, 32,641; Morelia, 32,287; Colima, 19,305; Pachuca, 52,189; Jalapa, 18,173; Durango, 42,165; Queretaro, 32,790; Zacatecas, 40,026; Toluca, 23,648; San Juan Bautista, 27,036.

There are many difficulties in the way of successful colonisation, and a large proportion of immigrants in recent years have left the country. In 1890 the number of foreigners resident in the capital was 7,215.

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, but the Church is independent of the State, and there is toleration of all other religions. In 1889 there were 10,112 Roman Catholic churches and chapels and 119 Protestant churches in the Republic. No ecclesiastical body can acquire landed property. On August 12, 1890, there were in the municipality of Mexico 320,143 Catholics and 2,623 Protestants.

In almost all the States education is free and compulsory, but the law has not been strictly enforced. In the municipality of Mexico there were in 1890, 15,268 persons who could read only, and 176,692 persons who could neither read nor write. Primary instruction is mostly at the expense of the municipalities, but the Federal Government makes frequent grants, and many schools are under the care of beneficent societies. Higher education is carried on in secondary schools and seminaries, and in colleges for professional instruction, including schools of law, medicine, engineering, mining, fine arts, agriculture, commerce, arts and trades, music. In 1895, the Federal and municipal schools were: primary, 7,380; secondary, 34; professional, 36; staff of directors and teachers, 10,061; average attendance of pupils, 388,066. The private and clerical schools were: primary, 2,193;

secondary, 34 ; professional, 11 ; their total average attendance being 68,879. There are also one military and one naval college. The number attending the higher schools is stated at 21,000. The entire sum spent on Federal, State, and municipal schools in 1895, was 3,973,737 dollars.

In 1895 there were in the Republic the National Library, with 159,000 volumes, and 102 other public libraries. There were in that year 24 museums for scientific and educational purposes, and 3 meteorological observatories. The number of newspapers published was 456, of which 10 were in English, 1 in French.

The judicial power, which is entirely distinct from and independent of the executive, consists of the Supreme Court, with 15 judges chosen for a period of six years, 9 Circuit Courts, and 38 District Courts.

The Ordinary, Civil, Criminal, and Correctional Courts are controlled by the Department of Justice and Public Instruction.

State Finance.

Of the revenue in recent years about 50 per cent. has been derived from customs, 39 per cent. from internal taxation, and 11 per cent. from other sources. Of the expenditure about 44 per cent. has gone to the administration of the government, over 46 per cent. to the service of the debt, and nearly 10 per cent. to railway subventions.

The receipts and expenditure for five years have been :—

	RECEIPTS Dollars	EXPENDITURE Dollars
1892-93	47,704,132	47,975,246
1893-94	48,319,766	48,644,525
1894-95	50,991,560	50,740,976
1895-96	50,521,470	45,070,123
1896-97	51,500,629	48,330,505

The receipts include (besides ordinary revenue) loans on current account, and sums raised for special purposes, *e.g.*, the money obtained by the issue of bonds for payment of railway subventions.

The estimated revenue for 1896-97 was 47,220,000 dollars, and expenditure 47,554,926 dollars. The following are the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1898 :—

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	Dollars		Dollars
Import & export duties	23,747,400	Legislative power	1,011,644
Internal taxes in the States	20,738,500	Executive "	80,969
Internal taxes in the Federal district and Territories	2,720,000	Judicial "	486,821
Public services, &c.	3,120,000	Foreign Affairs	531,741
		Home Department	3,673,038
		Justice and Education	2,288,053
		Agriculture, &c.	742,973
		Public Works	5,449,227
		Finance	6,061,651
		Public debt & pensions	18,703,768
		War and Marine	11,480,427
	<hr/>		
	50,325,900		50,410,312

The estimated expenditure for 1898-99 is 52,089,485 dollars.

The external gold debt of Mexico at the beginning of 1897 amounted to 21,764,880*l.*, mostly at 6 per cent. The outstanding 6 per cent. silver currency bonds amounted to 223,000 dollars. The internal debt consists of the 3 per cent. consolidated debt amounting in June, 1896, to 51,676,425 dollars, and the 5 per cent. redeemable internal debt amounting in July, 1897, to about 27,000,000 dollars. The bonds of the latter debt were issued to provide the means for subsidising railway and port works, and for the conversion of other railway and port bonds amounting in June, 1896, to 9,635,000 dollars.

The capital of the debt is about 15 dollars, and its cost about 1 dollar per head of the population.

The fiscal value of property in Mexico in 1891 is given as follows:— Urban, 260,552,200 dollars; rural, 237,312,996 dollars; total, 497,865,196 dollars; the fiscal value being taken as one-third less than the actual value.

Local Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the State Governments and of the municipalities (including the Federal District) of Mexico for three years are given as follows:—

Years	States		Municipalities	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1893	18,962,990	18,301,276	13,284,662	12,969,218
1894	16,824,750	17,214,187	14,845,024	14,048,436
1895	17,181,930	45,713,791	11,299,250	10,996,660

Of the City of Mexico in the year 1895 the revenue was 3,395,638 dollars; expenditure 3,378,696 dollars.

Defence.

The army consists (1897) of infantry, 22,605; cavalry, 7,249; artillery and train, 2,289; total, 32,143, including 2,068 officers. Included in the cavalry are 118 gendarmes, and 261 rural guards. The total fighting strength, including reserves, is stated to be 123,500 infantry, 20,000 dragoons, and 8,000 artillery. Every Mexican capable of carrying arms is liable for military service from his twentieth to his fiftieth year. There is a fleet of 2 despatch vessels (launched 1875) and 2 unarmoured gun-vessels (launched 1874), each of 425 tons and 425 horse-power, and severally armed with a 4-ton muzzle-loading gun, and 4 small breech-loaders. A steel training ship, the *Zaragoza* (1,200 tons), was built at Havre in 1891; 4 gunboats are building, and other vessels are projected; 5 first-class torpedo-boats have been ordered. The fleet is manned by about 90 officers and 500 men.

Production and Industry.

Mexico has been estimated to contain 479 square leagues of forest, 18,134 square leagues of mountain-land, and 4,822 square leagues of uncultivated land. The climate and soil are fitted for very varied produce, but, as regards

crops usually grown in cold countries, agriculture is in Mexico in a very primitive condition. Provision is made for the sale and occupation of public lands by a law of July 22, 1863. The demarcation of such lands is carried out by public companies, the third part of the area demarcated being ceded to them for expenses incurred. Though there has recently been considerable speculation in land, few purchases have been made for actual occupation. There are 25 agricultural colonies with a population of about 11,000. Government has assisted in introducing plants of vines, olives, and other fruit trees, while seeds of vegetables and of silkworms have been distributed gratuitously. The cultivation of the orange is rapidly extending, and already there are large overland exports to the United States. The chief agricultural products are rice, maize, barley, wheat, beans, cocoa, coffee, and tobacco. Other products are cotton, sugar-cane, vanilla, cacao, indigo, rubber, bananas. The chief agricultural products in 1895 were :—

Rice, tons	12,326	Cotton, tons	35,613
Maize, hectol.	25,339,417	Logwood „	77,839
Wheat „	3,536,327	Cacao „	2,425
Sugar, tons	143,578	Coffee „	19,060
Panocha „	69,088	Tobacco „	56,632
Molasses „	57,825	Rum, hectol.	483,352
Brandies, hectol.	3,213,885	Coco-nuts, number	310,953
Henequen, tons	42,378		

Large numbers of cattle are reared in Mexico for the United States. In 1883, in Northern Mexico alone, on an area of 300,000 square miles, there were 1,500,000 cattle, 2,500,000 goats, 1,000,000 horses, and 1,000,000 sheep. In the whole of Mexico in 1883 there were 20,574 cattle ranches, valued at 103,000,000*l*.

Mexico is rich in minerals, gold, silver, lead, iron, copper, quicksilver, tin, cobalt, antimony, sulphur, coal, petroleum, being either worked or known to exist. There are in the country (April 1, 1894) 3,167 mining enterprises, of which two-thirds belong to Mexican companies or individuals, and the rest to foreigners. In the year 1896–97 the exports of gold ore amounted to \$349,082; of gold bullion to \$5,858,366; of Mexican gold coin to \$93,632; of silver ore to \$10,680,732; of silver bullion to \$32,137,257; of silver Mexican coin to \$14,578,958. In the same year copper was exported to the value of \$3,920,201; and lead to the value of \$2,814,074. There are four mints and seven Federal assay offices in Mexico, and every producer is free to have his bullion coined, the mints receiving 4·62 per cent. for gold, and 4·41 per cent. for silver. Mining operations, whether for gold and silver, or other metals, as lead, copper, tin, zinc, are carried on under the provisions of the mining law, which came into force July 1, 1892. Important metallurgical works are carried out at San Luis Potosi, Monterey and Durango.

In 1893 there were in Mexico 2,899 factories for sugar and brandy; 112 for cotton yarns and textiles; 41 for tobacco; the total number of factories being 3,844.

Commerce.

The following table shows the total imports and exports and the proportion of precious metals and other produce in the exports of Mexico during the last five years :—

Years	Total Imports	Exports		
		Merchandise	Precious Metals	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1892-93	43,413,131	30,948,794	56,499,005	87,447,799
1893-94	30,237,489	32,858,927	46,484,360	79,343,287
1894-95	34,000,440	38,319,099	52,535,854	90,854,953
1895-96	42,253,938	40,178,306	64,838,596	105,016,902
1896-97	42,204,095	45,164,417	66,182,077	111,846,494

The trade of Mexico, including precious metals, is chiefly with the following countries:—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
United States .	20,145,763	22,593,860	79,651,695	86,742,951
Great Britain .	7,905,016	6,881,701	15,467,149	14,280,527
France .	6,099,183	4,989,082	2,080,802	1,873,522
Germany .	4,363,229	4,003,263	2,968,792	4,416,744
Spain .	2,174,298	1,983,794	813,162	1,192,328
Other countries.	1,566,449	1,752,395	4,035,302	2,840,422

The following table shows the value of the principal articles exported in the last two years:—

—	1895-96	1896-97	—	1895-96	1896-97
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Silver .	26,345,160	32,137,257	Hides .	2,402,693	2,903,229
Silver Coin	20,377,663	14,578,958	Cattle .	3,124,779	3,575,476
Gold .	5,246,418	—	Tobacco .	1,461,090	2,720,091
Coffee .	8,103,302	5,858,366	Textile .	690,862	807,162
Silver Ore .	10,886,479	9,876,532	Zacatón root	616,492	1,187,700
Henequen .	6,763,821	7,431,852	Vanilla .	1,428,675	997,155
Wood .	4,206,880	3,518,970	Dyes . .	2,853,015	1,936,668

The subjoined table shows the value of the trade between Mexico and the United Kingdom in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Mexico .	454,070	584,235	554,746	467,331	593,002
Exports of British produce to Mexico	1,298,293	1,152,847	1,213,721	1,522,022	1,520,387

The principal articles of import from Mexico into the United Kingdom in the year 1896 were mahogany, of the value of 133,706*l.*; silver ore, 21,986*l.*; hemp and other vegetable substances, 24,517*l.*; coffee, 14,518*l.* The chief exports from Great Britain to Mexico were: cottons, of the value of 669,751*l.*; linens, of the value of 53,035*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 200,659*l.*; machinery, 171,671*l.*; and woollens, 84,642*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

The mercantile marine of Mexico in 1896 comprised 52 steamers and 222 sailing vessels. The shipping includes also many small vessels engaged in the coasting trade. In 1894-95 in the foreign and coasting trade there entered 9,575 vessels of 3,428,973 tons, and cleared 9,557 of 3,359,684 tons. In 1895-96 there entered 10,194 vessels of 3,695,485 tons, and cleared 10,234 of 3,633,476 tons.

In 1897 there were 7,380 miles of railway and 127 miles of tramway in operation. Of the total length, 889 miles have been built by Mexican capital and 5,617 miles by foreign capital. In 1892 21,700,000 passengers, and 3,100,000 tons of goods were conveyed, the gross proceeds being 23,600,000 dollars.

The total length of telegraph lines in 1897 was 40,990 English miles, of which 23,120 miles belonged to the Federal Government, the remainder belonging, to the States, companies, and the railways. There were in all about 800 offices. The telephone had a network of 7,459 miles.

In 1897 there were 1,625 post-offices. The post, inland and international, carried in 1896-97 29,885,648 letters and postcards. The receipts were 1,246,880 dollars, expenditure 1,566,212 dollars.

Money and Credit.

There are 4 mints in the Republic, coining on an average \$25,000,000 annually. Most of the silver exported is shipped in the shape of dollars, which find their way chiefly to China and the smaller communities in Indo-China and the Eastern Archipelago.

The following table shows the coinage by Mexican mints for ten years:—

Years	Silver	Gold	Copper	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1885-86	26,991,804	367,490	8,500	27,367,794
1886-87	26,844,031	393,647	191,296	27,433,974
1887-88	25,862,977	316,818	85,000	26,264,795
1888-89	26,031,252	334,972	129,844	26,496,068
1889-90	24,323,506	243,298	134,632	24,701,436
1890-91	24,237,449	308,083	218,869	24,704,402
1891-92	25,527,018	291,940	156,694	25,975,652
1892-93	27,132,376	361,672	74,460	27,568,508
1893-94	30,185,611	553,978	—	30,739,589
1894-95	27,628,981	545,237	32,957	28,207,175

In the calendar year 1895 the coinage was: gold, 504,193 dollars; silver, 24,832,351 dollars; copper, 34,525 dollars; in 1896, gold, 55,585 dollars; silver, 21,092,397 dollars; copper, 30,750 dollars.

There are 12 banks in Mexico, the most important being the Banco Nacional with a paid up capital of 20,000,000 dollars, and note issue of 22,400,000 dollars; the Banco Hipotecario, with a paid up capital of 5,000,000 dollars; and the Banco de Londres, with a paid up capital of 5,299,050 dollars, and note issue of 9,900,000 dollars.

Concessions have been granted to a number of new banks in several of the States for the purpose of advancing loans for agricultural and mining purposes.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The silver *peso* or dollar of 100 *centavos* is of the nominal value of 4s., actual value variable (average 25½ pence).

The 10-*peso* gold piece weighs 27·0643 grammes, ·875 fine, and thus contains 23·6813 grammes of fine gold.

The silver *peso* weighs 27·073 grammes, ·902 fine, and thus contains 24·419 grammes of fine silver.

The standard of value is silver. There is no paper currency except ordinary bank notes.

The weights and measures of the metric system were introduced in 1884; but the old Spanish measures are still in use. The principal ones are these:—

Weight. 1 libra = 0·46 kilogramme = 1·014 lb. avoirdupois.
1 arroba = 25 libras = 25·357 lbs. avoirdupois.

For gold and silver:—

1 marco = $\frac{1}{2}$ libra = 4,608 granos.

1 ochava = 6 tomines.

1 tomin = 12 granos.

20 granos = 1 French gramme.

Length. 1 vara = 0·837 metre = 2 ft. 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ English in.

1 legua comun = 6,666½ varas.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF MEXICO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Don Manuel de Yturbe.

First Secretary.—Cayetano Romero.

Second Secretary.—L. T. Rivas.

Attaché.—V. G. Farias.

Consul in London.—Adolfo Bulle.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Great Grimsby, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Newport, Southampton, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MEXICO.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Henry N. Dering, Bart., C.B., appointed July 8, 1894.

Secretary.—Francis W. Stronge.

There are Consular representatives in Mexico City and Vera Cruz, and Vice-Consuls at Acapulco, Campechey, Chihuahua, Coatzacoalcas, Frontera, Guaymas, Laguna de Terminos, Mazatlan, Monterey, Ciudad Porfirio Diaz Progreso, San Blas, Soconusco, Tuxpam, and Tampico.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Mexico.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Anales del ministerio de fomento, colonizacion, industria y comercio. 8. Annual. Mexico.
- Annuario Estadestico de la Republica Mexicana. Annual. Mexico.
- Boletin del ministerio de fomento de la República Mexicana. Annual. Fol. Mexico.
- Boletin semestral de la estadística de la República Mexicana, á cargo del Dr. Antonio Peñafiel. Annual. Mexico.
- Comercio exterior de Mexico. Annual. Fol. Mexico.
- Cuadro geografico, estadístico descriptivo é historico de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. A. G. Cubas. Mexico, 1889.
- Datos mercantiles. Annual. Mexico.
- Estadística general de la República. Annual. Mexico.
- Memoria del Secretario del despacho de Hacienda. Annual. Fol. Mexico.
- Foreign Office Reports, Annual Series and Miscellaneous Series. 8. London.
- Statistique descriptive et historique des États Mexicains de Garcia Cubas. 1889.
- United States Consular Reports for February, 1897. [For Orange-growing in Mexico.] Washington.
- Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. 4. London.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Boletin de la sociedad de geografia y estadística de la República Mexicana. 8. Mexico, 1878-96.
- Bancroft (H. H.) A Popular History of the Mexican People. 8. London. Resources and Development of Mexico. San Francisco, 1894.
- Brocklehurst (T. U.), Mexico To-day. London, 1888.
- Burke (U. R.), Life of Benito Juarez. 8. London, 1894.
- Castro (Lorenzo), The Republic of Mexico in 1882. New York, 1882.
- Charney (D.) Ancient Cities of the New World. Tr. 8. London.
- Chevalier (Michel), Le Mexique ancien et moderne. 18. Paris, 1886.
- Conkling (Howard), Mexico and the Mexicans. New York, 1888.
- Conkling (A. R.), Appleton's Guide to Mexico. New York, 1890.
- El economista Mexicano, weekly. Mexico.
- Ftint (H. M.), Mexico under Maximilian. 12. Philadelphia, 1867.
- Glossop (Lady Howard of), Journal of a Tour in Canada, the United States, and Mexico. London, 1897.
- Goock (F. C.), Face to Face with the Mexicans. London, 1890.
- Griffin (S. B.), Mexico of To-day. New York, 1886.
- Hamilton (L. L. C.), Hamilton's Mexican Handbook. London, 1894.
- Koshevar (E.), Report on the Republic of Mexico. London, 1886.
- La Bédollière (Emile G. de), Histoire de la guerre du Mexique. 4. Paris, 1866.
- Ober (F. A.), Travels in Mexico. Boston, U.S., 1884.
- Prescott (W. H.), History of the Conquest of Mexico. 8. London.
- Ratzel (Fried.), Aus Mexico, Reiseakizzen aus den Jahren 1874-75. Breslau, 1878.
- Rouster (G.), Le Mexique de nos Jours. Paris, 1895.
- Seibel (A.), Die Verkehrswege Mexicos und ihre wirtschaftliche Bedeutung. In 'Deutsche Geographische Blätter.' Band X., Heft 1. Bremen, 1887.
- Through the Land of the Aztecs, or Life and Travel in Mexico. By a 'Gringo.' London, 1892.

MONACO.

Prince Albert, born November 13, 1848; succeeded his father, Prince Charles III., September 10, 1889; married (1) to Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, September 1, 1869;¹ (2) to Alice Duchess-Dowager de Richelieu. Son by first wife, Prince Louis, born July 12, 1870.

Monaco is a small Principality in the Mediterranean, surrounded by the French Departement of Alpes Maritimes excepting on the side towards the sea. From 968 it belonged to the house of Grimaldi. In 1715 it passed into the female line, Louise Hippolyte, daughter of Antony I., heiress of Monaco, marrying Jacques de Goyon Matignon, Count of Thorigny, who took the name and arms of Grimaldi. Antony I died in 1731, Louise Hippolyte only reigning ten months and dying in 1732. She was succeeded by her husband under the name of Honorius III., who also succeeded Antony I. as Duc di Valentinois. This prince was dispossessed by the French Revolution in 1792, and died in 1795. In 1814 the Principality was re-established, but placed under the protection of the Kingdom of Sardinia by the Treaty of Vienna (1815).

In 1848 Mentone and Roquebrune revolted, and declared themselves free towns; in 1861 Charles III. ceded his rights over them to France, and the Principality thus became geographically an *enclave* of France, when the Sardinian garrison was withdrawn and the Protectorate came to an end.

Ever since the year 1819 the Government of the Principality have adopted the French Codes and possessed a Court of First Instance, as well as a Juge de Paix's Court. A Court of Appeal is constituted by the Prince's appointment of two Paris judges who act as such when necessary.

The Principality has its own coinage which is current since 1876 in all the States of the Latin Union; it also issues its own separate postage-stamps. There is a Governor-General and a Council of State.

The area is eight square miles. Population, 1890, 13,304. Towns: Monaco, 3,292; Condamine, 6,218; Monte Carlo, 3,794.

There is a Roman Catholic bishop. No church, except the Roman Catholic, is allowed in the Principality. Exclusive of the 'guard of honour,' the troops consist of 5 officers and 70 men. Olive oil, oranges, citrons, and perfumes are exported. The revenue is mainly derived from the gaming tables.

Consul-General for Monaco in London.—Th. Lumley.

British Consul.—Sir J. C. Harris (residing at Nice).

British Vice-Consul.—J. W. Keogh (residing at Monaco).

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

- Boyer de Ste. Susanne* (R. de), *La Principauté de Monaco*. 12. Paris, 1884.
Harris (J. C.), *Monaco: Pièces Historiques et Traités*. Nice, 1882.
Mittler (Henri), *Monaco et ses Princes*. 2 vols. 8. La Flèche. 1862.
Playfair (Sir R. L.), *Handbook (Murray's) to the Mediterranean*. 3rd ed. 2 vols. 4. London, 1890.
Saige (G.), *Monaco, ses Origines et son Histoire*. Paris, 1898.

¹ The religious marriage was annulled by the Court of Rome (Papal Court) on January 4, 1880, and the civil marriage declared dissolved by decree of the reigning Prince on July 28, 1880.

MONTENEGRO.

(CRNAGORA—KARA-DAGH.)
Reigning Prince.

Nicholas I., Petrović Njegos, born October 7 (September 25), 1841; educated at Trieste and Paris; proclaimed Prince of Montenegro, as successor of his uncle, Danilo I., August 14, 1860. Married, November 8, 1860, to *Milena Petrovna Vucoticova*, born May 4, 1847, daughter of Peter Vukotić, senator, and Vice-President of the Council of State. Offspring of the union are three sons, *Danilo Alexander*, heir-apparent, born June 29, 1871; *Mirko*, born April 17, 1879; *Peter*, born October 10, 1889; and six daughters,¹ *Miliza*, born July 26, 1866, married, August 7, 1889, to the Russian Grand Duke Peter Nikolaievitch; *Stana*, born January 4, 1868, married August 28, 1889, to George, Duke of Leuchtenberg; *Helena*, born January 8, 1878, married October 24, 1896, to Victor Emanuel, Prince of Naples; *Anna*, born August 18, 1874, married May 18, 1897, to Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg; *Xenia*, born April 22, 1881; *Vera*, born February 22, 1887.

The supreme power has been retained in the family of Petrović Njegos, descending collaterally, since the time of Danilo Petrović, who, being proclaimed Vladika, or prince-bishop, of Montenegro in 1697, liberated the country from the Turks, and, having established himself as both spiritual and temporal ruler, entered into a religious and political alliance with Russia. His successors retained the theocratic power till the death of Peter Petrović II. (October 31, 1851), last Vladika of Montenegro, a ruler of great wisdom, as well as a widely celebrated poet. He was succeeded by his nephew, Danilo I., who abandoned the title of Vladika, together with the spiritual functions attached to it, and substituted that of Gospodar, or Prince. At the same time Danilo I., to throw off a remnant of nominal dependency upon Turkey, acknowledged by his predecessors, obtained the recognition of his new title from Russia. In 1878 the independence of Montenegro was formally recognised by Turkey and the other Signatory Powers of the Treaty of Berlin. That Treaty closes the Port of Antivari and all the waters of Montenegro to the ships of war of all nations, and places the administration of the maritime and sanitary police on the coast of Montenegro in the hands of Austria.

The following is the complete list of the Petrović dynasty, with their dates:—

Vladikas or Prince-Bishops.

Danilo	1696-1735	Peter I. (St. Peter)	1782-1830
Sava and Vassili	1735-1782	Peter II. (Vladika Rade)	1830-1851
Danilo I. (Kniaz and Gospodar)			1851-1860
Nicholas I. (reigning Prince, nephew of the last)			

Former rulers of Montenegro possessed the whole of the revenues of the country, and, in fact, this system obtains still, although laws have from time to time been passed regulating both the Prince's annual civil list and the public expenditure. Prince Nicholas's nominal yearly income is fixed for the present at 9,000 ducats, or 4,100*l.* A yearly sum of 48,000 roubles, or 4,800*l.*, has been received by Montenegro from Russia since the Crimean war, as a reward for its friendly attitude during that period. The Austrian Government is stated to contribute about 30,000 florins per annum towards the construction of carriage roads in Montenegro.

Government.

The Constitution of the country, dating from 1852, with changes effected

¹ The Prince's eldest daughter, Zorka, who died in 1887, was married to Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, "Pretender" to the throne of Servia.

in 1855 and 1879, is nominally that of a limited monarchy, resting on a patriarchal foundation. The executive authority rests with the reigning Prince, while the legislative power is vested, according to an 'Administrative Statute' proclaimed March 21, 1879, in a State Council of eight members, one half of them being nominated by the Prince, and the other elected by the male inhabitants who are bearing, or have borne, arms. Practically, all depends on the absolute will of the Prince. The inhabitants are divided into 40 tribes, each governed by elected 'elders,' and a chief or captain of district called *Knjez*, who acts as magistrate in peace and is commander in war. By the 'Administrative Statute' of 1879, the country was divided into 80 districts and eight military commands.

President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior, *Voivode Bojo Petrovic*. There are Ministries for Foreign Affairs, War, Finance, and Justice and Worship.

Area and Population.

The area of Montenegro is estimated to embrace 3,630 English square miles, inclusive of the annexations effected by the Congress of Berlin in 1878. Its extreme length, from the northernmost point of *Piwa* to the *Boyana*, is little more than 100, and its width, from *Grahovo* to the *Lim*, about 80 English miles. It is bordered on the south or south-east by the Turkish Vilayets of *Scutari* and *Kosovo* (North Albania), on the east by the *Sanjak* of *Novi Bazar*, and on the north-west by the *Herzegovina*. On the west it is separated from the Adriatic by the narrow strip of Austrian territory forming the extremity of *Dalmatia* (*Bocche di Cattaro*, *Budua*, *Spizza*), excepting in the recently (1878-81) acquired districts of *Antivari* and *Dulcigno*, where it possesses a seaboard some 28 miles in length. The total population numbers about 228,000. The capital is *Cettinje*, with 2,920 population; *Podgoritza*, 6,534; *Dulcigno*, 5,000; *Nikšić*, 3,500; *Danilograd*, 1,100. The population is mainly pastoral and agricultural. The Montenegrins belong almost entirely to the Servian branch of the Slav race.

Religion.

The Church is nominally independent of the State, except that the bishops are appointed by the Prince; but the personal authority of the latter is all-pervading. The principal monasteries are possessed of sufficient property for their maintenance, aided by occasional contributions from Russia. The rural clergy are maintained by the communities. Orthodox Montenegro is divided into two dioceses, *Cettinje* and *Ostrog*, but actually the cure of both sees is united in the hands of the Metropolitan Bishop of *Cettinje*. The former see comprises 8 sub-districts, called proto-presbyteries, with 84 parishes, and the latter into 9 such districts with 75 parishes. The Roman Catholic Archbishopric of *Antivari* contains 10 parishes, all of which are situated in the districts recently acquired from Turkey, in which there are likewise 10 Musulman parishes.

Religion	Number of Churches	Number of Clergy	Adherents
Greek Orthodox	177	180	201,067
Mohammedan	19	33	13,840
Roman Catholic	10	13	12,924
	206	226	227,831

Instruction.

Schools for elementary education are supported by Government; education is compulsory and free; there are (1889) 70 elementary schools, with 3,000 male and 300 female pupils. All males under the age of 25 years are supposed to be able to read and write. There is a theological seminary and a gymnasium or college for boys at Cetinje, and a girls' high school with 44 resident pupils maintained at the charge of the Empress of Russia.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

A Judicial Code founded upon the Code Napoléon has been prepared, and being gradually put in force.

There are district courts in four or five of the principal towns. In rural districts justice is administered in the first instance by the local knezes, but the 'Veliki Sud,' or supreme court at Cetinje, has jurisdiction, both appellate and concurrent, over the whole principality, and in the last resort there lies an appeal to the Prince in person. There are no judicial statistics, but crime in general is rare.

There is no regular provision for poor relief. The Government, however, annually undertakes a certain number of public works, such as roads, bridges, &c., at which the indigent are invited to labour, being paid mostly in grain, procured for that purpose from Russia. Russian charity also does much.

Finance, Defence.

No official returns are published regarding the public revenue and expenditure. Reliable estimates state the former at 600,000 Austrian florins, or about 50,000*l.*, derived chiefly from land and cattle taxes, the salt monopoly, and customs duties. Montenegro owes to the Ländler Bank of Vienna a sum of one million florins (80,000*l.*) borrowed at 6 per cent.

There exists no standing army, but all the inhabitants, not physically unfitted, are trained as soldiers, and liable to be called under arms. The Moslem inhabitants of Montenegro are exempted from military service on payment of a capitation tax. The number of trained men is put at 35,870 infantry, and 856 artillery. About 25,000 men are in the first class. In 1896 military barracks were constructed at Cetinje; a battalion of 800 men occupies them for 4 months, when it is disbanded and another takes its place. Regular drill and military instruction are superintended by Montenegrin officers who have been educated in Italy.

There are about 70,000 rifles in the country:—20,000 Werndl, 10,000 Kruka, 10,000 Snider and Peabody-Martini, and 30,000 Berdan rifles presented by Russia in 1895. The artillery consists of 2 siege guns, 2 bronze Russian 12-pounders, 6 Gatlings, 12 steel and 6 bronze Krupp guns, and 24 mountain guns, kept at the central dépôt of Spuz.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture is of the most primitive kind. The cultivated land is mostly the property of the cultivators, the Croatian system of domestic communism being generally prevalent. In some districts, however, the land is split up into diminutive peasant-holdings, while in a few the métayer system is met with, but large estates nowhere exist. The principal crops grown are maize, tobacco (500 tons in 1895), oats, potatoes, barley, and buckwheat. The vine is cultivated successfully in the Tchermnitchka Nahie, and the district of Podgoritzza, and the olive about Antivari and Dulcigno. The uncultivable area consists, in the east, of mountain pasturage and forests of beech, oak, &c., which, owing to the want of roads, are valueless; and, in the west, of bare limestone sparsely sprinkled with brushwood and stunted scrub. There are no sea-fisheries. Good trout fishing is to be obtained in the rivers. Any small manufactures that exist are only for local consumption.

Live stock of all kinds are reared: there are 500,000 sheep and goats; 60,000 cattle; 8,000 swine; 8,000 horses.

Commerce.

The customs tariff is 6 per cent. *ad valorem* on all merchandise, with the exception of certain prohibited articles. The exports for 1896 were valued at about 50,000*l.*; the imports for 1896, exclusive of petroleum and salt, and of 5,000*l.* worth of grain from Albania, amounted to about 57,000*l.* The principal exports are sumach, flea powder (*Pyrethrum roseum*), smoked sardines (*scoranzé*), smoked mutton, cattle, sheep, goats, cheese, wool, hides, skins, and furs, honey, beeswax, wood for walking-sticks, &c., olive-oil, wine, tobacco. The imports are salt from Sicily, a Government monopoly yielding 9,500*l.* a year; petroleum from Russia, made a Government monopoly in 1896, expected to yield over 1,500*l.* a year; maize, cottons, hardware, sugar, coffee, rice. The trade is mostly with Austria.

Communications.

There are excellent carriage roads from Budua and Cattaro to Cetinjë; from Cetinjë by Rieka, near Lake Scutari, to Podgoritza, and to Nikšić; also from Podgoritza to Plawnitza (the Scutari-Lake Port of Podgoritza); and from Antivari to Vir Pazar on Lake Scutari. A carriage road is being constructed from Podgoritza to Kolaschina. There are public diligences between Cattaro and Cetinjë, and between Cetinjë, Podgoritza, and Nikšić. There are bridle roads over the rest of the principality. For the construction of roads Austria gives the Principality an annual subvention of 30,000 florins, and for postal diligence service, 8,000 florins. A lake steamer of about 50 tons, belonging to the Anglo-Montenegrin Trading Company, plies between Rieka and the town of Scutari. There are 400 miles of telegraph wire in the country, with 15 offices. Montenegro forms part of the Postal Union; it has 12 post offices.

Money.

Montenegro has no coinage of its own; Austrian paper is the principal medium of exchange. Turkish silver is also current, and French and English gold circulates freely at a rate of exchange fixed from time to time by the Government. There is no bank of any kind in the country.

British Minister Resident.—Robert J. Kennedy, C. M. G.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Montenegro.

- Foreign Office Reports. Annual Series. No. 1761, 1896, and No. 1884, 1897. London.
- Andric (M.)*, Geschichte des Fürstenthums Montenegro. 8. Wien, 1858.
- Brown (H. C.)*, A Winter in Albania. London, 1888.
- Caldwell (C. E.)*, Handbook of the Armies of the Minor Balkan States. Issued by Intelligence Division, War Office. 8. London, 1891.
- Coquelle (P.)*, Histoire du Montenegro et de la Bosnie. Paris, 1896.
- Cosens-Hardy*, Montenegro and its Borderlands. Geographical Journal. Vol. IV. 1894.
- Denton (Rev. William)*, Montenegro: its People and their History. 8. London, 1877.
- Evans (A. J.)*, Illyrian Letters. 8. London, 1878.
- Fritley (G.) and Wiaikovits (Ivan)*, Le Monténégro Contemporain. Paris.
- Hassert (C.)*, Reise durch Montenegro. 8. Wien, 1893.
- Kohl (J. Geo.)*, Reise nach Montenegro. 2 vols. 8. Dresden, 1851.
- Kovalevsky (Egor Petrovich)*, Montenegro and the Slavonic Countries. (Russia.) 8. St. Petersburg, 1872.
- Krasinski (Walerjan Skorobohaty)*, Montenegro and the Slavonians of Turkey. 8. London, 1855.
- Miller (W.)*, the Balkans. [In 'Story of the Nations' Series.] 8. London, 1896.
- Norman (H.)*, The Near East. London, 1896.
- Schwars (Dr. B.)*, Montenegro, Schilderung einer Reise durch das Innere nebst Entwurf einer Geographie des Landes. 8. Leipzig, 1888.
- Sestak (J. F.) and Scherbe (F.)*, Militärische Beschreibung des Paeschaliks Herzegovina und des Fürstenthums Cernagora. 8. Wien, 1862.
- Mamlar*, Lettres sur l'Adriatique et le Monténégro.
- Lenormant*, Turcs et Monténégrins
- Yriarte (Ch.)*, Les Bords de l'Adriatique et le Monténégro.
- D'Avril (Baron)*, La France au Monténégro.
- Wingfield (W. F.)*, Tour in Dalmatia, &c. London, 1859.

MOROCCO.

(MAGHRIB-EL-AKSA.—EL GHARB.)

Reigning Sultan.

Mulai-Abd-el-Aziz, born about 1881, son of Sultan Mulai-Hassan; succeeded on the death of his father, being proclaimed Sultan in the Sherifian Camp June 7, 1894.

The present Sultan of Morocco—known to his subjects under the title of 'Emir-al-Mumenin,' or Prince of True Believers—is the fifteenth of the dynasty of the Alides, founded by Mulai-Achmet, and the thirty-sixth lineal descendant of Ali, uncle and son-in-law of the Prophet. His four predecessors were:—

Sultan	Reign	Sultan	Reign
Mulai-Soliman	1794-1822	Sidi-Mulai-Mohamed	1859-1878
Mulai-Abderrahman	1822-1859	Mulai-Hassan	1873-1894

The Sherifian umbrella is hereditary in the family of the Sharifs of Fileli, or Tafilet. Each Sultan is supposed, prior to death, to indicate the member of the Sherifian family who, according to his conscientious belief, will best replace him. This succession is, however, elective, and all members of the Sherifian family are eligible. Generally the late Sultan's nominee is elected by public acclamation at noonday prayers the Friday after the Sultan's death, as the nominee has probably possession of imperial treasure, and is supported by the black bodyguard, from among whom the large majority of court officials are selected.

Government.

The form of government of the Sultanate, or Empire of Morocco, is in reality an absolute despotism, unrestricted by any laws, civil or religious. The Sultan is chief of the State, as well as head of the religion. As spiritual ruler, the Sultan stands quite alone, his authority not being limited, as in Turkey and other countries following the religion of Mahomet, by the expounders of the Koran, the class of 'Ulema,' under the 'Sheik-ul-Islam.' The Sultan has six ministers, whom he consults if he deems it prudent to do so; otherwise they are merely the executive of his unrestricted will. They are the Grand Vizier, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, and War, Chief Chamberlain, Chief Treasurer, and Chief Administrator of Customs. The Sultan's revenue is estimated at 500,000*l.* per annum, derived from monopolies, taxes, tithes, and presents.

Area and Population.

The area of Morocco can only be vaguely estimated, as the southern frontiers, towards the Sahara, are unsettled. According to the most recent investigation, the area of the Sultan's dominions is about 219,000 English square miles. The estimates of the population of Morocco vary from 2,500,000 to 9,400,000; it is generally considered to be about 5,000,000 souls, although Dr. Rohlf, in the 'Geographische Mittheilungen' (1883), maintains that the population is not more than 2,750,000. An estimate of 1889 gives the following results:—The region of the old kingdom of Fez, 3,200,000; of Morocco, 3,900,000; of Tafilet and the Segelmesa country, 850,000; of Sus,

Adrar, and the Northern Draa, 1,450,000; total, 9,400,000. Again, as to race:—Berbers and Tuaregs, 3,000,000; Shallah Berbers, 2,200,000; Arabs (1) pure nomadic Bedouins, 700,000; (2) Mued, 3,000,000; Jews, 150,000; negroes, 200,000. The number of Christians does not exceed 5,000; the Christian population of Tangier alone probably amounts to 4,000. Much of the interior of Morocco is unknown to Europeans. Fez, the capital, has a population of about 140,000, and Tangier about 30,000. Morocco city, the southern capital, is at present (1896) the residence of the Sultan. The Sultan and his subjects are of the Malekite sect of Sunnite Mohammedans. The differences between sects are chiefly in the attitudes assumed during the recital of prayers.

Defence.

The Sultan's army, which is quartered at the capital where he may happen to reside, is composed of about 10,000 Askar or disciplined infantry, under the command of an Englishman, and 400 disciplined cavalry; a few batteries of field guns commanded by three French officers, and 2,000 irregular cavalry. Two Italian artillery officers and an Italian civil engineer have been recently lent to the Sultan by the Italian Government to assist in the establishment of a small-arms factory at Fez. A Spanish military commissioner also is engaged on topographical works, either at Tetuan, Tangier, or Fez, according to the direction of the Spanish Government. There is also a Spanish engineer officer and military doctor, and a German engineer officer with the Sultan. In addition to these forces there are in the Empire about 8,000 militia cavalry and 10,000 infantry. Every year several of the governors of provinces are ordered to assemble their contingents to accompany the Sultan in his progress from Fez to Morocco. The irregular cavalry and infantry which could be collected in time of war would amount to about 40,000, in addition to the forces already enumerated. There is no commissariat.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the trade and the shipping of Morocco at the different ports in 1896, including specie and precious metals:—

Ports	Imports	Exports	Shipping entered			
			Total Vessels	Total Tonnage	British Vessels	British Tonnage
	£	£				
Tangier .	437,202	582,147	1,210	324,183	283	96,105
Tetuan .	44,393	7,711	136	8,643	95	6,759
Larache .	249,902	31,201	152	63,645	32	18,679
Rabat .	140,064	31,819	110	59,842	26	19,539
Mogador .	27,954	141,804	149	113,488	23	21,419
Dar-al-Baida	175,788	197,131	233	145,439	32	23,169
Mazagan .	158,503	202,318	212	130,883	38	24,349
Saffi .	81,730	92,716	114	68,286	38	23,625
Total (1896)	1,315,536	1,286,847	2,316	914,409	567	233,644
Total (1895)	1,706,176	1,586,845	1,895	862,714	485	197,737

In 1895 and 1896 the trade was distributed among the principal countries (including their dependencies) as follows :—

Countries	Imports from (1895)	Imports from (1896)	Exports to (1895)	Exports to (1896)
	£	£	£	£
Great Britain . . .	938,708	777,743	533,538	219,089
France	446,991	358,361	323,389	179,013
Spain	59,180	9,277	328,203	199,129
Germany	143,403	124,660	115,341	110,031
Belgium	69,715	96,308	—	—

Thus, in 1896, of the imports about 59 per cent. were from Great Britain, 27 per cent. from France, and 9.5 per cent. from Germany; of the exports about 17 per cent. went to Great Britain, 14 per cent. to France, and 9 per cent. to Germany.

The chief imports (1896) are cotton goods (545,360*l.*), sugar (344,840*l.*), tea (104,912*l.*), silk, candles, woollen cloth, alcoholic liquors, flour, earthenware, and glass; while the chief exports are beans (86,223*l.*), cattle, wool (148,532*l.*), goat-skins (66,126*l.*), eggs (91,858*l.*), wax, maize, slippers (77,830*l.*), bird-seed, almonds and dates.

The value of the trade between Morocco and the United Kingdom in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns, was :—

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Imports into U. K. from Morocco . . .	£ 755,404	£ 549,687	£ 360,926	£ 404,400	£ 218,309
Exports of British produce to Morocco . . .	583,386	494,908	538,685	629,783	489,864

The chief articles of import into the United Kingdom from Morocco in 1896 were beans, of the value of 89,691*l.*; almonds, 24,903*l.*; wool, 18,415*l.*; gum, 18,752*l.*; goat skins, 14,846*l.*; wax, 5,533*l.* The staple articles of British export to Morocco consists of cotton manufactures, to the value of 407,075*l.*; candles, 30,601*l.* in 1896.

By the Treaty of Wad Ras, 1860, the Sultan granted the claim of Spain, although the question has at different times been raised, to the small territory of Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña, south of Mogador, but Spain has not yet taken advantage of the cession. On the North coast of Morocco, Spain occupies positions at Ceuta and Melilla.

Postal services, under the control of the Moorish, British, or French Government, have been begun, and now six couriers a week pass in each direction between Fez and Tangier, while a bi-weekly service extends to Elksar, Leraiche, and other towns.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Blankesl* or *Musoon* = 6 *Floos* Approximate English value = $\frac{1}{100}$ *d.*
 The *Ounce* or *Okia* = 4 *Blankesls* " " = $\frac{1}{25}$ *d.*
 The *Mitkal* = 10 *Ounces* " " = $3\frac{1}{100}$ *d.*

Spanish dollars and pesetos, as well as Moorish coins minted for the Government in France, are current. The values fluctuate, and the market

values are sometimes only one-third of those adopted by the Government for custom-house purposes.

The *Kintar* by which is sold the produce of weight of the country, 100 *Rotals*, equal to 168 lb. English.

The *Kintar* by which is sold the articles of weight of importation is 100 *Rotals*, equal to 112 lb. English.

The *Drah*, 8 *Tomins*, about 22 English inches.

Grain is sold by measure.

The actual *Tangin*, almost 8 *Tomins*, equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$ English bushel.

Oil is sold, wholesale, by the *kula*; that of Tangier actually weighs 28 *rotals*, 47 lb. English, and is equal to about $5\frac{1}{8}$ British imperial gallons.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MOROCCO.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Arthur Nicolson, K.C.I.E., C.M.G.; appointed June 26, 1895.

Consul at Tangier.—H. E. White.

There is also a Consul at Dar-al-Baida; Vice-Consuls at Fez, Larache, Rabat, Mogador, Mazagan, Saffi and Tetuan.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Morocco.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Foreign Office Reports. Annual Series. London.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. London.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Amici (E. de), Morocco. 8. Milano, 1878. Morocco and its People. [Translated from the Italian.] London, 1879.

Bonsal (S.), Morocco as it is. With an Account of Sir Charles Euan Smith's Recent Mission to Fez. London, 1892.

De Campou (Ludovic), Un empire qui croule, le Maroc contemporain. Paris, 1886.

De Foucauld (Vicomte Ch.), Reconnaissance au Maroc, 1883-1884. Paris, 1888.

Diercks (G.), Materialien zur Kenntniss, &c., der Marokko-Frage. 8. Berlin, 1894.

Eckmann (Jules, capit.), Le Maroc moderne. Paris.

Friach (R. J.), Le Maroc. Paris, 1895.

Ganniers (A. de), Le Maroc d'aujourd'hui, d'hier, et de demain. Paris, 1894.

Harris (A.), The Land of an African Sultan: Travels in Morocco, 1887-89. 8. London, 1889.

Harris (W. B.), Tafflet, the Narrative of a Journey of Exploration in the Atlas Mountains, &c. London, 1896.

Hay (Sir J. D.), Morocco and the Moors. 8. London.—Memoir of Sir J. D. Hay, completed by his daughters. London, 1896.

Hooker (Sir Joseph D.), Journal of a Tour in Morocco. 8. London, 1878.

Keane (A. H.), Africa. Vol. I. North Africa. London, 1894.

Lens (Dr. O.), Timbuktu. Leipzig, 1884.

Maltean (Heinrich, Freiherr von), Drei Jahre im Nordwesten von Afrika: Reisen in Algerien und Marokko. 4 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1869.

Martinière (H. M. P. de la), Morocco: Journeys to the Kingdom of Fes and to the Court of Mulai-Hassan, with a Bibliography of Morocco from 1844 to 1887. London, 1889.

Montbard (G.), A travers le Maroc. 4. Paris. Among the Moors. 8. London.

Playfair (Sir R. L.) and *Brown* (R.), Bibliography of Morocco. 8. London, 1892.

Roß (Gerhard), Land und Volk in Afrika. 8. Bremen, 1870. Mein erster Aufenthalt in Marokko. 8. Bremen, 1873. [English translation, Adventures in Morocco, &c. 8. London, 1874.] Reise durch Marokko, &c. 8. Bremen, 1868. Quer durch Afrika. 2 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1874.

Stutfield (Hugh E. M.), El Maghreb; 1,200 Miles' Ride through Morocco. London, 1886.

Thomson (Joseph), Travels in the Atlas and Southern Morocco. London, 1889.

Trotter (Capt. F. D.), Our Mission to the Court of Morocco. Edinburgh, 1881.

Watson (R. S.), A Visit to Wazan. London, 1880.

NEPÁL.

AN independent Kingdom in the Himálayas, between $26^{\circ} 25'$ and $30^{\circ} 17'$ N. lat., and between $80^{\circ} 6'$ and $88^{\circ} 14'$ of E. long. ; its greatest length 500 miles, its greatest breadth about 150 ; bounded on the north by Tibet, on the east by Sikkim, on the south and west by British India.

The sovereign is His Highness Mahárája Dhiraj Pitthivi Bir Bikráam, Shamsher Jang Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jang, who was born on August 8, 1875, and succeeded his grandfather on May 17, 1881. The government of Nepál is a military oligarchy. All power is in the hands of the Prime Minister to whom it was delegated by the Mahárája Dhiraj when he came of age.

The Gúrkhas, a Rájput race originally from Oodeypore in Rajputana, who had settled in the province of Gurkha in Nepál, overran the whole country during the latter half of the eighteenth century, and have maintained their supremacy ever since. About 1790 a Gúrkha army invaded Tibet ; and to avenge this affront the Chinese Emperor, Kuen Lung, in 1791, sent an army into Nepál, which compelled the Gúrkhas to submit to the terms of peace, by which they were bound to pay tribute to China. This tribute used formerly to be sent at irregular intervals, but the last three missions have succeeded each other at intervals of five years. The relations between the Indian Government and the Gúrkha rulers of Nepál date from the time of the Chinese invasion, when Lord Cornwallis endeavoured, but without success, to avert hostilities. A commercial treaty between India and Nepál was signed in 1792, and an English Resident was sent to reside at Katmandu, but was recalled two years later. A frontier outrage, in 1814, compelled the Indian Government to declare war ; and a British force advanced to within three marches of the capital. Peace was concluded and the Treaty of Segowlie signed on December 2, 1815. Since then the relations of the English with Nepál have been friendly ; and during the Indian Mutiny, the Prime Minister, Sir Jang Bahádur, sent a detachment of Gúrkha troops to assist in the suppression of the rebellion in Oudh. Jang Bahádur died in 1877, and was succeeded as Prime Minister by Sir Ranodip Singh, who was overthrown and murdered in a revolution which occurred in November 1885. Maharájá Sir Bir Shamsher Jang Rana Bahádur, G.C.S.I., has been Prime Minister ever since.

In accordance with the treaty of Segowlie, an English Resident, with a small escort of Indian sepoy, lives at the capital ; but he does not interfere in the internal affairs of the State.

Area about 54,000 square miles ; population estimated at from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000. The races of Nepál, besides the dominant Gúrkhas, include earlier inhabitants of Tartar origin, such as Magars, Gurangs, Newars, and Bhutias.

Capital, Katmandu ; population about 50,000.

Hinduism of an early type is the religion of the Gúrkhas, and is gradually but steadily overlaying the Buddhism of the primitive inhabitants.

There is a standing irregular army in Nepál, with an estimated strength of 25,000. Besides this, a force of 17,000 regulars is stationed in and about the capital. The troops are equipped with Enfield, Snider, and Martini-Henry rifles, and there is a limited number of field and mountain guns.

The trade of Nepál with British India during three years ending March 31, 1897, has been as follows (including treasure) :—

—	1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.	1896-97. Rs.
Imports from India . . .	12,726,301	13,623,888	15,367,519
Exports to India . . .	18,417,974	18,336,959	18,930,554

The principal articles of export are cattle, hides and skins, opium and other drugs, gums, resins and dyes, jute, wheat, pulse, rice and other grains, clarified butter, oil seeds, spices, tobacco, timber, saltpetre. The chief imports are cattle, sheep and goats, salt, spices, sugar, tobacco, drugs and dyes, petroleum, leather, brass, iron and copper wares, raw cotton, twist and yarn, silk, cotton and woollen piece goods.

The silver mohar is valued at 6 annas and 8 pies of British Indian currency. Copper pice of varying value are also coined. The Indian rupee passes current throughout Nepál.

British Resident.—Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

- Attkisson* (C. U.) (compiled by), A Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sanads relating to India and Neighbouring Countries. Vol. II. Calcutta, 1892.
- Ballantine* (H.), On India's Frontier. 8. London, 1896.
- Hamilton* (Francis) (formerly Buchanan), An Account of the Kingdom of Nepál. London, 1819.
- Hodgson* (B.), Essays on the Languages, Literature, and Religion of Nepál and Tibet. London, 1874.
- Hunter* (Sir W. W.) (compiled by), Imperial Gazetteer of India. Vol. X. London, 1886.
- Life of Brian Houghton Hodgson, British Resident at Nepal. London, 1896.
- Kirkpatrick* (Colonel), An Account of the Kingdom of Nepál. London, 1811.
- Oldfield* (H. A.), Sketches from Nepal, Historical and Descriptive. London, 1880.
- Vansittart* (Captain E.), Notes on Nepal. Calcutta, 1895.
- Wheeler* (J. Talboys), Short History of India and the Frontier States. London, 1880.
- Wright* (Dr. D.) (translated by), History of Nepál. Cambridge, 1877.

NETHERLANDS (THE).

(KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, born August 31, 1880, daughter of the late King Willem III. and of his second wife, Princess Emma, born August 2, 1858, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck; succeeded to the throne on the death of her father, November 23, 1890; comes of age August 31, 1898.

Queen Regent during the Minority of the Queen.

Adelheid Emma Wilhelmina Theresia, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, Queen-Dowager, mother of the Queen, Queen Regent, December 8, 1890, to August 31, 1898.

The royal family of the Netherlands, known as the House of Orange, descends from a German Count Walram, who lived in the eleventh century. Through the marriage of Count Engelbrecht, of the branch of Otto, Count of Nassau, with Jane of Polanen, in 1404, the family acquired the barony of Breda, and thereby became settled in the Netherlands. The alliance with another heiress, only sister of the childless Prince of Orange and Count of Châlons, brought to the house a rich province in the south of France; and a third matrimonial union, that of Prince Willem III. of Orange with a daughter of King James II., led to the transfer of the crown of Great Britain to that prince. Previous to this period, the members of the family had acquired great influence in the Republic of the Netherlands under the name of 'stadtholders,' or governors. The dignity was formally declared to be hereditary in 1747, in Willem IV.; but his successor, Willem V., had to fly to England, in 1795, at the invasion of the French republican army. The family did not return till November, 1813, when the fate of the republic, released from French supremacy, was under discussion at the Congress of Vienna. After various diplomatic negotiations, the Belgian provinces, subject before the French revolution to the House of Austria, were ordered by the Congress to be annexed to the territory of the republic, and the whole to be erected into a kingdom, with the son of the last stadtholder, Willem V., as hereditary sovereign. In consequence, the latter was proclaimed King of the Netherlands at the Hague on the 16th of March, 1815, and recognised as sovereign by all the Powers of Europe. The established union between the northern and southern provinces of the Netherlands was dissolved by the Belgian revolution of 1830, and their political relations were not readjusted until the signing of the treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which constituted Belgium an independent kingdom. King Willem I. abdicated in 1840,

bequeathing the crown to his son Willem II., who, after a reign of nine years, left it to his heir, Willem III. This king reigned 41 years, and died in 1890; in default of male heirs, he was succeeded by his only daughter Wilhelmina.

King Willem II. had a civil list of 1,000,000 guilders, but the amount was reduced to 600,000 guilders at the commencement of the reign of King Willem III., and is since maintained. There is also a large revenue from domains, and in addition an allowance of 50,000 guilders for the maintenance of the royal palaces. The Queen-Regent receives an annual allowance of 150,000 guilders. The family of Orange is, besides, in the possession of a very large private fortune, acquired in greater part by King Willem I. in the prosecution of vast enterprises tending to raise the commerce of the Netherlands.

The House of Orange has given the following Sovereigns to the Netherlands since its reconstruction as a kingdom by the Congress of Vienna:—

Willem I.	.	.	.	.	.	1815
Willem II.	.	.	.	.	.	1840
Willem III.	.	.	.	.	.	1849
Wilhelmina	.	.	.	.	.	1890

Government and Constitution.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The first Constitution of the Netherlands after its reconstruction as a kingdom was given in 1815, and was revised in 1848 and in 1887. According to this charter the Netherlands form a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture; in default of male heirs, the female line ascends the throne. In default of a legal heir, the successor to the throne is designated by the Sovereign and a joint meeting of both the Houses of Parliament (each containing twice the usual number of members), and by this assembly alone if the case occurs after the Sovereign's death. The age of majority of the Sovereign is 18 years. During his minority the royal power is vested in a Regent—designated by law—and in some cases in the State Council.

The executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the Sovereign, while the whole legislative authority rests conjointly in the Sovereign and Parliament, the latter—called the States-General—consisting of two Chambers. The Upper or First Chamber is composed of 50 members, elected by the Provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants of the eleven provinces, or from among some high and important functionaries, mentioned by law. Members of the First Chamber not residing in the Hague, where the Parliament meets, are allowed 10 guilders (16s. 8d.) a day during the Session of the States-General. The Second Chamber of the States-General numbers 100 deputies, who are elected directly.

According to the electoral reform act, passed in 1896, voters are all male Dutch citizens not under 25 years of age, in possession of certain outward and positive signs of capacity and well-being. The chief sign is the fact of payment of one or more direct State taxes (for the land tax an amount of 1 florin is sufficient). Besides these, the Reform Act admits as electors all those who can prove that they are householders, and have paid rent of houses or lodgings during a fixed term, or that they are owners or tenants of boats of not less than 24 tons capacity, or that they have been during a fixed term in employment with an annual wage or salary of at least 22*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, or possess a certificate of State interest of at least 100 florins, or a State savings bank deposit of at least 50 florins, or the legal qualifications for any profession or employment. The mode of voting adopted is based upon the *colloir* system. Voting is not compulsory.

The electoral body is estimated on a number of 700,000 voters, i.e., one voter for seven inhabitants.

The members of the Second Chamber receive an annual allowance of 2,000 guilders (£166), besides travelling expenses. They are elected for 4 years, and retire in a body, whereas the First Chamber is elected for 9 years, and every three years one-third retire by rotation. The Sovereign has the power to dissolve both Chambers of Parliament, or one of them, being bound only to order new elections within 40 days, and to convoke the new meeting within two months.

The Government and the Second Chamber only may introduce new bills; the functions of the Upper Chamber being restricted to approving or rejecting them, without the power of inserting amendments. The meetings of both Chambers are public, though each of them, by the decision of the majority, may form itself into a private committee. The ministers may attend at the meetings of both Chambers, but they have only a deliberative vote, unless they are members. Alterations in the Constitution can be made only by a bill declaring that there is reason for introducing those alterations, followed by a dissolution of the Chambers and a second confirmation by the new States-General by two-thirds of the votes. Unless it is expressly declared, the laws concern only the realm in Europe, and not the colonies.

The executive authority, belonging to the Sovereign, is exercised by a responsible Council of Ministers. There are eight heads of departments in the Ministerial Council, namely:—

1. *The Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Ministerial Council.*—Dr. W. H. de Beaufort; appointed July 26, 1897.
2. *The Minister of the Interior.*—Dr. H. Goeman Borgesius; appointed July 26, 1897.
3. *The Minister of Finance.*—Dr. N. G. Pierson; appointed July 26, 1897.
4. *The Minister of Justice.*—Dr. P. W. A. Cort van der Linden; appointed July 26, 1897.
5. *The Minister of the Colonies.*—J. T. Cremer; appointed July 26, 1897

6. *The Minister of Marine.*—J. C. Jansen ; appointed July 26, 1897.

7. *The Minister of War.*—K. Eland ; appointed July 31, 1897.

8. *The Minister of Public Works and Commerce (Waterstaat).*—C. Lely ; appointed July 26, 1897.

Each of the above Ministers has an annual salary of 12,000 guilders, or 1,000*l.*

There is a State Council—'Raad van State'—of 14 members, appointed by the Sovereign, of which the Sovereign is president, and which is consulted on all legislative and a great number of executive matters.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The territory of the Netherlands is divided into 11 provinces and 1,123 communes.

Each province has its own representative body, 'the Provincial States.' The members are elected for 6 years, directly from among the male Dutch inhabitants of the province who are 25 years of age, one-half of the number being subject to re-election or renewal every 3 years. Except that they must be inhabitants of the province, the electors, as well as the mode of voting, are the same as for the Second Chamber. The number of members varies according to the population of the province, from 80 for Holland (South) to 35 for Drenthe. The Provincial States are entitled to make ordinances concerning the welfare of the province, and to raise taxes according to legal precepts. All provincial ordinances must be approved by the King. The Provincial States exercise a right of control over the municipalities. They also elect the members of the First Chamber of the States-General. They meet twice a year, as a rule in public. A permanent commission composed of 6 of their members, called the 'Deputed States,' is charged with the executive power in the province and the daily administration of its affairs. This committee has also to see the common law executed in the province. Both the Deputed as well as the Provincial States are presided over by a Commissioner of the Sovereign, who in the former assembly has a deciding vote, but in the latter named only a deliberative vote. He is the chief magistrate in the province. Only the members of the Deputed States receive an allowance.

The communes form each a Corporation with its own interests and rights, subject to the general law. In each commune is a Council, elected for six years directly, by the same voters as for the Provincial States, provided they inhabit the commune; one-third of the Council retiring every two years. All the male Dutch inhabitants 23 years of age are eligible, the number of members varying from 7 to 41, according to the population. The Council has a right of making and enforcing by-laws concerning the communal welfare. The Council may raise taxes according to rules prescribed by common law; besides, each commune receives from the State Treasury an allowance proportioned to the total number of its inhabitants and to the share which its non-contributing inhabitants have failed to pay towards local taxes. All by-laws may be vetoed by the Sovereign. The Municipal Budget and the resolutions to alienate municipal property require the approbation of the Deputed States of the province. The Council meets in public as often as may be necessary, and is presided over by a Mayor, appointed by the Sovereign for 6 years. The executive power is vested in a college formed by the Mayor and 2, 3, or 4 Aldermen (wethouders), elected by and from the Council; this college is also charged with the execution of the common law. The Municipal Police is under the authority of the Mayor; as a State functionary the Mayor supervises the actions of the Council; he may suspend their resolutions for 30 days, but is bound to inform the Deputed States of the province.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The following is the population at various census periods:—

1829	. . . 2,613,487	1869	. . . 3,579,529
1839	. . . 2,860,559	1879	. . . 4,012,693
1849	. . . 3,056,879	1889	. . . 4,511,415
1859	. . . 3,309,128		

The rate of increase in each year has been, in 1880, 0·6; in 1885, 1·4; in 1890, 1·18; in 1891, 1·25; in 1892, 1·03; in 1893, 1·36; in 1894, 1·33; in 1895, 1·33; in 1896, 1·42.

The following table shows the area and the population of the eleven provinces of the kingdom, according to the census of December 31, 1889, and to the communal population tables on December 31, 1896:—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population		
		Dec. 31, 1889	Dec. 31, 1896	Per sq. mile
North Brabant . . .	1,980	509,628	539,725	273
Guelders . . .	1,965	512,202	548,748	279
South Holland . . .	1,166	949,641	1,032,678	929
North Holland . . .	1,070	829,489	933,692	882
Zealand . . .	690	199,234	211,617	307
Utrecht . . .	534	221,007	241,178	452
Friesland . . .	1,282	335,558	339,425	265
Overijssel . . .	1,291	295,445	319,494	247
Groningen . . .	790	272,786	292,834	372
Drenthe . . .	1,030	130,704	143,028	139
Limburg . . .	850	255,721	276,239	325
Total . . .	12,648	4,511,415	4,928,658	406

Of the total population in 1896 there were 2,438,975 males and 2,489,683 females.

The Netherlands possess a comparatively large urban population, especially in the provinces of North and South Holland.

Year	Population of the 21 principal Towns ¹	Percentage of the whole Population	Rural Population	Percentage of the whole Population
Dec. 31, 1869 . . .	936,801	26·1	2,642,728	73·8
" " 1879 . . .	1,115,627	27·8	2,897,066	72·1
" " 1889 . . .	1,411,584	31·2	3,099,831	68·7
" " 1892 . . .	1,506,703	32·2	3,162,873	67·8
" " 1896 . . .	1,677,759	34·6	3,250,899	65·4

¹ The towns with a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants.

The census of Dec. 1889 gives in a population of 4,511,415 :—

—	Males	Per cent.	Females	Per cent.
Unmarried	1,406,646	31·1	1,374,956	30·4
Married	738,256	16·3	739,051	16·3
Widowers and widows	81,419	1·9	165,496	3·6
Divorced and separated	2,127	0·04	3,403	0·07

The Dutch belong to the Germanic race.

At the census of 1889 there were 47,888 persons of foreign birth living in the Netherlands, 28,767 of them being Germans, 13,697 Belgians, 1,339 English, and 4,085 from other countries. 2,950,471 persons were born in the communes where they lived; 977,360 in some other communes in the province; 497,809 in other provinces of the realm; and 9,795 in the Dutch colonies.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The following are the statistics of births, deaths, and marriages :—

Years	Total Living Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths	Stillborn
Average 1879-84	144,879	4,264	90,127	30,046	54,751	7,689
1884-89	149,516	4,753	91,658	30,501	57,864	7,744
1889-93	152,452	4,853	93,419	32,769	59,047	7,404
1893	159,005	4,932	90,372	34,311	68,633	7,533
1894	154,722	4,833	87,970	34,383	66,752	7,390
1895	158,130	4,779	90,007	35,598	68,123	7,611
1896	160,247	4,611	84,291	36,483	75,956	7,527

The emigration in the last five years has been as follows :—

Year	North America	South America	Australia	Africa	Total
Average 1887-91	4,314	903	—	52	5,271
1892	6,211	—	—	79	6,290
1893	4,820	—	—	—	4,820
1894	1,146	—	—	—	1,146
1895	1,277	—	—	37	1,314
1896	1,241	51	—	95	1,387

In 1896, 680 were males, 400 females, and 307 children.

The total number of emigrants, Dutch and foreigners, sailed from Dutch ports was, in 1896, 12,611.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

On December 31, 1896, the following towns had a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants, namely :—

Amsterdam	494,189	Leiden	53,868	'sHertogenbosch	29,584
Rotterdam	286,105	Tilburg	37,546	Zwolle	30,165
The Hague	191,530	Maestricht	33,834	Schiedam	26,627
Utrecht	96,349	Nimegueu	38,576	Breda	25,168
Groningen	62,295	Dordrecht	36,687	Deventer	25,527
Haarlem	60,788	Leeuwarde	31,598	Helder	25,628
Arnhem	55,064	Delft	32,021		

Religion.

According to the terms of the Constitution, entire liberty of conscience and complete social equality are granted to the members of all religious confessions. The royal family and the majority of the inhabitants belong to the Reformed Church. The salaries of several British Presbyterian ministers, settled in the Netherlands, and whose churches are incorporated with the Dutch Reformed Church, are paid out of the public funds. The State Budget contained fixed allowances for the different churches ; for Protestant Churches, 1,379,852 guilders ; for Roman Catholics, 578,035 ; and for Jews, 12,775.

The number of adherents of the different churches in the various provinces, according to the census of 1889, was as follows :—

Provinces	Dutch Reformed	Other Protestant	R. Cath. Church	Jansenists	Jews	Other or unknown creeds
N. Brabant	48,555	11,638	446,581	17	2,252	685
Guelders	284,142	34,131	185,321	357	5,243	3,008
South Holland	575,996	116,038	229,199	1,758	15,277	11,878
North Holland	381,310	141,348	225,652	3,963	57,257	19,974
Zealand	120,398	23,823	50,180	5	412	4,416
Utrecht	117,897	22,785	75,942	1,554	1,426	1,428
Friesland	206,280	76,087	25,848	6	1,817	25,570
Overyssel	176,068	31,457	80,740	13	4,182	2,990
Groningen	180,804	56,899	18,467	12	5,946	10,558
Drenthe	100,158	18,058	8,008	8	2,327	2,150
Limburg	8,101	673	250,594	4	1,185	164
	2,194,649	532,907	1,596,482	7,687	97,324	82,866

The government of the Reformed Church is Presbyterian. In 1897 the Dutch Reformed, Walloon, English Presbyterian, and Scotch Churches had 1 Synod, 10 provincial districts, 44 classes, and 1,347 parishes. Their clergy numbered 1,605. Nine other Protestant bodies had 260 churches and about 280 clergymen. The Roman Catholic Church had one archbishop (of Utrecht), 4 bishops, 1,043 churches, and about 2,445 clergymen. The Jansenists had 1 archbishop, 2 bishops, 26 churches, and 27 clergymen. The Jews had about 180 places of worship.

Instruction.

Public instruction (primary) is given in all places where needed, but education is not compulsory nor necessarily free ; religious convictions are respected.

From the beginning of this century elementary schools have been more or less under State regulation and inspection. In 1806, and more expressly

in 1848, secular instruction was separated from religious or sectarian instruction. Elementary education is now regulated by the Primary Instruction Act, passed in 1857, supplemented by an Act of 1878, and again considerably altered by the Act of December 1889. By the last Act public instruction is diminished and a greater share in the education of the youths left to private instruction, which is now supported by the State. According to the regulations of the present Act the cost of public primary instruction is borne jointly by the State and the communes, the State contributing to the salaries of the teachers and being responsible for 25 per cent. to the costs of founding or purchasing schools.

The following table is taken from the Government returns for 1895-96 :—

Institutions	Number	Teaching Staff	Pupils or Students
Universities (public) ¹ . . .	4	165 ¹	2,984
Classical Schools	29	428	2,495
Secondary Day and Evening Schools	38	452	5,554
Navigation Schools	11	67	938
Middle Class Schools . . .	74	957	8,655
Polytechnicum	1	25	428
Elementary Schools :			
Public	3,052	14,539	483,898
Private	1,390	6,840	217,934
Infant Schools :			
Public	139	825	25,131
Private	894	2,625	85,275

¹ Leiden, Utrecht, Groningen, Amsterdam.

Besides the schools named in the table, there is a great number of special schools—viz., agricultural (1), horticultural (2), deaf and dumb (8) and blind (1) schools, 1 school for philology, geology, and demography of the East Indies (for the Indian Civil Service), several military schools, a national Academy of Art, a royal school of music, a national normal school for drawing teachers, several technical schools and normal schools for the training of teachers. Since 1880 there is also a private university, with 92 students in 1895-96.

	1892	1893	1894	1896
	£	£	£	£
On Primary Education—				
The Government spent .	488,142	471,433	486,759	495,667
The Communes spent . .	707,772	679,523	663,489	678,925
On Normal Schools were spent in all	85,611	86,852	95,359	99,229
The total expenses for Edu- cation were :—				
For the State	741,167	728,416	737,250	764,917
For the Communes . . .	860,167	833,500	828,750	841,917

Of the conscripts called out in 1896, 4·7 per cent. could neither read nor write, the percentage being highest in Drenthe, 9·5. In 1875 the total percentage was 12·3. Of the total number of children from 6 to 12 years (school age) on 31 December, 1895, 9 per cent. received no elementary instruction. In 1884 it was 12·70.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by the High Court of the Netherlands (Court of Cassation), by 5 courts of justice (Courts of Appeal), by 23 district tribunals, and by 106 cantonal courts; trial by jury is unknown in Holland. All Judges are appointed for life by the King (the Judges of the High Court from a list prepared by the Second Chamber). They can be removed only by a decision of the High Court.

The number of penal sentences pronounced was :

	By the Cantonal Courts	District Tribunals	Courts of Justice	High Court
1885	67,583	15,079	497	280
1891	69,104	15,750	807	252
1893	75,536	19,186	931	283
1895	80,272	18,748	910	270
1896	86,989	16,074	1,002	328

The number of persons convicted was :—

	By the Cantonal Courts		By the District Tribunals	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1888	64,513	7,008	14,981	1,952
1893	70,683	8,122	16,178	1,922
1894	70,260	7,595	15,545	1,710
1895	75,206	8,482	15,081	1,677
1896	58,975	6,598	13,964	1,628

The number of prisons in 1896 was 32, of houses of detention 44. The number of inmates in the prisons at the end of 1896 was 2,235 males and 194 females; in the houses of detention, 703 males and 40 females. There are also 3 State-work-establishments specially for drunkards, beggars and vagabonds. The number of inmates was, at the end of 1895, 3,598. Children under 16 years placed in the 3 State reformatories numbered in 1896 544 boys and 299 girls. There are both State and communal police. The State police consists of field-constables and cavalry. The former are spread over the country, the latter guard the frontiers (eastern and southern). The cavalry police (maréchaussée) numbers about 19 officers and 770 men. There are about 800—appointed and paid by the Government—field-constables, divided into numerous brigades. Besides each commune has its own field-constables or police force.

Pauperism.

The relief of the poor is largely effected by the religious societies and organised private charity. The State does not interfere, except when no relief is to be obtained from private charity; in that case the pauper must be supported by the commune where he is living. The communes grant small subsidies to the private societies; there is no poor rate in the Netherlands. Mendicity and vagabondage are treated as a crime, and persons so convicted can be placed in a State-work establishment. Workhouses for the poor are found in very few communes.

The number of poor relieved, either temporarily or continuously, during the year 1894 was 249,632 or 5·25 per cent. of the total population. The percentage for 10 years has been :—1884, 4·96; 1885, 4·94; 1887, 5·13; 1888, 5·12; 1889, 5·08; 1890, 5·34; 1891, 4·38; 1892, 5·43; 1893, 5·19.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure in the last five years were:—

REVENUE.

Year	Ordinary	Extraord. (loans, &c.)	Total
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1892	131,115,706	570,000	131,685,706
1893	126,527,164	290,000	126,827,164
1894	131,517,521	1,385,552	132,903,073
1895	132,257,968	200,000	132,457,968
1896	135,175,567	180,000	135,355,567

EXPENDITURE.

Year	Defence	Debt	Public Works	General	Total
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1892	35,783,384	56,444,208	11,366,319	48,447,353	152,041,264
1893	38,171,279	36,649,430	12,465,307	48,157,077	135,443,093
1894	36,584,712	34,419,145	11,120,181	49,367,844	131,491,882
1895	38,005,542	34,777,269	9,988,970	50,364,108	133,135,889
1896	39,295,234	32,137,846	10,223,130	51,829,158	133,448,868

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the years 1898 (October) and 1897 (October) were as follows:—

Branches of Expenditure	1897	1898	Sources of Revenue	1897	1898
	Guilders	Guilders		Guilders	Guilders
Civil list	800,000	800,000	Direct taxes:—		
Legislative body and Royal cabinet	678,887	701,681	Land tax . . .	12,160,000	12,309,000
Department of Foreign Affairs	850,918	838,436	Personal . . .	11,780,000	8,700,000
Department of Justice	5,455,666	5,643,487	Tax on capital . . .	6,950,000	7,000,000
Department of Interior	14,070,314	14,455,836	Tax on incomes from trades, professions, &c. . .	4,620,000	4,620,000
Department of Marine	15,582,304	15,583,996	Excise duties . . .	43,070,000	44,400,000
Department of Finance	19,621,062	23,452,348	Indirect taxes . . .	20,371,000	20,385,000
Department of War	23,729,889	22,533,006	Import duties . . .	8,215,250	8,716,500
Department of Public Works, &c.	22,479,535	24,055,195	Tax on gold and silver . . .	225,900	240,900
Department of Colonies	1,315,622	1,388,716	Domains . . .	2,450,000	2,450,000
Public Debt	32,643,745	32,491,098	Post office . . .	3,624,000	3,976,000
Contingencies	50,000	50,000	Telegraph service . . .	1,404,000	1,408,000
			State lottery . . .	659,000	659,000
			Shooting and fishing licences . . .	128,000	130,000
			Pilot dues . . .	1,600,000	1,850,000
			Dues on mines . . .	5,865	5,930
			State railways . . .	3,885,000	3,885,000
			Miscellaneous receipts . . .	7,777,200	8,641,970
Total expenditure	141,743,746	141,743,746	Total revenue . . .	133,924,965	134,432,350

The share of the direct taxes, excise, indirect taxes and customs duties in the revenue for five years 1892–96 was:—

Year	Direct Taxes	Excise	Indirect Taxes	Customs Duties
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1892	28,600,816	44,527,474	27,468,005	5,776,407
1893	32,351,922	43,208,403	19,938,942	5,840,051
1894	34,907,207	42,989,388	20,222,984	5,992,995
1895	35,162,795	42,859,657	21,414,331	6,787,095
1896	35,577,345	43,849,565	20,036,387	8,447,069

The amount of these taxes per head of the population was, in 1896, in guilders: direct taxes, 7·37; excise, 9·08; indirect taxes, 4·15; custom duties, 1·74. Total, 25·48.

The expenditure of the 'Department for the Colonies' entered in the budget estimates only refers to the central administration. There is a separate budget for the great colonial possessions in the East Indies, voted as such by the States-General. The financial estimates for the year 1898 calculated the total revenue at 135,204,203 guilders, with an expenditure of 146,150,164 guilders. The estimates are distributed between the colonies and the mother country in the following proportions:—

	Guilders
Administrative and other expenses in the colonies	117,590,449
Home Government expenditure	28,559,715
Total expenditure	<u>146,150,164</u>
Revenues in the mother country	21,558,703
„ „ colonies	113,645,500
	<u>135,204,203</u>

In the budget for 1898 the national debt is given as follows:—

	Nominal Capital	Annual Interest
	Guilders	Guilders
Funded Debt		
2½ per cent. debt	626,008,900	15,650,222
3 „ „ „ of 1895	462,819,300	13,906,919
5 „ „ } debt of appropriated	294,000	14,909
6 „ „ } railway.	2,719,693	166,624
Total	1,091,541,893	29,738,674
Floating debt	—	50,000
Annuities	—	64,319
Paper money	15,000,000	—
Sinking fund	—	2,638,100
Total debt	1,106,541,893	32,491,093

The following table shows the interest and sinking fund for the last six years:—

Year	Interest	Sinking Fund	Year	Interest	Sinking Fund
	Guilders	Guilders		Guilders	Guilders
1897	29,935,246	2,708,500	1894	32,015,837	3,032,800
1896	30,629,789	1,507,556	1893	31,463,972	5,185,458
1895	31,912,910	3,275,200	1892	31,519,317	24,923,052

During the years 1850–1897, 300,230,645 guilders have been devoted to the redemption of the public debt. The total debt (1897) amounts to 1,094,616,343 gld. or 18*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* per head, and the annual charge to 32,643,745 or 11*s.* 2*d.* per head.

The rateable annual value of buildings was given at 121,470,000 guilders in 1896, and of land, 96,376,000 guilders. The total real property of the Netherlands in 1892 was estimated by the Minister of Finance at 308 million pounds; the total amount of personal wealth, estimated from the declared inheritances, has been put at 572 million pounds; the total wealth would thus be 22,000 million francs, or 880,000,000*l.* sterling.

The various provinces and communes have their own separate budgets; the provincial expenditure and revenue for 1897 was estimated at 4,631,000 guilders: the special communal expenses in 1895 amounted to 108,484,000 guilders, whereof 52,312,000 guilders for debt. The communal revenues were, in the same year, 120,768,000 guilders.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

The Netherlands are bordered on the south by Belgium, on the east by Germany. On the former side the country is quite level, on the latter more hilly; the land frontier is open all round. These frontiers are defended by few fortresses. The most effective means of defending the Netherlands consists in piercing the dykes, and inundating a great stretch of land between the Zuiderzee and the river, the Lek. The few roads lying above the level of the water are guarded by fortresses connected with each other; the river can be defended by gunvessels, if necessary. A large part of the province of Utrecht, besides North and South Holland, with the principal towns, is thus secured.

II. ARMY.

The army of the Netherlands, according to the regulations of a law of 1861, is formed partly by conscription and partly by enlistment, the volunteers forming the stock, but not the majority of the troops. The men drawn by conscription, at the age of nineteen, have to serve, nominally, five years; but really only for twelve months, meeting afterwards for six weeks annually for practice, during four years. Besides the regular army, there exists a militia—'schutterij'—mainly for internal defence, divided into two classes. The first, the 'active militia' (dienstdoende), exists in communes of 2,500 inhabitants and more; in the others there is a 'resting' (rustende) militia. All men from 25 to 30 belong to the militia, from 30 to 35 to the

reserve. The militia is subdivided into three parts (bans) : (1) the unmarried men and widowers without children ; (2) the married men and widowers with few children, who are supposed not to be absolutely necessary for their family or the exercise of their profession ; (3) the married men and widowers with children belonging to the militia. The militia numbers 2 per cent. of the population ; in 1896 the first part was formed by 43,106 men. Besides this there is the 'landstorm,' consisting of all capable of bearing arms, and the 'Society of Sharpshooters,' corresponding somewhat to the English 'Volunteers.'

The regular army on footing of war consists in all of about 68,000 men, including special services, but excluding officers.

In peace the total number of the army was, on June 1, 1897, only 26,972 men and about 1,882 officers.

Included in the infantry are 1 regiment of guards, and 8 regiments of the line ; there are 3 regiments of cavalry, 1 battalion of sappers and miners, 3 regiments of field artillery, 4 of fortress artillery, 1 corps of light-horse artillery, 1 corps of pontooneers, and 1 corps of torpedoists (see under COLONIES).

III. NAVY.

The Navy is maintained for a double purpose—viz. the protection of the Dutch waters and coast, and the defence of the East Indian possessions. These latter contribute to the maintenance of that division of it known as the Indian Marine. The fleet, built and building, consists of six armoured turret and barbette rams (ranging between 3,400 and 5,200 tons) ; 19 small port and local defence rams, monitors, and armoured gunboats ; a large number of small unprotected cruisers and gunboats, and a torpedo-flotilla, besides guard, training, and special service vessels, and three powerful protected cruisers (3,900 tons) of a type new to the Netherlands Marine, but resembling our *Latona* and *Astræa* classes. The fleet is being extended upon a settled programme which will provide for the replacement of vessels which are regarded as obsolescent. These three protected cruisers, the *Holland*, *Zee-land*, and *Friesland* are being completed as part of this scheme, and the work is to be conducted gradually by the addition of six coast-defence vessels. The effective floating strength of the Netherlands, including the three cruisers alluded to, and the Indian Marine, may be thus stated :—

Coast Defence Ships	25	Torpedo-craft, 1st Class	28
Cruisers, 2nd Class	9	„ 2nd Class	3
„ 3rd Class	4	„ 3rd Class	6
Gun vessels, various	50		

The following is a list of the armour-clad fleet of the Netherlands and of the principal cruisers. The first nine are sea-going vessels ; the rest are purely for local defence.

—	Displacement, or Tonnage	Armour Thickness at water-line	Heaviest Guns		Indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed—Knots
			Number	Calibre		
Koningin Wilhelmina .	4,600	9½ (turret)	{ 2 2 }	centimètres 28 & 21 17 }	5,900	17·0
Holland . <i>cr.</i>	3,900	Steel deck	{ 2 6 }	15 12 }	9,250	20
Zeeland . <i>cr.</i>	„	do.	{ 2 6 }	15 12 }	„	20
Friesland . <i>cr.</i>	„	do.	{ 2 6 }	15 12 }	„	20
Evertsen .	3,400	6	3	21 & 15	—	20·0
Kortenaer .	„	„	„	„	—	„
Piet Hein .	„	„	„	„	—	„
Prins Hendrik .	3,375	4½	{ 4 4 }	23 12 }	2,000	12·1
Koning der Nederlanden .	5,400	8	4	28	4,500	11·0
Stier .	2,069	6	1	28	2,257	12·4
Schorpioen .	2,175	6	1	28	2,225	12·0
Reinier Claeszen	2,490	5	2	21 & 17	2,400	16·5
Draak .	2,156	8	2	28	807	8·5
Matador .	1,935	5½	2	28	691	7·5
Luipaard .	1,525	5½	1	28	680	7·3
Hijena .	1,566	5½	1	28	654	7·3
Panter .	1,566	5½	1	28	650	7·3
Haai .	1,566	5½	1	28	672	7·3
Wesp .	1,566	5½	1	28	744	7·3
Krokodil .	1,530	5½	1	28	630	8·0
Heiligerlee .	1,530	5½	1	28	630	8·0
Tijger .	1,414	5½	1	28	684	9·5
Cerberus .	1,530	5½	1	28	617	8·0
Bloedhond .	1,530	5½	1	28	680	8·0
Rhenus .	367	5	2	12	310	7·5
Isala .	367	5	2	12	306	7·5
Mosa .	367	5	2	12	400	7·5
Merva .	367	5	2	12	395	7·5
Vahalis .	340	4	2	7, 5	243	6·0

The navy is officered by 2 vice-admirals, 2 rear-admirals ('schouten-bijnacht'), 25 captains, 35 commanders, and about 470 lieutenants and midshipmen, besides engineers, surgeons, &c., and about 7,000 seamen. The marine infantry consists of 44 officers, and about 2,000 non-commissioned officers and privates. Both seamen and marines are recruited by enlistment, conscription being allowed, but not actually in force.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The surface of the Netherlands was divided in 1888 (latest available statistics) as follows (in hectares, 1 hectare=2·47 acres):—Uncultivated land (heath), 712,514; water and morass, 126 688; dykes and roads, 44,309; untaxed land, 92,453; building land, houses, &c., 37,850. According to the sta-

statistics of 1895 there were : land under culture, 861,813 ; pasture, 1,167,074 ; gardens and orchards, 56,559 ; forest, 231,596. Total, 2,316,542 h.a.

Large estates prevail in the provinces of Zealand, South Holland, Groningen, and North Holland ; small estates in North Brabant, Guelders, Limburg, and Overijssel.

In 1895 the number of estates was :—

5 hectares and less	From 5 to 10 hectares	From 10 to 20 hectares	From 20 to 40 hectares	From 40 to 75 hectares	From 75 to 100 hectares	Above 100 hectares
78,277	84,860	29,708	18,276	6,389	427	176

42·6 per cent. of all estates being held by farmers, and 57·4 per cent. by the owners. In 1888 the percentage was 41·5 and 58·5.

The total number of cattle in 1895 was about 1,543,200 ; of horses, 266,300 ; of sheep, 679,200 ; and of pigs, 1,246,600.

The areas under the principal crops, in hectares, were as follows :—

—	1895	1894	1893	1892	Average, 1871-80	Average, 1881-90
Wheat . . .	61,862	64,586	70,804	74,216	86,421	86,237
Rye	210,077	208,275	201,998	200,633	196,112	202,069
Winter barley . .	25,729	25,113	26,767	27,218	26,667	29,478
Summer barley . .	12,987	13,260	15,137	16,363	21,034	16,485
Oats	130,987	132,502	126,350	126,408	113,627	116,292
Potatoes	150,949	150,023	151,970	152,064	135,310	144,330
Buckwheat	35,519	36,899	38,099	38,148	65,135	50,729
Beans	40,218	39,345	38,914	41,437	36,814	38,310
Peas	24,374	24,969	24,161	24,075	16,493	23,016
Rapeseed	3,234	6,321	7,354	7,542	12,690	7,661
Flax	13,871	16,678	13,529	12,183	18,530	14,685
Beetroot	35,092	33,435	28,379	24,582	13,904	20,330
Tobacco	707	621	616	584	1,676	1,234
Madder	588	719	792	560	2,295	723

The mean yield of these products was, per hectare, in hectolitres (1 hectolitre = 2·75 bushels) :—

—	1895	1894	1893	1892	Average, 1871-80	Average, 1881-90
Wheat	24·4	22·7	24·7	25·5	22·0	23·4
Rye	21·5	20·8	21·6	21·8	17·3	19·1
Winter barley . .	42·8	35·7	46·8	44·0	39·0	40·4
Summer barley . .	31·7	31·2	28·2	34·1	28·8	29·7
Oats	41·8	40·2	34·4	41·8	38·3	38·3
Potatoes	174·0	139·0	207·8	218·0	136·0	154·0
Buckwheat	17·5	15·5	14·3	12·8	17·4	14·3
Beans	23·9	20·5	25·9	21·9	21·7	22·7
Peas	24·4	18·1	25·7	21·2	20·5	21·5
Rapeseed	19·5	22·0	26·7	25·5	21·3	23·5
Flax (kilo.) . . .	508·0	471·0	377·0	420·0	476·0	490·0
Beetroot	29,281·0	22,037·0	26,715·0	30,165·0	26,260·0	24,809·0
Tobacco	2,065·0	1,810·0	2,081·0	2,140·0	2,247·0	2,139·0
Madder	2,559·0	2,331·0	2,741·0	2,395·0	2,500·0	2,629·5

The value of imports and exports of the leading agricultural products in 1896 and 1895 was as follows (in guilders) :—

—	1896		1895	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Wheat . . .	184,439,000	98,161,000	124,456,000	85,059,000
Flour wheat and rye . . .	48,779,000	8,271,000	36,178,000	5,752,000
Rye . . .	77,343,000	35,430,000	56,288,000	23,446,000
Barley . . .	26,092,000	18,520,000	28,818,000	14,339,000
Oats . . .	28,971,000	24,060,000	17,098,000	15,083,000
Potatoes . . .	129,000	1,133,000	547,000	815,000
Potato-flour . . .	4,945,000	15,077,000	3,175,000	11,829,000
Buckwheat . . .	2,548,000	784,000	1,361,000	599,000
Flax . . .	1,178,000	16,298,000	2,039,000	19,291,000
Beetroot . . .	240,000	2,482,000	125,000	1,558,000

The import of bulbs, shrubs, and trees was valued for 1895 at 342,000 gl., the export at 5,099,000 gl. ; for 1896, 347,000, and 6,032,000 gl. ; vegetables at 1,160,000 gl. import and 27,486,000 gl. export in 1895, and 1,627,000 and 27,106,000 gl. in 1896.

II. MINING AND MANUFACTURES.

A few coal mines are found in the province of Limburg; they belong to the State. The quantity of coal extracted in 1896 was 91,706,000 kilos., valued at 344,895 gl. ; clear revenue, 121,770 gl. ; part of the State, 33,385 gl.

There are no official returns of all the manufacturing industries. According to the last reports there were, in 1896 : 537 distilleries, 10 sugar refineries, 30 beet-sugar manufactories, 49 salt works, 499 breweries and 92 vinegar manufactories.

The total number of manufactories which made use of steam-engines at the end of 1896 was 4,198 ; the number of engines, 4,975.

III. FISHERIES.

In 1896 : 5,211 vessels of all kinds were engaged in the fisheries, with crews numbering about 17,895. The produce of the herring fishery in the North Sea was valued at 4,924,879 guilders. The total number of oysters produced in 1896 amounted to 28,108,000 ; about one-fourth part of it exported to England.

Commerce.

The Netherlands is a free-trading country. A few duties are levied, but they have only a fiscal, not a protectionist character. The duties amount usually to 5 per cent. of the value of manufactured articles, and *nihil* or only 2½ per cent. if these articles are used for the industries of the country.

No official returns are kept of the value of the general trade, but only of the weight of the goods. The growth of the total commerce of the Netherlands may be seen from the fact that in

1872 the total imports were estimated at 6,451 million kilogrammes, and the exports at 2,956 millions; while in 1896 the former were 20,517 million kilogrammes, and the latter 12,777 millions, exclusive of goods in transit.

The following are the estimates of the imports for home consumption and the exports of home produce for five years :—

Year	Imports	Exports
	Guilders	Guilders
1892	1,284,194,000	1,133,931,000
1893	1,408,723,000	1,116,618,000
1894	1,461,000,000	1,115,000,000
1895	1,444,000,000	1,178,000,000
1896	1,635,000,000	1,340,000,000

The values of the leading articles of import and export in 1895-1896 were (in thousands of guilders) :—

—	Imports, 1896	Exports, 1896	Imports, 1895	Exports, 1895
Iron and steel of all kinds	150,816	99,044	133,160	88,659
Textiles, raw and manu- factured	88,112	65,307	86,055	70,258
Cereals and flour	315,624	184,422	265,838	143,679
Coal	47,184	3,238	43,382	2,570
Rice	39,527	15,412	47,413	14,287
Mineral oil	10,840	80	10,679	106
Coffee	40,872	24,434	37,697	21,676
Butter	1,572	17,170	1,543	14,029
Margarine (raw & eatable)	18,240	38,224	15,139	39,490
Sugar	29,118	52,435	38,350	47,522
Cheese	76	11,731	78	11,616
Drugs	203,899	187,021	178,602	138,381
Gold and silver	6,353	779	5,151	1,342
Vegetables	1,627	27,106	1,160	27,436
Wood	38,397	21,086	36,384	19,114
Skins	22,931	21,472	20,729	19,872
Indigo	9,649	6,911	8,245	6,424
Copper	68,044	65,367	51,595	48,003
Paper	5,028	27,732	3,917	24,911
Soot, grease, tallow, suet .	16,336	6,186	14,987	4,153
Saltpetre	25,664	22,238	19,304	18,362
Zinc	10,954	10,700	11,464	11,035
Tobacco	9,374	4,511	9,035	4,406
Tin	18,569	17,017	18,336	14,990
Colours (painters' wares) .	11,729	9,852	11,899	10,768
Flax	1,178	16,298	2,039	19,291
Seeds (colza, linseed, &c.) .	39,565	18,557	32,942	14,113

The following table shows the value of the imports and exports of the great classes of products in 1896 and 1895 (in 1,000 gl.) :—

—	Imports		Exports	
	1896	1895	1896	1895
Food products	460,107	392,239	405,627	374,992
Raw materials	355,073	305,855	246,457	212,185
Manufactured products	195,317	175,055	189,036	185,627
Miscellaneous	356,959	318,788	279,183	214,908

For the last five years the returns were, in millions of kilogrammes :—

Year	Total Imports	Total Exports	Re-exports	Transit
1892	15,711	9,009	625	2,713
1893	16,378	9,599	697	2,650
1894	17,629	10,542	728	2,793
1895	17,843	10,630	800	3,070
1896	20,517	12,777	817	3,633

The following table shows the value of the trade with the leading countries for the last five years, in millions of guilders :—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	Percentage 1896
Imports for home consumption from—						
Prussia	249·3	258·3	266·1	272·4	278·7	17·0
Great Britain	266·5	263·8	246·1	238·2	255·7	15·6
Belgium	184·3	175·6	161·1	166·1	174·2	10·7
Dutch East Indies	177·2	193·0	225·0	202·4	239·2	14·6
Russia	38·5	88·8	175·3	198·2	223·4	16·1
United States of America	148·9	155·1	132·1	110·9	166·8	10·2
British India	41·9	53·4	43·8	41·5	41·5	2·5
France	20·9	20·1	21·5	18·0	23·6	1·5
Hamburg	19·6	17·5	15·2	17·1	20·2	1·2
Exports to—						
Prussia	487·2	534·2	538·2	575·3	679·7	50·7
Great Britain	325·8	256·3	260·3	267·7	290·2	21·7
Belgium	160·4	167·9	155·2	154·2	164·0	12·2
United States of America	23·3	21·8	22·2	37·5	46·5	3·5
Dutch East Indies	62·5	57·1	53·8	52·0	52·8	3·9
Hamburg	15·1	15·5	17·5	19·1	19·5	1·4
France	9·0	10·0	11·9	15·2	23·4	1·7
Italy	4·7	6·0	5·1	5·1	6·2	0·5
Russia	3·1	5·9	6·2	5·3	5·5	0·4

In the Netherlands the statistics give sometimes the real, sometimes the official, value of goods. For goods liable to an *ad valorem* import duty and for some articles duty-free, the importer has to declare the real value according to the current prices of the day; in case of disagreement, the fiscal authorities may acquire the goods at the declared value increased 10, 11, or 12 per cent. To other goods the official values, unchanged since 1862, are applied. Every declaration of imports and of exports is, in principle, subject to verification, but in fact only those relating to goods subject to duty are checked. Returns are made out in gross weight, in net weight (with deduction of an official tare), in number or in value according to the nature of each case. When goods are imported or exported by river the neighbouring country is always regarded as the country of origin or of destination: thus imports really from France are attributed to Belgium. When transport is by sea, generally the real country of origin is given; thus Spanish wines are set down as from Spain, unless they have been imported first into some other country, in which case they are attributed to that country.

The total value of the imports from the Netherlands into Great Britain, and of the exports of British and Irish produce to the Netherlands, in each of the last five years is shown in the table following, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Netherlands.	28,820,921	28,851,490	27,606,397	28,419,477	29,261,023
Exports of British produce to Netherlands . .	8,836,835	9,249,136	8,788,341	7,375,011	8,333,935

The principal articles of trade between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands (Board of Trade Returns) in two years were:—

Imports into U.K. from Netherlands	1895	1896	Exports of produce and manuf. of U.K. to Netherlands	1895	1896
	£	£		£	£
Cottons	1,005,298	980,222	Cottons	907,312	986,686
Woollens	2,961,664	2,775,366	Cotton yarn	1,046,929	1,139,807
Silk manufactures	1,928,405	2,250,356	Woollens	619,947	642,978
Iron and steel manuf.	1,063,857	1,164,144	Woollen yarns	516,514	465,805
Cheese	774,790	734,611	Coal	227,096	340,877
Butter	939,326	1,156,726	Iron	554,164	938,180
Margarine	2,371,711	2,304,385	Copper	834,229	314,773
Gloves (leather)	942,102	910,521	Machinery	407,171	529,996
Paper	802,442	813,538	Cycles	112,492	154,921
Sugar	1,594,464	1,504,705	Leather	119,592	120,583
Cocoa	287,231	316,856	Hardware	93,706	110,008
Coffee	67,560	226,836	Tallow	251,380	180,080

Much of the trade here entered as with the Netherlands consists of goods in transit from and to Germany, notably the imports of silk goods which are from Rhenish Prussia.

Shipping and Navigation.

The number of vessels belonging to the mercantile navy at the end of 1896 was:—

Sailing vessels 440, of 98,766 English tons; steamers 172, of 196,824 English tons.

The following table gives the number and tonnage (in English measurement) of vessels which entered and cleared the ports of the Netherlands :—

<i>Entered.</i>						
Year	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1892	8,729	5,732,488	638	201,919	9,367	5,934,407
1893	8,519	6,014,460	659	252,756	9,178	6,267,216
1894	9,048	6,688,830	705	237,180	9,753	6,925,656
1895	8,915	6,541,566	685	243,906	9,600	6,785,472
1896	10,222	7,610,292	831	294,882	11,053	7,905,174
<i>Cleared.</i>						
1892	6,364	3,488,851	2,925	2,422,617	9,289	5,911,468
1893	6,392	3,676,290	2,678	2,478,354	9,070	6,154,644
1894	6,663	3,795,588	3,078	3,036,966	9,741	6,850,254
1895	6,569	3,777,180	2,973	2,993,424	9,542	6,770,604
1896	7,174	4,195,254	3,592	3,540,000	10,766	7,735,254

Of the total number in 1896, 3,036 Dutch vessels entered with a tonnage of 2,031,252, and 8,017 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 5,883,922; 3,047 Dutch vessels cleared, with a tonnage of 2,036,916, and 7,719 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 5,698,338.

The vessels with cargoes which entered at the chief ports were as follows :—

<i>Entered</i>						
Port	1896			1895		
	Number	Tons.	per cent.	Number	Tons.	pr. cent.
Rotterdam	5,111	4,522,604	59.4	4,442	3,759,480	57.5
Amsterdam	1,682	1,209,972	15.9	1,512	1,109,082	17.0
Flushing	799	675,432	8.9	782	648,528	9.9
<i>Cleared</i>						
Rotterdam	3,336	2,096,388	50.0	2,764	1,658,136	43.9
Amsterdam	1,279	849,246	20.2	1,138	743,754	19.7
Flushing	760	658,440	15.7	757	638,616	16.9

The number of Dutch vessels engaged in the carrying trade between foreign ports was, in 1895, 1,804, with a tonnage of 1,227,567. The coasting trade is of no importance.

Internal Communications.

I. CANALS AND RAILWAYS.

The length of navigable water (canals excluded) is about 3,000 miles. The total extent of the canals was in 1879, 1,907 miles; of roads, 2,943 miles. In 1895 the total length of the principal tramway lines was 711 miles;

44,374,000 passengers were carried, and 362 965,000 kilogrammes of goods. Their revenue amounts to 5,235,000 guilders.

The total outlay upon the State railways up to 1896 was 268,562,000 guilders.

In 1896 the railways had a length of 1,699 miles, whereof the State owned 898 miles, and private companies the remainder.

Year	Revenue (guilders)	Expenditure (guilders)	Goods carried (kilogrammes)	Passengers carried
1890				
State Railway Co. .	14,872,000	7,833,000	4,715,000,000	6,664,000
Private railway cos. ¹	12,431,000	7,300,000	2,376,000,000	10,306,000
1893				
State Railway Co. .	19,926,000	18,048,000	6,159,000,000	11,231,000
Private railway cos.	13,805,000	10,946,000	2,969,000,000	12,308,000
1894				
State Railway Co. .	19,880,000	18,244,000	5,904,000,000	11,682,000
Private railway cos.	14,140,000	11,061,000	2,838,000,000	12,705,000
1895				
State Railway Co. .	20,807,000	17,975,000	6,134,000,000	11,921,000
Private railway cos.	15,446,000	11,598,000	3,291,000,000	13,387,000
1896				
State Railway Co. .	20,665,000	17,752,000	6,445,000,000	11,102,000
Private railway cos.	15,679,000	11,771,000	3,298,000,000	13,680,000

¹ In 1890 one of the private companies was appropriated by the State.

II. POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal traffic was as follows in the years named :—

	Letters	Post Cards	Newspapers and Printed Matter	Parcels	Letters with Money Orders
1892					
Internal .	52,361,000	29,020,601	95,593,000	3,592,755	1,034,608
Foreign .	17,589,000	4,389,798	9,530,000	474,742	803,579
1893					
Internal .	52,609,000	31,075,826	100,428,000	3,707,825	1,112,891
Foreign .	18,875,000	4,832,720	9,913,000	582,578	820,735
1894					
Internal .	53,396,000	31,607,786	103,887,000	3,737,235	1,166,557
Foreign .	20,162,000	5,183,915	11,032,000	630,707	871,942
1895					
Internal .	56,857,000	34,018,789	112,197,000	3,799,588	1,201,823
Foreign .	22,176,000	5,986,692	11,779,000	698,942	866,987
1896					
Internal .	62,170,000	36,322,651	119,481,000	3,859,524	1,166,508
Foreign .	23,053,000	6,570,795	13,615,000	778,738	935,927

The receipts of the Post Office in 1896 were 8,463,704 guilders, the expenditure 6,607,085 guilders.

There are several private telegraph lines, but most of the lines are owned by the State. The length of State lines on Dec. 31, 1896, was 3,539 miles, the length of wires 12,571 miles. The number of State offices was, on December 31,

1896, 533. The number of paid messages by State lines in 1896 was 4,583,798. The receipts of the State amounted in the same year to 1,463,712 guilders, and the ordinary expenses to 2,174,645 guilders.

Money and Credit.

The money in general circulation is chiefly silver. Before 1875 the Netherlands had the silver standard; but a bill which passed the States-General in the session of 1875 allowed an unrestricted coinage of ten-guilder pieces in gold, whereas the coinage of silver was suspended for an unlimited time.

The total circulation was valued as follows in thousands of guilders:—

Jan. 1	Silver, &c.	Gold	Paper money issued by the State	Paper money issued by the Bank	Total
1898	53,995	23,773	13,960	197,547	289,275
1894	58,153	23,594	14,347	201,809	297,903
1895	58,888	23,671	14,534	202,943	300,036
1896	57,420	23,654	14,579	209,817	305,470
1897	57,131	22,992	14,678	207,856	302,657

Value of money minted during the following years (in thousands of guilders):—

Year	Gold	Silver	Copper	For the East India Colonies	Total value	Total number of pieces
1840-70	—	372,235	—	17,939	390,078	1,282,681
1871-80	74,300	97,325	1,220	—	172,649	146,433
1881-90	4,030	1,433	840	2,660	8,955	111,768
1895	—	400	—	—	400	2,200
1896	—	450	30	1,247	1,727	71,525

State Banks are unknown. The Bank of the Netherlands is a private institution, but it is the only one which has received the right of issuing bank-notes, by a bill of 1863, for a period of 25 years, in 1888 prolonged for 15 years, with continuation for 10 years if the contract is not broken by one of the parties two years before the beginning of a new period. The Bank does the same business as other banks, only with more guarantees. Two-fifths of the paper money in circulation must be covered. It has agencies in all places of importance.

Year	Notes in Circulation March 31	Total Exchanges March 31	Stock of Gold in July	Stock of Silver in July
	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders
1893	193,452	353,516	33,790	85,090
1894	200,029	364,540	54,270	83,660
1895	203,683	374,018	51,390	84,320
1896	199,669	399,773	31,610	83,560
1897	201,597	423,254	31,560	83,890

The capital amounts to 20,000,000 guilders, the reserve fund to 5,250,000 guilders. The Bank keeps the State-Treasury and the cash of the State Postal Savings-Bank. It receives 5 per cent. of the clear gains; the remainder is divided between the State and the Bank.

There are many savings-banks, all private. Besides these there is a State postal savings-bank, established in 1881. The following table gives some particulars of both:—

Year	Number of Savings Banks	Amount deposited (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Amount withdrawn (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Total Deposits at end of year (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Number of Depositors at end of year	Amount per inhabitant
1892						
Private banks.	246	15,526	15,704	57,267	294,105	12.26 gl.
State P. S. B.		15,370	12,473	27,562	358,483	5.90 ,,
1893						
Private banks.	264	17,353	17,102	66,371	328,137	14.02 ,,
State P. S. B.		17,651	13,726	32,247	401,046	6.81 ,,
1894						
Private banks.	282	19,186	16,955	70,027	388,979	14.60 ,,
State P. S. B.		20,102	15,576	37,651	448,581	7.85 ,,
1895						
Private banks.	282	19,313	17,872	72,584	343,592	14.94 ,,
State P. S. B.		23,220	17,727	44,185	499,963	9.09 ,,
State P. S. B.		28,640	21,191	52,863	561,989	—

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The standard coin is the 10-florin piece weighing 6.720 grammes, .900 fine, and thus containing 6.048 grammes of fine gold. The unit of the silver coinage is the florin, weighing 10 grammes, .945 fine and containing 9.45 grammes of fine silver.

Gold is legal tender, and the silver coins issued before 1875.

The principal coins are:—

The *gulden*, *guilder*, or *florin* of 100 cents. = 1 sh. 8d. ; or 12 g. = £1.

The *rijksdaalder* = 2½ guilders.

The gold-piece of ten guilders.

½ guilder, ¼ guilder (*kwartje*), ⅒ guilder (*dubbeltje*), ⅙ guilder (*stuivertje*).

Cent coins are: 1 cent, ½ cent, and 2½ cents.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system of weights and measures, and, with trifling changes, the metric denominations are adopted in the Netherlands.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.**1. OF THE NETHERLANDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.**

Envoy and Minister.—Dr. W. Baron van Goltstein van Oldenaller.

Councillor.—Baron Schimmelpenninck van der Oye.

Chancellor.—H. N. Brouwer.

Consul-General in London.—H. S. J. Maas ; appointed 1897.

Netherlands Consular representatives are at the following places in the United Kingdom :—

Aberdeen.	Dartmouth.	Hull.	Newport.
Belfast.	Dover.	Invergordon.	Plymouth.
Borrowstoness.	Dublin.	Leith.	Portsmouth
Birmingham.	Dundee.	Liverpool.	(Southampton).
Bradford.	Falmouth.	London.	Ramagate.
Bristol.	Glasgow.	Londonderry.	Stockton.
Cardiff.	Gloucester.	Lowestoft.	Sunderland.
Chatham.	Grangemouth.	Manchester.	Swansea.
Cork.	Hartlepool.	Middlesborough.	Weymouth.
Cowes.	Harwich.	Newcastle.	Yarmouth.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE NETHERLANDS.

Envoy and Minister.—Henry Howard, C.B. ; accredited October 15, 1896.

Secretary.—G. D. Bland.

British Consular representatives are placed in the following places in the Netherlands :—

Amsterdam (C.).	The Hague.	Rotterdam (C.).
Brouwershaven.	Harlingen.	Terneuzen.
Dordrecht.	Helder.	Texel.
Flushing.	Hellevoetsluis.	
Groningen.	Maassluis.	

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands, situated in the East Indies and the West Indies, embrace an area of about 783,000 English square miles. The total population, according to the last returns, was, approximately, 35,000,000, or about seven times as large as that of the mother country.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

The Dutch possessions in Asia, forming the territory of Dutch East India (Nederlandsch Oost Indie), are situated between 6° N. and 11° S. latitude, and between 95° and 141° E. longitude.

In 1602 the Dutch created their East India Company. This Company conquered successively the Dutch East Indies, and ruled them during nearly two centuries. After the dissolution of the Company in 1798 the Dutch possessions were governed by the mother-country.

Government and Constitution.

Politically, the territory, which is under the sovereignty of the Netherlands, is divided in (1) Lands under direct government ; (2) Vasaal lands ; (3) Confederated lands.

With regard to administration, the Dutch possessions in the East Indies are divided into residencies, divisions, regencies, districts, and *dessas* (villages). They are also very often divided into: (1) Java and Madura; (2) the Outposts—Sumatra, Borneo, Riau-Lingga Archipelago, Banca, Billiton, Celebes, Molucca Archipelago, the small Sunda Islands, and a part of New Guinea.

Java, the most important of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, was formerly administered, politically and socially, on a system established by General Johannes Graaf Van den Bosch in 1832, and known as the 'culture system.' It was based in principle on the officially superintended labour of the natives, directed so as to produce not only a sufficiency of food for themselves, but a large quantity of colonial produce best suited for the European market. That 'culture system' comprised the forced labour of the natives employed in the cultivation of coffee, sugar, indigo, pepper, tea, tobacco, and other articles. At present, the labour of the natives is only required for the produce of coffee, which is sold by the Government partly in the colonies, but mostly in the Netherlands. By the terms of a bill which passed the Legislature of the Netherlands in 1870, the forced cultivation of the sugar-cane is now totally abolished.

The whole of Java—including the neighbouring island of Madura—is divided into twenty-two provinces, or residencies, each governed by a Resident, assisted by several Assistant-Residents (except the Resident of one of these provinces, Krawang, who has no Assistant-Resident), and a number of subordinate officials, called *Contrôleurs*. All these functionaries must have gone through an examination previous to their appointment by the Government. The Resident and his assistants exercise almost absolute control over the province in their charge; not, however, directly, but by means of a vast hierarchy of native officials. There is a regular and unceasing personal intercourse between the native chiefs and the *Contrôleurs*, who act as the immediate agents of the Resident. The native officials receive either salaries or percentages on the amount of the taxes gathered from the natives. In the 'Outposts' the 'culture' system has never been introduced, except in the province of Sumatra, west coast, and in the Residency of Menado (island of Celebes), where also the labour of the natives is required for the produce of coffee. These Outposts are administered by functionaries with the titles of 'Governor,' 'Resident,' 'Assistant-Resident,' 'Contrôleur,' &c.

The superior administration and executive authority of Dutch India rests in the hands of a Governor-General. He is assisted by a Council of five members, partly of a legislative, partly of an advisory character. The members of the Council, however, have no share in the executive.

Governor-General.—*Jhr. C. H. A. van der Wyck*, appointed July 15, 1893.

The Governor-General represents not only the executive power of government, but he has a right of passing laws and regulations for the administration of the colony, so far as this power is not reserved to the legislature of the mother-country. But he is bound to adhere to the constitutional principles on which the Dutch Indies are governed, and which are laid down in the 'Regulations for the Government of Netherlands India,' passed by the King and States-General of the mother-country in 1854.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of Java—including Madura—and of the Outposts:—

—		Area : English square miles	Population at the end of 1895
Java and Madura		50,554	25,697,701
Island of Sumatra	{ Sumatra, West Coast	31,649	1,353,315 ¹
	{ Sumatra, East Coast	35,312	335,432 ²
	{ Benkulen	9,399	158,767 ²
	{ Lampong	11,284	137,501 ¹
	{ Palembang	53,497	692,317 ¹
	{ Atjeh	20,471	531,705 ²
Riau-Lingga Archipelago		16,301	107,861 ²
Banca		4,446	98,600 ¹
Billiton		1,863	41,558 ¹
Borneo, West Coast		55,825	370,775 ²
Borneo, South and East Districts		156,912	809,803 ²
Island of {	Celebes	49,390	1,448,722 ²
	{ Menado	22,080	549,138 ²
Molucca Islands		43,864	399,208 ²
Timor Archipelago		17,698	119,239 ²
Bali and Lombok		4,065	1,044,757 ²
New Guinea to 141° E. long. ⁶		151,789	200,000 ²
Total		736,400	± 34,090,000 ⁶

¹ Tolerably accurate.² Approximately.³ Mere conjecture.⁵ New Guinea belongs to the residency of Ternate, Molucca Islands.⁶ Approximate total. The population of several unexplored countries is not included.

The total number of Europeans and persons assimilated to them at the beginning of 1895 was 34,645 males and 27,416 females; of these 32,330 males and 26,898 females were Dutch, of whom 24,953 males and 23,402 females were born in the East Indies; of the remainder, 1,152 were German, 285 French, 238 English, 178 Swiss, 282 Belgians; the remainder being mostly Austrians and Armenians. Of the remaining population about 454,000 were Chinese, 24,000 Arabs, and 27,000 other Orientals, and about 82,000,000 natives.

The movement of population between Europeans and persons assimilated hem, by marriages, births, and deaths, was as follows:—

—		Marriages	Per1,000	Births	Per1,000	Deaths	Per1,000
1891	{ Java and Madura	429	9·2	2,135	45·8	1,673	35·9
	{ Outposts	78	6·7	665	57·2	443	38·0
1892	{ Java and Madura	469	10·0	2,296	49·0	1,408	30·0
	{ Outposts	74	6·3	595	51·1	382	32·8
1893	{ Java and Madura	493	10·3	2,387	49·8	1,485	31·0
	{ Outposts	69	5·9	677	57·9	418	35·7
1894	{ Java and Madura	484	9·8	2,343	47·3	1,192	24·1
	{ Outposts	66	5·7	691	59·9	387	33·6
1895	{ Java and Madura	493	—	1,886	—	1,410	—
	{ Outposts	66	—	546	—	438	—

The European population of the three principal towns of Java was, in 1895, Batavia, 8,553; Samarang, 3,545; Soerabaya, 6,997.

The whole population of Java is legally divided into Europeans and persons assimilated with them, and natives and persons assimilated with these. The former are generally living under the same laws as the inhabitants of the mother-country, while in the jurisdiction of the latter the Indian customs and institutions are considered. The division of the whole population into these two classes is a fundamental principle in the policy of the administration, and enacted in the code specifying the limits and conditions for legislation in Dutch East India. The Governor-General, however, is, in agreement with the Council, authorised to make individual exceptions on this rule.

Religion.

According to the terms of the regulations for the government of Netherlands India, entire liberty is granted to the members of all religious confessions. The Reformed Church counts 33 ministers and 25 assistants, the Roman Catholic 25 curates and 24 priests, not salaried out of the public funds. The number of Christians among the natives and foreign Orientals was:—

In Java and Madura in 1873	.	5,673,	and in 1895 (1 Jan.)	18,331
„ the Outposts	„ „	. 148,672	„ „	. 284,294

In 1895, 109 missionaries of various societies were working to propagate Christianity in the Dutch East Indies. In the same year 11,570 natives went to Mekka on pilgrimage, whereof 5,222 returned.

Instruction.

For the education of Europeans and persons assimilated with them there were in 1895, 7 public middle class schools, with 891 pupils. The cost of these schools to the Government in the same year was 535,728 guilders, and the revenue out of the school fees 90,354 guilders.

In 1895 there were for Europeans 128 mixed public elementary schools, and 31 for girls only, with 19 private schools, or a total of 178 elementary schools. The 159 public schools had a teaching staff of 530, and an attendance of 14,010 pupils, and the 19 private schools a teaching staff of 141, and an attendance of 2,898 pupils. The cost of the public elementary schools was, in 1895, 2,321,285 and the income 264,189 guilders.

The following statement relates to schools for natives:—

In 1895 Dutch India had 4 normal schools, with 23 teachers and 183 pupils; besides there were 4 schools for sons of native chiefs, with 217 pupils.

The elementary schools for natives were, for Java and Madura, in 1875: 104 Government schools, with 14,906 pupils, and 132 private schools, with 6,978 pupils; and in 1895, 205 Government schools with 36,763 pupils, and 186 private schools with 20,753 pupils. In the Outposts in 1881, 281 Government schools with 19,437 pupils, and 205 private schools with 10,696 pupils; and in 1894, 298 Government schools with 41,363 pupils, and 446 private schools with 24,838 pupils. In 1895 there were in Java and Madura 124 private subventioned schools with 15,267 pupils, and 81 non-subventioned

with 5,486 pupils. In 1875 the Government spent 808,906 guilders for the education of natives, and in 1895 1,248,445 guilders.

For foreign Orientals there were in 1895 about 470 schools with 8,723 pupils.

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is based on the principle that Europeans and persons assimilated with them are subject to laws nearly similar to those of the mother-country, while the natives are subject to their own customs and institutions. The administration of justice for Europeans is entrusted to European judges, while for natives their own chiefs have a large share in the trial of cases.

There is a High Court of Justice at Batavia—courts of justice at Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Padang, and Makassar—Resident and Regent courts, courts of circuit, district courts, and courts of priests.

The number of natives condemned for serious crimes in 1894 was 11,167; for police offences, 8,474; while it was in 1882, 11,701 and 6,667. There are about 300 prisons; their population was 27,784 at the end of 1894.

The relations of the State to pauperism are limited to subvention to Protestant and Catholic orphan-houses; for this purpose the budget contains about 100,000 guilders yearly.

Finance.

The local revenue is derived from land, taxes on houses and estates, from licences, customs duties, personal imposts, the Government monopolies of salt and opium, railways, and a number of indirect taxes. But the chief part of the large profits is indirect, being obtained by the sale of a vast amount of coffee, grown under the 'culture system,' and sold in India and Europe.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for 1870, 1880, and 1890-96:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1870	123,525,000	115,765,000	+ 7,760,000
1880	146,838,000	146,936,000	- 98,000
1890	137,789,482	127,736,739	+ 10,052,743
1892	127,318,507	135,338,553	- 8,020,046
1893	136,101,475	127,949,529	+ 8,151,946
1894	128,418,699	138,638,776	- 10,265,077
1895	131,212,166	139,502,885	- 8,290,719
1896	131,940,531	144,210,002	- 12,269,471

The percentage of the different sources of revenue is shown in the following table

Year	Taxes	Monopolies ¹	Products ²	Other Receipts	Total
1892	37·2	21·5	26·7	14·6	100
1893	36·2	19·3	31·3	13·2	100
1894	35·9	24·5	24·1	15·5	100
1895	37·0	24·3	22·9	15·8	100
1896	36·0	24·7	23·3	16·0	100
1897	37·7	25·4	20·0	16·9	100

¹ Opium and salt, etc.

² Coffee, cinchona, tin, and coal.

The total revenue, according to the budget estimates for 1898, is 185,204,203 guilders, and the expenditure 146,150,164 guilders, showing a deficit of 10,945,961 guilders.

The sources of revenue are stated as follows in the budget for the year 1898:—

	Guilders
Receipts in the Netherlands from sales of Government coffee (21,659,868 guilders), cinchona (122,760 guilders), tin (6,777,446 guilders), railways (885,000 guilders), share of the State in the profits of the Biliton Company (216,000 guilders), various (897,634 guilders), total	21,558,703
Receipts in India from sales of opium (17,248,000 guilders), import, export, and excise duties (15,607,500 guilders), land revenues (19,589,700 guilders), sales of coffee (8,257,600 guilders), sales of salt (8,678,000 guilders), railways (10,150,000), from all other sources (34,214,700 guilders)	113,645,500
Total revenue	185,204,203

About one-third of the annual expenditure is for the army and navy, and another third for the general administration, both in Java and in the Netherlands.

Defence.

The army is purely colonial. At the end of 1895 the strength of the army was 1,876 officers and 38,593 sub-officers and soldiers, comprising 16,339 Europeans, 56 Africans, 2,777 Amboinese, and 19,421 natives. The number of horses was 1,829. No portion of the regular army of the Netherlands is allowed to be sent on colonial service; but individual soldiers are at liberty to enlist, by permission of their commanding officers, and they form the nucleus of the army of Dutch India. The native and European soldiers are not divided into separate corps, but generally mixed together, though in separate companies in the same battalions. The artillery is composed of European gunners, with native riders, while the cavalry are Europeans and natives.

The infantry, which is the most important branch of the army in Dutch India, is divided into field, garrison, and depot battalions. Each battalion is composed of four companies, two companies consisting of European soldiers and two of natives, or one of Europeans and three of natives. The 'half-castes' are on a footing of perfect equality with the Europeans. The whole of the commissioned officers are Europeans, with the exception of a few natives of high rank to whom honorary ranks are given; in each of the companies composed of natives, at least one-half of the non-commissioned officers must also be Europeans. A military academy is established at Meester Cornelis, near Batavia. Schools for soldiers are attached to every battalion.

Unlike the army, which is purely colonial, the navy in Dutch India is partly colonial, partly belonging to the royal navy, and its expenses are therefore borne partly by the mother-country and partly by the colony. (See 'Defence,' mother-country.) The *personnel* in the Dutch Indies numbers 4,056 men, thus divided: 1,519 Europeans and 879 natives with the Indian marine (23 ships) 1,325 Europeans and 319 natives with the auxiliary squadron (5 ships).

Production and Industry.

The greater part of the soil of Java is claimed as Government property, and it is principally in the residencies in the western part of Java that there are private estates, chiefly owned by Europeans and by Chinese. The bulk of the people are agricultural labourers. The Government or private landowners can enforce one day's gratuitous work out of seven, or more, from all the labourers on their estates; in 1882 the greater part of these enforced services for the Government was abolished, in return for the payment of one guilder per head yearly. Great power is vested in the Resident and his European and native officials to enforce a strict adherence to all the laws regulating labour.

The extent of the soil of Java and Madura regularly cultivated by the natives was, in 1895, 6,490,737 acres (1½ acre = 1 bahu). From 1891-95 the increase of various cultures was as follows, in acres :—

Year	Rice	Maize	Arachis	Various plants	Sugar-cane	Tobacco	Indigo	Cotton	Total
1891	4,406,566	1,704,340	460,346	1,069,694	157,797	243,234	49,392	33,939	8,090,562
1892	4,851,554	1,969,010	465,374	1,146,407	167,980	231,045	47,805	40,958	8,951,325
1893	4,756,227	1,963,960	469,252	1,191,181	212,017	237,014	53,128	36,531	8,913,341
1894	5,064,107	1,926,573	487,796	1,349,199	211,561	237,014	54,229	42,947	9,373,127
1895	5,126,400	1,908,369	492,037	1,153,160	223,954	177,033	60,231	21,070	9,162,259

Owing to the 'agrarian law' (1870), which has afforded opportunity to private energy for obtaining waste lands on hereditary lease (emphyteusis) for seventy-five years, private agriculture has greatly increased in recent years, as well in Java as in the Outposts. In 1895 were ceded to 708 Companies and Europeans, 772,376 acres; 45 Chinese, 30,080 acres; 6 natives, 3,305 acres—total, 805,761 acres. Since 1816 no land in Java has been alienated by the Government. The lands, now the property of Europeans, have an extent of 2,069,733 acres, of Chinese, 639,999 acres, and of other foreign Orientals, 34,856 acres.

In 1891 the Government ceased to cultivate sugar. The sugar is grown on lands hired from the natives, or on lands held on emphyteutic tenure from the Government, or on private properties. In 1891 the number of sugar estates was 211; in 1895, 221. The yield of sugar in six years has been as follows :—

Year	Tons	Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1891	419,000	1893	483,000	1895	550,508
1892	415,000	1894	480,400	1896	501,122

The production of coffee in Dutch India in the years 1892-95 was, in lbs. :—

Year	Government Lands	Free Cultivation by natives	Lands on Emphyteusis and on Lease	Private Lands	Total
1892	101,323,066	24,386,666	46,094,133	2,956,133	174,759,998
1893	17,265,733	9,467,866	19,365,866	1,754,800	47,854,265
1894	52,043,252	15,671,148	60,840,919	3,277,181	131,832,500
1895	48,333,858	13,564,994	48,559,186	3,765,239	114,223,277

The coffee crop from private and Government lands in 1896 was 42,094 tons, and the estimated crop for 1897 was 55,140 tons.

The production of cinchona, in kilogrammes, in Java was as follows :—

Year	Government		Lands on Emphyteusis		Private Lands	
	Plantations	Production	Plantations	Production	Plantations	Production
1891	8	286,101	126	2,810,636	5	87,500
1892	8	308,021	112	2,793,820	6	28,944
1893	8	278,662	100	2,856,138	4	46,928
1894	8	295,107	96	2,890,630	3	47,862
1895	8	317,387	98	3,573,290	2	60,020

The production of tobacco, in kilogrammes, was as follows :—

Year.	In Java.		In Sumatra (Dell, etc.).	
	Plantations.	Production.	Plantations.	Production.
1891	84	8,156,542	170	20,536,601
1892	93	8,512,217	± 307	12,921,509
1893	83	13,223,810	222	15,210,315
1894	94	10,276,134	123	17,569,300
1895	88	9,807,178	116	18,075,917

The production of tea in Java, in kilogrammes, was as follows :—1891, 3,331,570; 1892, 4,598,234; 1893, 4,129,031; 1894, 4,096,863; 1895, 4,746,588; 1896, 4,349,000.

The production of 1895 was obtained from 74 plantations.

The production of indigo in Java was as follows :—In 1893, 685,984 kilogrammes from 159 plantations; in 1894, 565,547 kilogrammes from 155 plantations; and in 1895, 621,666 kilogrammes from 149 plantations.

The tin mines of Bonca are worked by the Government; those of Biliton and Riouw by private enterprise. Their total yield in 1892-93 was 12,200 tons; in 1895-96, 16,600 tons.

The yield of the principal coal mines in Java, Sumatra and Borneo was in 1893, 13,500 tons; in 1895, 26,100 tons.

At the end of 1894 there were in Java in all about 2,649,000 buffaloes, 2,513,000 oxen and cows, and 520,500 horses. Horses are never used in India for agricultural purposes.

In 1895 there were 3 Government and 38 private printing-offices, 51 ice or soda water manufactories, 8 soap factors, 11 arak distillers, 7 saw mills, and 183 rice mills. The industrial establishments in Dutch India used, in 1895, 1,756 steam engines.

Commerce.

No difference is made between Dutch and foreign imports and vessels. There is a tariff of 6 per cent. on certain goods; on some articles there is a small export duty, including coffee, sugar, and tobacco. The export duty on sugar is provisionally suspended.

The following table shows the value of the general import and export during the years 1891-95, in guilders :—

Imports							
Year	Government			Private			Grand Total
	Merchandise	Specie	Total	Merchandise	Specie	Total	
1891	8,147,703	1,000,000	9,147,703	157,488,304	10,844,900	168,333,204	177,480,907
1892	6,683,294	2,000,000	8,683,294	152,225,378	10,030,052	162,255,430	170,938,724
1893	6,585,534	1,000,000	7,585,534	159,473,640	10,298,297	169,771,937	177,357,471
1894	6,711,597	1,000,000	7,711,597	158,557,897	8,945,735	167,503,632	175,215,229
1895	8,185,091	—	8,185,091	145,051,045	8,294,153	153,345,203	161,530,294

Exports							
1891	22,160,395	—	22,160,395	188,668,650	13,331,725	202,000,375	224,166,170
1892	26,298,479	—	26,298,479	178,119,132	10,536,893	188,656,025	214,954,504
1893	20,377,312	—	20,377,312	171,023,668	1,030,671	172,054,339	192,431,651
1894	17,022,361	—	17,022,361	182,184,679	673,777	182,858,456	200,085,817
1895	22,281,009	—	22,281,009	201,652,239	1,154,562	202,806,801	225,087,810

The principal articles of export are sugar, coffee, tea, rice, indigo, cinchona, tobacco, and tin. With the exception of rice, about one-half of which is shipped for Borneo and China, nearly four-fifths of these exports go to the Netherlands.

The subjoined table shows the value of the trade of Java with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade returns, in each of the last five years :—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Imports into U. K. from Java .	£ 1,534,726	£ 1,352,512	£ 505,248	£ 870,419	£ 746,233
Exports of British produce to Java	1,953,380	1,902,389	1,799,620	1,740,565	1,891,543

The chief and almost sole article of import into the United Kingdom is unrefined sugar; in 1882 of the value of 3,579,119*l.*; in 1892, 1,368,357*l.*; in 1894, 380,232*l.*; in 1895, 675,822*l.*; in 1896 677,750*l.* The staple article of British home produce exported to Java is manufactured cotton; including cotton yarns, of the value of 1,419,457*l.*; machinery, 87,419*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 74,757*l.*; coals, 46,507*l.*; woollens, 39,920*l.*; manure, 74,142*l.*, in the year 1896.

Shipping and Communications.

The following table shows the navigation at the various ports of Netherlands India in 1895 and 1894, and the share of England in it:—

Year	—	Entered		Whereof, from England :	
		Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1895	Steamers	3,418	1,368,564	370	417,366
	Sailing vessels	215	139,476	33	50,268
1894	Steamers	3,234	1,215,930	334	395,064
	Sailing vessels	215	160,713	41	55,224

At the end of 1895 the total length of railways (State and private) opened for traffic was about 1,293 English miles; the revenues were 13,477,795 guilders.

There are about 300 post-offices; the number of letters carried in 1894 and 1895 for internal intercourse was 6,286,800 and 7,085,364, while 5,148,490 and 5,524,862 newspapers, samples, &c., for the interior passed through the various post-offices in the Dutch Indies during the same years. In 1894 and 1895, 1,375,582 and 1,476,477 letters were carried for foreign postal intercourse.

There were 5,185 miles of telegraph lines in Dutch India in 1895 with 106 offices; the number of messages was 614,065. In December, 1896, Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya were connected by telephone.

Money and Credit.

The 'Java Bank,' established in 1828, has a capital of 6,000,000 guilders, and a reserve of 1,165,321 guilders. The Government has a control over the administration. Two-fifths of the amount of the notes, assignats, and credits must be covered by specie or bullion. In September, 1896, the value of the notes in circulation was 44,521,000 guilders, and of the bank operations 21,712,000. There are two other Dutch banks, besides branches of British banks.

In the savings-banks, in 1895, there were 13,869 depositors.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Amsterdamsch Pond</i> .	=	1.09 lb.	avoirdupois.
„ <i>Pikol</i>	=	133½ „	„
„ <i>Catty</i>	=	1½ „	„
„ <i>Tjengkal</i>	=	4 yards	„

The only legal coins, as well as the weights and measures, of Dutch India are those of the Netherlands.

Consular Representatives.

British Consul at Batavia.—H. V. S. Davids.

Vice-Consul at Samarang.—D. D. Fraser.

Vice-Consul at Sourabaya.—A. J. Warren.

DUTCH WEST INDIES.

The Dutch possessions in the West Indies are (a) *Surinam*, or *Dutch Guiana*, and (b) the colony *Curaçao*.

Surinam or Dutch Guiana.

Dutch Guiana or Surinam is situated on the north coast of S. America, between 2° and 6° N. latitude, and 53° 50' and 58° 20' E. longitude, and bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the river Marowijne, which separates it from French Guiana, on the west by the river Corantyn, which separates it from British Guiana, and on the south by inaccessible forests and savannas to the Turmchumce Mountains,

At the peace of Breda, in 1667, between England and the United Netherlands, Surinam was assured to the Netherlands in exchange for the colony New Netherlands in North America, and this was confirmed by the treaty of Westminster of February, 1674. Since then Surinam has been twice in the power of England, 1799 till 1802, when it was restored at the peace of Amiens, and in 1804 to 1816, when it was returned according to the Convention of London of August 13, 1814, confirmed at the peace of Paris of November 20, 1815, with the other Dutch colonies, except Berbice, Demerara, Essequibo, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The superior administration and executive authority of Surinam is in the hands of a governor, assisted by a council consisting of the governor as president, the attorney-general as vice-president, and three members, all nominated by the King. The Colonial States form the representative body of the colony. Four members are chosen every year by the governor; the others by electors in proportion of one in 200 electors.

Dutch Guiana is divided into sixteen districts and numerous communes.

The area of Dutch Guiana is 46,060 English square miles. At the end of 1895 the population was about 63,000, exclusive of the negroes living in the forests. The capital is Paramaribo, with about 29,000 inhabitants.

According to the terms of the regulation for the government of Dutch Guiana, entire liberty is granted to the members of all religious confessions.

At the end of 1895 there were: Reformed and Lutheran, 8,826; Moravian Brethren, 27,055; Roman Catholic, 10,634; Jews, 1,225; Mohammedans, 2,594; Hindus, 9,326, etc.

There were, in 1895, 19 public schools with 2,131 pupils, and 32 private schools with 4,865 pupils. Besides these elementary schools, there are a normal school and a central school of the Moravian Brethren for training teachers and of the Roman Catholics.

There is a court of justice, whose president, members, and recorder are nominated by the Sovereign. Further, there are three cantonal courts and two circuit courts.

The relations of Government to pauperism are limited to subventions to orphan-houses and other religious or philanthropical institutions.

The local revenue is derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on houses and estates, personal imposts, and some indirect taxes. A subvention from the mother-country is necessary. The revenue and expenditure in the last three years, in guilders, were:—

—	Expenditure	Local Revenue	Subvention
1895	2,094,000	1,726,000	368,000
1896	2,084,000	1,775,000	309,000
1897	2,245,498	2,020,739	224,759

In 1895 the militia ('Schutterij') consisted of 27 officers and 358 men, the civic guard of 68 officers and 1,463 men, and the garrison of 20 officers and 380 men. The navy consists of a few guard ships, with some vessels of the royal navy.

Sugar was produced on 9 plantations of 1,641 hectares to the amount of 10,283,890 kilogrammes in 1895; 10,890,747 kilogrammes in 1896; cacao on about 93 plantations and 919 small properties of 12,241 hectares to the amount of 3,922,709 kilogrammes in 1895; 3,088,894 kilogrammes in 1896. The other productions in 1896 were bananas, 559,492 bunches; coffee, 99,413

kilogrammes; rice, 137,916 kilogrammes; maize, 467,995 kilogrammes; rum, 880,369 litres; and molasses, 1,259,024 litres.

For gold mining were granted, at the end of 1895, 291 concessions, comprising 264,040 hectares. In that year the export of gold was 954,294 grammes, valued at 1,307,383 guilders. This export was: to the Netherlands, 736,409 grammes; to Great Britain, 108,179 grammes. The declared value since the beginning of the gold industry (1876) to the end of 1895 is 19,495,771 guilders. In 1896 the gold production amounted to 846,366 grammes. The working for gold has hitherto been carried on chiefly by alluvial washings, but several companies are now erecting plant for crushing operations. There are altogether 7 Dutch, 2 American, and 4 British mining companies either at work or about to commence.

In 1896 there entered 202 vessels of 93,636 tons, and cleared 198 ships of 90,880 tons. The following table shows the value of the imports and exports during the years 1892-96:—

Year	Imports	Exports
1892	5,238,401 guilders	3,851,187 guilders
1893	5,730,365 „	5,467,631 „
1894	6,225,076 „	5,062,814 „
1895	5,203,029 „	5,490,735 „
1896	5,335,180 „	4,391,728 „

In 1896 the imports into the United Kingdom from the Dutch West Indies, including Curaçao, were valued at 14,602*l.*; and exports from the United Kingdom of British produce or manufacture to the Dutch West Indies, 69,206*l.*

The colonial savings-bank had, at the end of 1895, a balance of 544,148 guilders.

The communication between several districts of the colony is carried on by vessels and small steamers.

British Consul at Paramaribo.—Sidney J. A. Churchill.

Curaçao.

The colony of *Curaçao* consists of the islands *Curaçao*, *Bonaire*, *Aruba*, *St. Martin* (as far as it belongs to the Netherlands), *St. Eustache*, and *Saba*, lying north from the coast of Venezuela.

—	Square Miles	Population Dec. 31, 1895
Curaçao	210	28,187
Bonaire	95	4,399
Aruba	69	8,756
St. Martin ¹	17	3,724
St. Eustache	7	1,613
Saba	5	2,065
	403	48,744

Only the southern part belongs to the Netherlands, the northern to France.

The colony is governed by a Governor, assisted by a Council composed of the Attorney-General and three members, all nominated by the Sovereign.

There is also a Colonial Council consisting of the members of the Council and eight members nominated by the Sovereign. The different islands of the colony, except Curaçao, are placed under chiefs called 'gazaghebbers,' nominated by the Sovereign.

At the end of 1895 there were 40,255 Roman Catholics, 7,909 Protestants, 808 Jews. The number of schools was about 28 with about 5,122 pupils.

The revenue is derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on land, and some indirect taxes. In the Budget for 1897 the revenue is estimated at 702,216 guilders, and the expenditure at the same amount; the difference, if there is any, is supplied by the mother-country.

The militia (Schutterij) of the Isle of Curaçao consisted at the end of 1895 of 27 officers and 360 men; the garrison of 9 officers and 228 men. A vessel of the royal navy is always cruising and visiting the different islands.

The imports in Curaçao in 1895 were valued at 2,633,136 guilders; the exports (excluding Curaçao) at 337,308 guilders. The chief produce are maize, beans, pulse, cattle, salt, and lime.

There entered the different islands in 1895, 2,695 vessels of 553,656 English tons.

British Consul at Curaçao.—J. Jesurun.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning the Netherlands and its Colonies.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

(1) *The Netherlands.*

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1894. Imp. 4. London, 1895.

Bijdragen tot de algemeene Statistiek van Nederland. Jaargang 1889. 's Gravenhage.

Foreign Office Reports. Annual Series. London.

Gerechtigde Statistiek van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden. 's Gravenhage, 1896.

Jaarcijfers over 1896 door de Centrale Commissie voor de Statistiek.

Onderzoek naar de geschiedenis en werkzaamheid der Vakverenigingen, hitgegeren door de Centrale Commissie voor de Statistiek, 1896.

Report by Mr. Sydney Locock, Secretary of Legation, on land laws and landed property, dated The Hague, December 20, 1869; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Representatives respecting the Tenure of Land in the several Countries of Europe.' Part I. Fol. London, 1874.

Statistiek van het Gevangeniswezen. 1896.

Staatsalmanak voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden. 1897. Met machtiging van de regering uit officiele opgaven zamengesteld. 's Gravenhage.

Staatsbegrooting voor het dienstjaar 1898. 's Gravenhage.

Statistiek van den In-, uit- en doorvoer over 1896.

Statistiek van den Handel en de Scheepvaart van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden. 's Gravenhage, 1896.

Uitkomsten der 7e tienjaari: volkstelling van 1889-90 in het koninkrijk der Nederlanden. 's Gravenhage, 1891.

Verslag der Nederlandsche Bank. 1896.

Verslag van den Raad v Toezicht op de Spoorwegdiensten over 1896.

Verslag van den Staat der hoogere, middelbare en lagere scholen over 1896.

Verslag van den Staat der Nederlandsche Zeevisscherijen over 1896. 's Gravenhage.

Verslag van den Landbouw in Nederland over 1892 and 1893, opgemaakt op last van den Minister van Handel en Nijverheid. 8. 's Gravenhage. 1896.

Verslag der Maatschappij tot Expl. van Staatspoorwegen over 1896.

Versameling van Consulaire en andere Berigten en Verslagen over Nijverheid, Handel en Scheepvaart. Uitgegeven door het Ministerie van Buitenlandsche Zaken. Jaargang 1896. 4. 's Gravenhage.

(2) *Colonies.*

Algemeen vijfjarig verslag van het inlandsch onderwijs in N.L. over 1873-1877 (Batavia, 1880), en over 1878-1882 (Batavia, 1885).

Begrooting van Ned. Indië voor 1898.

Holland. East Indies. Colonial Possessions. Admiralty, Naval Intelligence Department. London, 1888.

Jaarcijfers voor 1895 door de Centrale Commissie voor de Statistiek.

Jaarboek van het mijnwezen in Nederlandsch Oost-Indië. Uitgegeven op last van Z. Exc. den Minister van Koloniën. 1888. Amsterdam, 1889.

Koloniaal Verslag van 1896. 's Gravenhage, 1897.

Naamregister van Nederlandsche-Indië voor-1895. Batavia.

Regeerings-Almanak voor Nederlandsch-Indië. 1897. Batavia.

Report for 1893 on the Finances of Netherlands-India in No. 1,168 ; Trade of Java in 1,190 of Paramaribo in 1,307, of Foreign Office Reports, Annual Series. London, 1893.

Résumé van het onderzoek naar de rechten van den inlander op den grond op Java en Madocra. Batavia. 1890.

Verboek (R. D. V.), and *Fennema* (R.), Description géologique de Java et Madocra. 2 vols. Amsterdam, 1896.

Verslag van den dienst der Staats spoorwegen op Java over 1895.

3. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

(1) *The Netherlands.*

Algemeene Statistiek van Nederland. Uitgegeven door de Vereeniging voor de Statistiek in Nederland. 8. Leiden, 1869-82.

Amiels (E. de), Holland. [Translated from the Italian.] 2 vols. 8. London, 1833.

Baedeker's Handbook for Belgium and Holland. 11th ed. London, 1894.

Ditchfield (P. H.), The Church in the Netherlands. 8. London, 1892.

Doughy (H. M.), Friesland Meres. 3rd ed. 8. London, 1890.

Hare (A. J. C.), Sketches in Holland and Scandinavia. London, 1885.

Havard (H.), in the Heart of Holland. (Eng. Trans.) 8. London, 1880.

Heusden (A. van), Handboek der aardrijkskunde, staatsinrigting, staatshuishouding en statistiek van het koninkrijk der Nederlanden. 8. Haarlem, 1877.

Loos (D. de), Organisation de l'enseignement secondaire dans le Royaume des Pays-Bas. Leiden, 1894.

Motley (J. L.), The Rise of the Dutch Republic. 3 vols. 8. London, 1858.

Motley (J. L.), History of the United Netherlands. 4 vols. London, 1869.

Murray's Handbook for Holland and Belgium. 8. London.

Oppenheim (Dr. J.), Handboek voor het gemeenterecht. Groningen, 1895.

Rogers (J. E. T.), Holland. In "Story of the Nation" Series. 8. London, 1886.

Staatkundig en staathuishoudkundig Jaarboekj.. Uitgegeven door de Vereeniging voor de Statistiek in Nederland. 8. Amsterdam.

Wood (C. W.), Through Holland. 8. London, 1877.

(2) *Colonies.*

Aardrijkskundig en statistisch woordenboek van Ned. Indië. Amsterdam, 1861.

Almeida (W. B. d'), Life in Java. 2 vols. 8. London, 1864.

Bemmelin (J van) and *Hooyer* (G. B.), Guide to the Dutch East Indies. London, 1897.

Berg (Van den), The Financial and Economical Condition of Netherlands India. 1895.

Bickmore (H. S.), Travels in the East Indian Archipelago. 8. London, 1868.

Boel (H. J.), Regeringsreglement van Ned. Indië. Zalt-Bommel, 1876.

Boys (H. S.), Some Notes on Java and its Administration by the Dutch. 8. Allahabad, 1892.

Cool (W.), With the Dutch in the East. [Military operations in Lombok, &c., in 1894. Eng. Trans.] London, 1897.

De indische Gids. Leiden, 1896.

De Jonge (Jhr. M. J. K. J.), De Opkomst van het Nederlandsch gezag over Java II.—VII. The Hague, 1869-75.

De Louser (Dr. J.), Handleiding tot de kennis van het staats- en administratiefrecht van Ned. Indië. 's Gravenhage, 1896.

Deventer (Jsz., S. van), Bijdragen tot de kennis van het Landelijk Stelsel op Java, op last van Z. Exc. den Minister van Koloniën J. D. Fransen van de Putte bijeenverzameld. 8. Zalt-Bommel, 1865.

Forbes (Mrs. H. O.), Insulinde. 8. London.

- Gorkom* (van), De Oost-Indische Cultures in betrekking tot handel en nijverheid Amsterdam, 1881.
- Haga* (A.), Nederlandsch Nieuw Guinea en de Papoesche Eilanden. 2 vols. Batavia 1884.
- Hellwald* (Fr. Von), Das Colonialsystem der Niederländer in Ostindien. 8. Leipzig, 1873.
- Heutas* (J. B. van), De onderwerping van Atjeh. 8. The Hague, 1893.
- Hollander* (Dr. J. T. de), Handleiding bij de beoefening van de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van Ned. Indië. Breda, 1883.
- Idem*, Borneo's Westar-afdeeling. Zalt-Bommel, 1854.
- Hugronje* (Dr. Snouck), De Atjehers. Batavia, 1894.
- Jaarsijfers over 1894 en vorige jaren omtrent de kolonien. Uitgegeven door de Vereeniging voor de Statistiek in Nederland.
- Keuchenius* (Dr. L. W. C.), Handelingen betreffende het reglement op het beleid der regering van Nederlandsch Indië. 3 vol. Utrecht, 1857.
- Leclercq* (J.), Un Séjour dans l'île de Java. Paris, 1898.
- Lith* (Dr. F. A. van der), Encyclopedie van Nederl-Indië. Leiden, 1895.
- Margadant* (Dr. C. W.), Ned. Regeeringareglement van Ned. Indië. 1895.
- Money* (J. W. B.), Java, or, How to Manage a Colony; showing a practical solution of the questions now affecting British India. 2 vols. 8. London, 1861.
- Paigrave* (W. G.), Dutch Guiana. 8. London, 1876.
- Petit* (W. L. de), La Conquête de la Vallée d'Atchin. 8. Paris, 1891.
- Powell* (F. B. S. B.), In Savage Isles and Settled Lands. 8. London, 1892.
- Reclus* (Elisée), Universal Geography. Vol. XIV. London, 1890.
- Schidmore* (Eliza R.), Java the Garden of the East. New York, 1897.
- Tijdschrift van het koninklijk instituut voor taal-, land- en volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië. 's Gravenhage, 1855-96.
- Veth* (Prof. F. J.), Java: geographisch, ethnologisch, historisch. Haarlem. 3 vols. 1875-84.
- Verslag der Javasche Bank over 1895-96.
- Wallace* (Alfred Russel), The Malay Archipelago. 8. London, 1869.
- Weideren* (Dr. van, Baron Rengers), Schets eener parlementaire geschiedenis van Nederland. 1849.
- Worsfold* (W. B.), A Visit to Java. 8. London, 1898.

NICARAGUA.

(REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE new Constitution of the Republic of Nicaragua was proclaimed on July 4, 1894. It vests the legislative power in a Congress of one House. The Legislature is elected by universal suffrage, the term being two years, and the number of representatives 40. The executive power is with a President elected for four years.

President of the Republic.—General Santos *Zelaya*, for the term 1894–98.

The President exercises his functions through a council of responsible ministers, composed of the four departments of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction; Finance; Interior, Justice, War, and Marine; Public Works.

Nicaragua forms, with Salvador and Honduras, the Republica Major de Centro-America, constituted for the purposes of foreign relations, September, 1896. (See under *Salvador*).

The active army consists of 2,000 men, with a reserve of 10,000 men, and a militia or national guard of 5,000.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 49,200 English square miles, and the population (1895) 380,000, or including uncivilised Indians 420,000, giving about 8·5 inhabitants per square mile. The great mass of the population consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' mulattoes, negroes, and mixed races, and the number of Europeans and their descendants is very small but on the increase. Their number is about 1,200; while the number of foreigners who have settled in Nicaragua is (1892) 371, possessing property valued at 4,205,160 dollars (Nicaraguan currency). Of these foreigners 88 are German, 69 Italian, 60 from United States, and 52 from Great Britain. There are 14 towns with from 2,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is the rearing of cattle and raising of coffee. The capital of the Republic and seat of government is the town of Managua, situated on the southern border of the great lake of the same name, with about 18,000 inhabitants, Leon has a population of 34,000, Bluefields in 1885 had 2,091 inhabitants, and San Juan del Norte 1,480.

On November 20, 1894, the so-called Mosquito Reserve was reincorporated with the territory of the Republic by free resolution of the Indians. The new 'Departamento' is called Departamento de Zelaya. It brings the number of provinces of Nicaragua up to 13, and the area to 49,200 square miles.

For the delimitation of the boundary towards Costa Rica a commission has been appointed July 9, 1896, with an arbitrator to decide points of disagreement.

Instruction.

According to an official statement of 1894 there were 1,020 schools with 20,000 pupils. There are, besides, two higher schools for boys and one for girls.

Finance.

There are no recent financial statistics. In 1892 the revenue was 1,764,037 dollars, and the expenditure 2,983,576 dollars. Two-thirds of the total annual revenue are derived from Government monopolies on spirits, tobacco, and gunpowder, and the remainder chiefly from import and export duties and

a tax on slaughtered cattle. The expenditure is principally for the maintenance of an army of 2,000 men, and the payment of interest on the public debt.

The foreign debt consists of a railway loan raised in London in 1886 for 285,000*l.* in 6 per cent. bonds. Default was made in payment of interest on July 1, 1894, and in 1895 an arrangement was made for the settlement of the debt, reducing the interest to 4 per cent. and the arrear coupons to half their nominal value. The amount outstanding in July, 1897, consisted of bonds 281,000*l.* and arrear coupons, 13,135*l.*; total, 294,335*l.*

The internal debt amounted to 7,000,000 dollars in 1894. In November, 1896, a new national loan for 500,000 Nicaraguan currency dollars was issued, for payment of which the Government were to issue orders to bearer to be used in paying custom house duties.

Industry and Commerce.

There are about 400,000 head of cattle in the Republic, and there is a considerable export of hides. Comparatively little of the land is cultivated, but coffee cultivation, sugar planting, and banana culture are extending. The production of cocoa is insufficient for local supply. The exportation of rubber will be suspended from January 1, 1898.

There are (1891) in the Republic 109 mines, worked by American companies. In nearly all of these gold is found mixed with silver; in a few, silver mixed with copper. In 1895 the shipments of gold bar and dust reached 8,000 ounces.

Full commercial statistics regarding Nicaragua are not available. Through the ports of Corinto and San Juan del Sur on the Pacific, the imports in 1895 were approximately of the value of 847,090*l.*; exports, 1,027,679*l.* The chief imports were: cottons, 324,000*l.*; wines and spirits, 45,000*l.*; flour, 32,000*l.*; woollens, 30,400*l.*; hardware, 23,900*l.*; wire fencing, 21,000*l.*; drugs, 20,800*l.*; sewing thread, 15,250*l.* The chief exports were: coffee, 800,000*l.*; sugar, 118,000*l.*; silver dollars, 45,000*l.*; gold bars and dust, 25,700*l.*; cattle, 16,000*l.*; rubber, 5,300*l.*; and to smaller amounts, log-wood, hides and skins, cheese, indigo, and soap. For 1896 the total imports were estimated at 3,730,000 pesos; the exports at 5,647,000 pesos. Of the imports, 1,427,000 pesos were from Great Britain; 930,000 pesos from Germany; 676,000 pesos from the United States; 478,000 pesos from France. Of the exports 2,286,000 pesos went to Germany; 1,009,000 pesos to the United States; 730,000 pesos to Great Britain; 387,000 pesos to France. The trade of the United Kingdom with Nicaragua (according to the Board of Trade Returns) has been as follows:—

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Nicaragua .	59,010	86,077	77,728	89,264	53,972
Exports of home produce to Nicaragua .	128,789	74,222	190,067	242,559	191,154

The chief imports from Nicaragua in 1896 were coffee, 32,480*l.*; mahogany, 14,910*l.*; and the chief exports to Nicaragua, cottons, 118,633*l.*; iron, 12,715*l.*; woollens, 12,582*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

About two-thirds of the trade of Nicaragua passes through Corinto. At this port in 1895 there entered, of ocean-going vessels, 12 vessels of 14,835 tons (6 of 11,300 tons German), exclusive of 72 visits (representing 129,600 tons) of the American Pacific Mail Company's steamers which call at all ports between San Francisco and Panama.

Work on the canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts is at present suspended.

There are few good roads in the country. There are 91 miles of railway open, which cost 2,700,000 dollars. One line extends from Corinto, on the Pacific, to Momotombo, 58 miles, and another from Managua, the capital, to Granada, 33 miles. The Government is constructing a line from Masaga, through the coffee district, to the village of Jinotepe, which will bring the plantations into communication with Corinto.

In 1891 there were 54 post offices. There are 1,245 miles of telegraph wires, and 59 offices.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The Bank of London and Central America has a subscribed capital of 260,000*l.* of which 130,300*l.* is paid up. In December, 1895, its note issue amounted to 130,272*l.*

The system of money is the same as in Honduras, though Mexican, Chilian, Peruvian, and other South and Central American dollars are issued.

There is also a paper currency. The *peso* or dollar is of the value of from 22½*d.* to 24½*d.* The notes of Nicaragua and of the Bank of London and Central America are redeemable in silver, but not in gold. Since January 7, 1893, the metric system of weights and measures has been in use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF NICARAGUA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister for the Greater Republic of Central America.—Crisanto Medina.

Consul-General.—Frederick S. Isaac.

There are Consular Representatives at London, Manchester, Liverpool, Nottingham, Birmingham, Glasgow, Southampton, Cardiff, Newport (Mon.), Brighton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN NICARAGUA.

Minister and Consul-General.—G. F. B. Jenner.

Consul at Granada.—Walter J. Chambers.

Consul at Greytown.—H. F. Bingham.

Consul at Managua.—Charles E. Nicol.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Nicaragua.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Foreign Office Reports. Annual Series. 8. London.

Nicaragua. No. 51 of the Bulletins of the Bureau of the American Republics. Washington, 1892.

United States Consular Reports for January, April, June, 1897. Washington.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Belly (N.), Percement de l'isthme de Panama par le canal de Nicaragua. 8. Paris, 1886.

Belt (Thomas), The Naturalist in Nicaragua: a Narrative of a Residence at the Gold Mines of Chontales, &c. 8. London, 1878.

Boyle (Frederick), A Ride across a Continent. 2 vols. 8. London, 1868.

Bilow (A. von), Der Freistaat Nicaragua in Mittelamerika. 8. Berlin, 1849

Colquhoun (A. B.), The Key of the Pacific. London, 1896.

- Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, Report of Committee. Appendix. London, 1897.
- Kaib (C. de), Nicaragua; Studies on the Mosquito Shore in 1892. American Geographical Society, 1893.
- Keasbey (L. M.) The Nicaragua Canal and the Monroe Doctrine. London, 1897.
- Levy (P.), Notas geográficas y económicas sobre la república de Nicaragua. Paris, 1873.
- Marr (Wilhelm), Reise nach Centralamerika. 2 vols. 8. Hamburg, 1863.
- Peator (Desiré), Etude Economique sur la République de Nicaragua. Neuchatel, 1893.
- Scherzer (Karl, Ritter von), Wanderungen durch die mittelamerikanischen Freistaaten Nicaragua, Honduras und San Salvador. 8. Braunschweig, 1857.
- Squier (E. G.), Nicaragua, its People, Scenery, Monuments, and the proposed Inter-oceanic Canal. 2 vols. 8. London, 1852.
- Wetham (J. W. Bodham), Across Central America. 8. London, 1877.

OMAN.

AN independent State in South-eastern Arabia extending along a coast line—S. E. and S. W.—of almost 1,000 miles from the Gulf of Ormuz and inland to the deserts. Area, 82,000 square miles; population, 1,500,000. The capital, Muscat (40,000 inhabitants), was occupied by the Portuguese till the seventeenth century. After various vicissitudes it was taken in the eighteenth century by Ahmed bin Sa'eed, of Yemenite origin, who was elected Imam in 1741. His family have since ruled. The present Sultan is Seyyid Faysal bin Turki, second son of the late Seyyid Turki bin Sa'eed bin Sultan, who succeeded his father June 4, 1888, and has now been formally recognised by the British Government. In the beginning of the present century the power of the Imam of Oman extended over a large area of Arabia, the islands in the Persian Gulf, a strip on the Persian coast, and a long strip of the African coast south of Cape Guardafui, including Socotra and Zanzibar. On the death of Sultan Sa'eed in 1854 Zanzibar was detached from Oman and placed under the rule of the second son, and subsequent troubles curtailed the area of the state in Asia. The closest relations have for years existed between the Government of India and Oman, and a British Consul or Political Agent resides at Muscat. The authority of the Sultan does not extend far beyond Muscat.

The revenue of the Sultan amounts to about 225,000 dollars.

The exports in 1896-97 were valued at 1,909,300 dollars; chiefly dates, 752,000 dollars; cotton fabrics, 315,000 dollars; fruit, 50,000 dollars; pearls, 30,000 dollars; mother-o'-pearl, 20,000 dollars; salt, 54,500 dollars; fish, 81,000 dollars. The imports were valued at 2,879,500 dollars; chiefly rice, 700,000 dollars; coffee, 52,500 dollars; sugar, 60,000 dollars; piece goods, 294,000 dollars; twist and yarn, 160,000 dollars; silk and silk goods, 67,000 dollars; cereals, wheat, and other grain, 210,000 dollars; oils of all kinds, 80,000 dollars; ghee, 60,000 dollars; arms and ammunition, 850,000 dollars.

The imports from United Kingdom were valued at 800,000 dollars; India, 1,640,000 dollars; France, 50,000 dollars; America, 29,000 dollars; Asiatic Turkey, 67,500 dollars; Persia, 243,000 dollars; other countries, 50,000 dollars.

The number of vessels entered and cleared the port of Muscat in 1896-97, including the native craft, was 411 of 223,130 tons, of which 216 of 167,100 tons were British.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

(ORANJE-VRIJSTAAT.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic known as the Orange Free State, founded originally by Boers who quitted Cape Colony in 1836 and following years, is separated from the Cape Colony by the Orange River, has British Basutoland and Natal on the east, the Transvaal on the north, and Transvaal and Griqualand West on the west. Its independence was declared on February 23, 1854, and a Constitution was proclaimed April 10, 1854, and revised February 9, 1866, and May 8, 1879. The legislative authority is vested in a popular Assembly, the Volksraad, of 58 members, elected by suffrage of the burghers (adult white males) for four years from every district, town, and ward, or field-cornetcy in the country districts. Every two years one-half of the members vacate their seats and an election takes place. The members of the Volksraad receive pay at the rate of 2*l.* per day. Eligible are burghers 25 years of age, owners of real property to the value of 500*l.* Voters must be white burghers by birth or naturalisation, be owners of real property of not less than 150*l.*, or lessees of real property of an annual rental of 36*l.*, or have a yearly income of not less than 200*l.*, or be owners of personal property of the value of 300*l.*, and have been in the State for not less than three years. The executive is vested in a President chosen for five years by universal suffrage, who is assisted by an Executive Council. The Executive Council consists of the Government Secretary, the Landdrost of the capital, and three unofficial members appointed by the Volksraad, one every year for three years.

President of the Republic.—M. Th. Steyn, elected February 21, 1896.

There is a Landdrost or Magistrate appointed to each of the districts (19) of the Republic by the President, the appointment requiring the confirmation of the Volksraad. In every ward there are commissioners for various purposes, the members of which are elected by the burghers.

Area and Population.

The area of the Free State is estimated at 48,326 square miles; it is divided into 19 districts. At a census taken in 1890 the white population was found to be 77,716—40,571 males and 37,145 females. Of the population 51,910 were born in the Free State and 21,116 in the Cape Colony. There were besides 129,787 natives in the State—67,791 males and 61,996 females—making a total population of 207,508. The capital, Bloemfontein, had 2,077 white inhabitants in 1890 and 1,382 natives. Of the white population 10,761 were returned in 1890 as directly engaged in agriculture, while there were 41,817 'coloured servants.'

Immigration is on the increase, mainly from Germany and England.

Religion.

The Government contributes 9,000*l.* for religious purposes. The State is divided into 36 parochial districts for ecclesiastical purposes. There are about 80 churches. The principal body is the Dutch Reformed Church with 68,940 adherents; of Wesleyans there are 753; English Episcopalians, 1,353; Lutherans, 312; Roman Catholics, 466; Jews, 113.

Instruction.

The system of education is national. Small grants are also made to the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches. The Government schools are managed by elected local boards, which choose the teachers, who are appointed by the President, if he is satisfied with their qualifications. Education is not compulsory nor free except for very poor children. In 1894-95 about 40,000*l.* was allotted to education, a portion of which consisted of interest on a capital of 200,000*l.* set apart by the Volksraad for this purpose. Besides this amount a considerable sum was spent upon school buildings under the Public Works Department. There are no foundations, properly so called, for education. In 1894-95 there were 162 Government schools, inclusive of the two higher schools and the infant school at Bloemfontein, with 4,867 pupils and 220 teachers. Grants are made to private schools on certain conditions. In 1894-95 there were 46 such schools, with 756 pupils. The Grey College, the highest school for boys, prepares candidates for the matriculation examination of the Cape University; and the 'Eunice' Institute is a similar school for girls.

At the census of 1890 45,015 of the white population could read and write. 2,721 only read, 23,722 (of whom 19,508 were under 7 years of age) could neither read nor write, while 6,258 were not specified.

There is a good public library in Bloemfontein, and small libraries in several villages.

There is a Government Gazette, two daily and two bi-weekly papers.

Justice and Crime.

The Roman Dutch law prevails. The superior courts of the country are the High Courts of Justice, with three judges, and the circuit courts. The inferior courts are the court of the Landdrost and the court of Landdrost and Heemraden. The circuit courts, at which the judges of the High Court preside in turn, are held twice a year in the chief town of every district. In these courts criminal cases are tried before a jury. The court of Landdrost and Heemraden consists of the Landdrost (a stipendiary magistrate) and two assessors. The Landdrost's court thus has both civil and criminal jurisdiction. There are also justices of the peace who try minor offences and settle minor disputes.

There are no statistics of crime. There are police-constables in every town, and mounted police patrol the country.

Finance.

The following is a statement of revenue and expenditure for the last four years (ending February) and December 1895 (10 months) and the year 1896 (ending December):—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
1891-92	386,589	407,610
1892-93	310,372	378,922
1893-94	293,790	323,899
1894-95	306,653	319,221
1895	259,589	271,935
1896	374,774	381,861

Among the items of revenue (1896) are quit rents, 15,301*l.*; transfer dues, 30,845*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 35,694*l.*; import dues, 138,247*l.*; stamps, 57,431*l.*; native poll-tax, 16,410*l.*; and of expenditure, salaries, 50,236*l.*; police, 12,454*l.*; education, 47,163*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 30,320*l.*; public works, 48,077*l.*; artillery, 7,145*l.*

The Republic has a debt of 45,000*l.* (1896), but possesses considerable public property in land, buildings, bridges, telegraphs, &c. (valued at 417,000*l.*), and in its share in the National Bank, amounting to 70,000*l.* Bloemfontein has a municipal debt of 7,000*l.*

Defence.

Frontier measures about 900 miles; of this 400 miles marches with Cape Colony, 200 Basutoland, 100 Natal, and S.A. Republic 200 miles.

There are no fortifications on the frontier.

Every able-bodied man in the State above 16 and under 60 years of age is compelled to take arms when called upon by his Field Cornet (equal to the rank of a captain), when necessity demands it. The number of burghers available is 17,381. Two batteries of artillery are stationed at the capital, Bloemfontein; 80 officers and men, with 350 passed artillerists, as a reserve. The number of officers and men was increased by 50 men during 1896, and a new fort is being built on a hill at the north end of the town.

Production and Industry.

The State consists of undulating plains, affording excellent grazing. A comparatively small portion of the country is suited for agriculture, but a considerable quantity of grain is produced. The number of farms in 1890 was 6,000, with a total of 24,675,800 acres, of which 250,600 were cultivated. There were in the same year 248,878 horses, 276,073 oxen, 619,026 other cattle (burthen), 6,619,992 sheep, 858,155 goats, and 1,461 ostriches.

The diamond production in 1890 was 99,255 carats, valued at 223,960*l.*; in 1891, 108,311 carats, valued at 202,551*l.*; in 1893, 209,653 carats valued at 414,179*l.*; in 1894, 282,598 carats valued at 428,039*l.* In 1896 the diamond exports were valued at 468,165*l.* Garnets and other precious stones are found, and there are rich coal-mines; gold has also been found.

Commerce.

As the exports and imports pass through the Cape and Natal ports, and are included in the returns for these colonies, it is impossible to give any statement of the value of the commerce. The imports, besides general merchandise, from Cape Colony and Natal comprise cereals, wool, cattle, and horses from Basutoland. The exports to the Cape and Natal are chiefly

agricultural produce and diamonds, while other merchandise goes to Basutoland. The trade is estimated as follows for two years :—

	Imports from (1895)	Imports from (1896)	Exports to (1895)	Exports to (1896)
	£	£	£	£
Cape Colony	676,716	845,812	519,987	612,313
Natal	168,966	224,440	68,998	116,961
Basutoland	80,885	116,205	—	70,751
South African Republic	—	—	931,860	944,459
Total	926,567	1,186,457	1,515,845	1,744,484

Communications.

The capital, Bloemfontein, is connected with Natal, Transvaal, and the Cape Colony by telegraph; 1,500 miles of telegraph have been constructed. A railway constructed by the Cape Colonial Government connects the Orange River (at Norval's Pont) with Bloemfontein, 121 miles, and Bloemfontein with the Transvaal (at Viljoens drift on the Vaal River) 209 miles. There are roads throughout the districts, ox-waggons being the principal means of conveyance.

The money, weights, and measures are English. The land measure, the Morgen, is equal to about $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

Consul-General in London.—Sir Wm. Dunn, Bart.

Statistical and other Books of Reference.

- Census van den Oranje-Vrijstaat, opgenomen op 31 Maart, 1890. Bloemfontein, 1891.
Brown (A. S. and G. G.), Guide to South Africa. London, 1897.
Johnston (Keith), Africa. London, 1884.
Noble (J.), Illustrated Official Handbook of the Cape and South Africa. Cape Town, Johannesburg, and London, 1893.
Norris-Newman (C. L.), With the Boers in the Transvaal and Orange Free State. London, 1882.
Sandeman (E. F.), Eight Months in an Ox-Wagon. London, 1880.
Silver's Handbook to South Africa. 4th Edition. London, 1891.
The Argus Annual and S. African Directory, 1897. Cape Town, 1896.
Trotter (Anthony), South Africa. 2 vols. London, 1878.
Weber (Ernest de), Quatre ans au pays des Boers. Paris, 1882.

PARAGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Paraguay gained its independence from Spanish rule in 1811, and after a short government by two consuls, the supreme power was seized, in 1815, by Dr. José Gaspar Rodríguez Francia, who exercised autocratic sway as dictator till his death, September 20, 1840. Dr. Francia's reign was followed by an interregnum, which lasted till 1842, when a National Congress, meeting at the capital Asuncion, elected two nephews of the Dictator, Don Mariano Roque Alonso and Don Carlos Antonio Lopez, joint consuls of the Republic. Another Congress voted, March 13, 1844, a new Constitution, and, March 14, elected Don Carlos Antonio Lopez sole President; he was continued by another election, March 14, 1857. At the death of Don Carlos, September 10, 1862, his son, Don Francisco Solano Lopez, born 1827, succeeded to the supreme power. President Lopez, in 1864, began a dispute with the Government of Brazil, the consequence of which was the entry of a Brazilian army, united with forces of the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, into the Republic, June 1865. After a struggle of five years, Lopez was defeated and killed at the battle of Aquidaban, March 1, 1870.

A new Constitution was proclaimed on November 25, 1870. The legislative authority is vested in a Congress of two Houses, a Senate and a House of Deputies, the executive being entrusted to a President, elected for the term of four years, with a non-active Vice-President at his side. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies are elected directly by the people, the former in the ratio of one representative to 12,000 inhabitants, and the latter one to 6,000 inhabitants, though in the case of the sparsely populated divisions a greater ratio is permitted. The Senators and Deputies receive each 200*l.* per annum.

President of the Republic.—General *Eguisquiza*, for the term 1894-97.

The President exercises his functions through a cabinet of responsible ministers, five in number, presiding over the departments of the Interior, of Finance, of Worship and Justice, of War, and of Foreign Affairs. The President receives a salary of 1,900*l.*, the Vice-President 960*l.*, and each of the ministers 600*l.* a year; but the total administrative expenses are stated not to exceed 5,000*l.*

The country is divided into 23 counties (*partidos*), which are governed by chiefs and justices of the peace, assisted by municipal councils.

Area and Population.

The area of Paraguay is 98,000 square miles. An enumeration made by the Government in 1857 showed the population to number 1,337,439 souls. At the beginning of 1873 the number of inhabitants, according to an official return (regarded as exaggerated), was reduced to 221,079, comprising 28,746 men and 106,254 women over fifteen years of age, with 86,079 children. A very imperfect census of March 1, 1887, gives the population as 329,645—155,425 men and 174,220 women. There are besides 60,000 semi-civilised and 70,000 uncivilised Indians. In 1895 the population was estimated at 432,000. The white population in 1897 was officially estimated at 600,000. Of foreigners in Paraguay in 1887, there were 5,000 Argentines, 2,000 Italians, 600 Brazilians, 740 Germans, 500 French, 400 Swiss, and 100 English. The population of the capital, Asuncion, in 1895, was 45,000; other towns are Villa Rica, 19,000; Concepcion, 10,000; San Pedro, 8,000; Luque, 8,000. In the thirteen

years 1881-1893 there were 7,152 immigrants mostly Italians, Germans, French, and Spaniards. The total number in 1894 was 270; in 1895, 243 (78 German, 34 Swiss, 29 French, 26 Italian, and 81 others). Nearly three-fourths of the territory was national property; but in recent years most of it has been sold, much of it in very large estates.

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The Roman Catholic Church is the established religion of the State, but the free exercise of other religions is permitted. Education is free and compulsory. In 1887 only 20 per cent. of the adult Paraguayans and 60 per cent. of adult foreigners could read and write. There were in 1896 358 public and private elementary schools, with 23,000 pupils and 680 teachers. Private schools are subsidised by the Council of Education. At Asuncion there is a National College, with 15 professors and 205 students. Besides contributions from general taxes, there is a special Government fund for education consisting of a proportion of the proceeds of land sales, customs dues, &c.

Asuncion has also a public library and five newspapers.

A High Court of Justice, and various inferior tribunals, with local magistrates, exercise judicial functions.

Finance.

The revenue is derived from customs, stamps and other dues, and from the sale of land and yerbales. The revenue and expenditure for four years are officially given as follows:—

—	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1896-96
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue . . .	5,775,899	4,910,472	5,120,248	5,100,495
Expenditure . .	5,852,720	5,357,498	4,992,007	—

The revenue for 1896-97 was estimated at 5,462,475 dollars, of which 3,562,560 was available for the public service; and expenditure at 5,462,475 dollars, including that on institutions with assigned revenues.

In 1874, the principal of the foreign debt of Paraguay stood at 1,505,400L., the outstanding amount of loans contracted in 1871 and 1872. In 1885 it was agreed that 850,000L. of new bonds should be issued in exchange for this amount, an arrangement was made for the future payment of interest, and an assignment of land was executed in payment of arrears of interest up to July, 1886. Land warrants were issued to holders of unpaid coupons, and the Paraguay Land Company (now called the Anglo-Paraguayan Land Company) was formed to deal with these warrants. Interest under the new arrangement was paid till January 1, 1892. In 1895, an arrangement was made with the bondholders for the reduction of interest, the funding of arrear coupons, the creation of a sinking fund, and the assignment of securities. In 1897, the outstanding debt amounted to 994,600L. The guarantee debt due by the Government to the Paraguayan Central Railway amounted to 374,871L. The debt due to Brazil is put at 9,876,500 pesos, and that to the Argentine Republic at 12,393,600 pesos.

Defence.

The army, comprising infantry, cavalry, and artillery, maintained chiefly to preserve internal order, consists of 82 officers and 1,345 men. Every citizen from 20 to 35 years of age is liable to military service. There is a screw steamer of 440 tons and 4 guns, and 2 small steamers on the river.

Production and Industry.

The number of horned cattle in Paraguay in 1896 was 2,102,680 ; horses 214,916, mules and asses 31,644, sheep 130,352, goats 33,514, pigs 39,513. The most important industry is the growing of *yerba mate*, or Paraguay tea, the yerbales, formerly the property of the State, being now in the hands of capitalists and companies. The total quantity of the leaf exported in 1896 was 9,024 tons. Other industries are timber, tobacco, and fruit-growing, while maize, manioc, beans, &c., are also cultivated. Hides (nearly 100,000 annually) are exported to Buenos Ayres. The immense forests contain valuable timber both hard and soft, which now finds a market in neighbouring countries and in Europe. Immigration is encouraged and there are ten agricultural settlements or 'colonias,' with, in all, 3,219 colonists. In 1893 a settlement of Australian immigrants was made on lands conceded by Government ; the colony was unsuccessful, and was broken up in 1896 ; but a number of its members (93) have formed a new settlement, called the Cosme colony, which is well conducted and prosperous.

In the neighbourhood of Asuncion are several breweries, tanneries, match factories, flour mills, and factories for soap, bricks, earthenware, palm-leaf hats, &c., and all over the country there are distilleries for caña, a pure sort of rum. Though the sugar-cane grows freely, no sugar is produced.

Paraguay contains valuable minerals which are now unworked. Iron abounds in the south, and marble in the north, and pyrites, copper, kaolin, are found.

Commerce.

The following is the value of the imports (gold dollars) and exports (paper dollars) for five years :—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Imports .	2,190,116	2,533,298	2,222,202	2,462,050	2,736,000
Exports .	9,270,138	7,994,845	11,100,597	12,728,627	12,292,000

The chief imports are textiles—85 per cent. from Great Britain ; wines, rice. About 48 per cent. of the total imports come from Britain.

The chief exports are *yerba mate*, or Paraguay tea, tobacco, hides and skins, and timber.

The British trade passes almost entirely through the territories of Brazil and the Argentine Republic. There are no direct imports into the United Kingdom from Paraguay, and the British exports direct to Paraguay amounted to only 13,772*l.* in 1896.

Communications.

In 1896, 666 vessels of 176,638 tons, entered the port of Asuncion from abroad, and 613 of 147,640 tons cleared for foreign ports.

There is a railway from Asuncion to Pirapó, the actual length of line open being about 156 miles. Gross receipts in 1894 amounted to 754,680 paper pesos. There are 10 miles of tramway. The country roads are in general mere bullock tracks, and transport is difficult and costly. There is a line of telegraph at the side of the railway ; the national telegraph connects Asuncion with Corrientes in the Argentine Republic, and thus with the outside world ; there are altogether 360 miles of telegraph line ; there were 46,075 messages in 1896. The telephone is in operation at Asuncion. Paraguay joined the postal union in 1881 ; in 1896 the number of post offices was 95 ; letters, &c., received or transmitted in 1896, 777,617.

Money and Credit.

The banks in Paraguay are the Agricultural Bank, with a nominal capital of 3,250,000 pesos, supplemented, October 6, 1896, by a further sum of 1,000,000 pesos; the Territorial Bank, the Mercantile Bank, the Bank of Milleres and Company, and the Industrial Bank, which has its seat at Concepcion.

Paper money is the chief circulating medium, the amount in circulation being 6,301,800 pesos.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.—The *Peso*, or *Dollar* = 100 *Centavos*. Nominal value, 4s.

The <i>Quintal</i>	= 101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	= 25·35 „ „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	= 1½ imperial bushel.
„ <i>Sino</i> (land measure)	= 69½ Engl. sq. yards.
„ <i>Legua cuadrada</i>	= 12½ Engl. sq. miles.

The weights and measures of the Argentine Republic are also in general use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF PARAGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General in Great Britain.—Alfred James. Appointed 1897.
There are Consuls at Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PARAGUAY.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. W. A. C. Barrington (residing at Buenos Aires).
Consul at Asuncion.—W. J. Holmes.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Paraguay.

- Annario Estadístico de la República del Paraguay. Asuncion.
Mensaje del Presidente de la República, presentado al Congreso Legislativo de la Nación.
4. Asuncion, 1897.
- Foreign Office Reports. Annual Series. 8. London.
Revue du Paraguay. Published monthly. Asuncion.
Paraguay. Bulletin No. 54 of the Bureau of the American Republics, Washington, 1892.
Report of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders for 1896. Appendix. London, 1896.
- Asara* (Félix de), Voyages dans l'Amérique méridionale. Paris, 1809.
Braine-le-Comte, La République de Paraguay. Bordeaux, 1889.
Brussels (E. van), La République du Paraguay. Bruxelles, 1893.
Criado (M. A.), Guide de l'émigrant au Paraguay. Asuncion, 1889.
Demersay (L. A.), Histoire physique, économique et politique du Paraguay et des établissements des Jésuites. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1865.
Jourdan (E. C.), Guerra do Paraguay. Rio de Janeiro, 1890.
Kennedy (A. J.), La Plata, Brazil, and Paraguay, during the War. 8. London, 1869.
La Daréys (E. De B.), Paraguay: The Land and the People, Natural Wealth and Commercial Capabilities. English Edition. Edited by E. G. Ravenstein, F.R.G.S. London, 1892.
Mansfeld (Charles), Paraguay, Brazil, and the Plate. New Edition. By the Rev. Charles Kingsley. 8. London, 1856.
Masterman (G. F.), Seven Eventful Years in Paraguay. 8. 2nd Edition. London, 1869.
Muthall (M. G. and E. T.), Handbook to the River Plate Republics, &c., and the Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay. 8. London, 1885.
Olascoaga (R. de), Paraguay. [Translation from Reclus' 'Geographie Universelle,' with prolegomena and notes.] Asuncion, 1896.
Pags (Commander Thomas G.), La Plata, the Argentine Confederation, and Paraguay. Narrative of the Exploration of the Tributaries of the River La Plata and adjacent Countries during the years 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856, under the orders of the United States Government. 8. New York, 1867.
Santos (C. R.), La Republica del Paraguay. Asuncion, 1897.
Thompson (George), The Paraguayan War; with sketches of the history of Paraguay, and of the manners and customs of the people. 8. London, 1869.
Washburn (Charles A.), The History of Paraguay. With notes of personal observations. vols. 8. Boston and New York, 1871.

PERSIA.

(IRÂN.)

Reigning Shah.

Muzaffar-ed-dîn, born 14 Jemâdi II: A.H. 1269 = March 25, 1853, second son of Nâsr ed-dîn, Shah; succeeded his father May 1, 1896.

Children of the Shâh.—I. Mohammed Ali Mirza, Valiahd (heir-apparent), born 1872. II. Malik Mansur Mirza Shua es-Saltaneh, born 1880. III. Abu'l Fath Mirza Salar ed Dowleh, born 1881. IV. Abu'l Fazl Mirza Azud es-Sultan, born 1883. V. Husein Kuli Mirza, born 1894. VI. Nâsr ed-dîn Mirza, born 1896. There are also twelve daughters.

Brothers of the Shâh.—I. Mas'ûd, Zil es-Sultân, born January 5, 1850, has five sons and six daughters. II. Kâmrân, Nâib es-Saltaneh, born July 22, 1856, has three daughters. III. Sâlâr es-Saltaneh, born May 2, 1882. IV. Rukn es-Saltaneh, born February 14, 1883. V. Yamin ed-Dowleh. VI. Sultan Ahmed Mirza, born 1891. There are also twelve sisters.

The royal family is very numerous: there are some thousands of princes and princesses, but the official year-book only mentions two brothers, two sisters, 120 uncles, great-uncles, and cousins of the late Shah.

The Shah of Persia—by his official title, 'Shâhinshâh,' or king of kings—is absolute ruler within his dominions, and master of the lives and goods of all his subjects. The whole revenue of the country being at their disposal, recent sovereigns of Persia have been able to amass a large private fortune. That of the present occupant of the throne is reported to amount to five or six millions sterling, most of it represented by diamonds, the largest, the Deryâ i Nûr, of 186 carats, and the Tâj i Mâh, of 146 carats, and other precious stones, forming the crown jewels.

The present sovereign of Persia is the fifth of the dynasty of the Kajârs, which took possession of the crown after a civil war extending over fifteen years, from 1779 to 1794. The date of accession of each of the sovereigns of the dynasty was as follows:—

1. Agha Muhammed 1794	4. Nâsr ed-dîn, son of Muhammed 1848
2. Fath Ali, nephew of Agha Muhammed 1797	5. Muzaffar-ed-dîn, son of Nâsr-ed-dîn 1896
3. Muhammed, grandson of Fath Ali 1835	

It is within the power of the Persian monarchs to alter or to overrule the existing law of succession, and to leave the crown

with disregard of the natural heir, to any member of their family, but preference is generally given to a prince whose mother was a Kajär princess.

Government.

The form of government of Persia is in its most important features similar to that of Turkey. All the laws are based on the precepts of the Koran, and though the power of the Shâh is absolute, it is only in so far as it is not opposed to the accepted doctrines of the Muhammedan religion, as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet, his oral commentaries and sayings, and the interpretation of the same by his successors and the high priesthood. The Shâh is regarded as vicegerent of the Prophet (a great part of the priesthood and descendants of the Prophet [Syeds] deny this), and it is as such that he claims implicit obedience. Under him, the executive government is carried on by a ministry, formerly consisting of but two high functionaries, the grand vizier and the lord treasurer, but in more recent times divided into several departments, after the European fashion. The office of Sadr Azam or Grand Vizir, re-instituted on January 27, 1893, and given to Mirza Ali Asghar Khan, Amin i Sultan, is now vacant. The chief ministers are Amin-ed-Dowleh, Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior; Mushir-ed-Dowleh, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Amir Khan Serdar, Minister for War; Nizam-el-Mulk, Minister of Finance. Other departments represented in the Ministry are: Treasury, Justice and Commerce, Instruction, Telegraphs, Posts, Religious Endowments, Agriculture and Crown Domains, Court. There are twelve ministers of departments and also several ministers without portfolios.

The country is divided into thirty-three provinces, which are governed by governors-general, who are directly responsible to the central Government, and can nominate the lieutenant-governors of the districts comprised in their own governments-general. Some of the governments-general are very small, and do not bear subdivision into districts, &c.; others are very large, and comprise several provinces. Governors-general and lieutenant-governors are generally called Hâkim, the former also often have the title of Wâli, Fermân Fermâ, &c. A lieutenant-governor is sometimes called Nâib el-Hukûmah; one of a small district is a Zâbit. Every town has a mayor or chief magistrate called Kalântar, or Darogha, or Beglerbeggi. Every quarter of a town or parish, and every village, has a chief who is called Kedkhodâ. These officers, whose chief duty is the collection of the revenue, are generally appointed by the lieutenant-governors, but sometimes elected by the citizens. Most of the governors have a vizir or a pishkâr, a man of experience, to whom are entrusted the accounts and the details of the government. The chiefs of nomad tribes are called Ilkhânî, Ilbeggi, Wâli, Serdâr, Sheikh, Tushmâl; they are responsible for the collection of the revenues to the governors of the province in which their tribe resides,

Area and Population.

According to the latest and most trustworthy estimates, the country—extending for about 700 miles from north to south, and for 900 miles from east to west—contains an area of 628,000 square miles. A vast portion of this area is an absolute desert, and the population is everywhere so scanty as not to exceed, on the average, twelve inhabitants to the square mile. According to the latest estimates, based on personal observation of travellers and statistics of the Persian Home Office, the population of Persia numbered in 1881 :—

Inhabitants of cities	1,963,800
Population belonging to wandering tribes	1,909,800
Inhabitants of villages and country districts	3,780,000
Total population	7,653,600

The population in 1897 is estimated at about 9,000,000.

The number of Europeans residing in Persia does not exceed 800.

The principal cities of Persia are :—Teherân, with 210,000 ; Tabriz, with 180,000 ; Ispahân, with 80,000 ; Meshed, with 60,000 ; Bârfurûsh, with 50,000 ; Kermân, Yezd, each with 40,000 to 45,000 ; Hamadân, Shîrâz, Kazvîn, Kom, Kashân, Resht, each with 25,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. Of the nomads 260,000 are Arabs, 720,000 Turks, 675,000 Kurds and Leks, 20,700 Balûchis and Gipsies, 234,000 Lurs.

Religion.

Of the population about 8 millions belong to the Shîa'h faith, 800,000 Sunnîs, 9,000 Parsis (Guebres), 25,000 Jews, 45,000 Armenians, and 25,000 Nestorians.

The Mahometans of Persia are mostly of the sect called Shîa'h, differing to some extent in religious doctrine, and more in historical belief, from the inhabitants of the Turkish Empire, who are called Sunnî. The Persian priesthood (Ulemâ) is very powerful, and works steadily against all progress. Any person capable of reading the Koran and interpreting its laws may act as a priest (Mullâ). As soon as such a priest becomes known for his just interpretation of the divine law, and for his knowledge of the traditions and articles of faith, he is called a Mujtahid, a chief priest. There are many Mujtahids in Persia, sometimes several in one town ; there are, however, only four or five whose decisions are accepted as final. The highest authority, the chief priest of all, is the Mujtahid¹ who resides at Kerbelâ, near Baghdâd, and some consider him the vicegerent of the Prophet, the representative of the Imâm. The Shah and the Government have no voice in the matter of appointing the Mujtahids, but the Sheikh-el-Islâm, chief judge, and the Imâm-i-Jum'ah, chief of the great mosque (Masjed-i-Jâm'ah) of a city, are appointed by Government. Under the Imâm-i-Jum'ah are the pîsh nemâz or khatîb (leader of public prayers and reader of the Khutbeh, the Friday oration), the mu'azzin (crier for prayers), and sometimes the Mutavalli (guardian of the mosque). This latter, as well as the mu'azzin, need not necessarily be a priest. All

¹ The last holder of this office died on February 20, 1895 ; no successor has yet been appointed.

mosques and shrines have some endowments (*wakf*), and out of the proceeds of these are provided the funds for the salaries of the priests attached to them. The shrines of some favourite saints are so richly endowed as to be able to keep an immense staff of priests, servants, and hangers-on.

The Orthodox Armenians are under a bishop residing at Ispahan; there are also a few hundred Roman Catholic Armenians in Persia. There is a wide tolerance exercised towards Armenians and Nestorians, Jews, and Parsis in cities where Europeans reside; in other places, however, they occasionally suffer oppression from Mussulmans belonging to the lower classes.

Instruction.

There are a great number of colleges (*medressah*), supported by public funds, in which students are instructed in religion and Persian and Arabic literature, as well as in a certain amount of scientific knowledge, and many schools for children, while private tutors are very common, being employed by all families who have the means. A polytechnic school with a number of European professors, opened in Teherân in 1849 has done much towards introducing the knowledge of Western languages and science into Persia. There are also military colleges at Teherân and Tabriz. But the bulk of the population are taught only to read the Koran.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the governors and their representatives, and by the Sheikhs-el-Islâm and the priesthood. The former administer justice according to the Urf, the unwritten or common law; the latter according to the Shar', the written or divine law.

The dispensation of justice is always summary. In May, 1888, the Shah published a proclamation stating that henceforth no subject would be punished except by operation of law, and that all subjects had full liberty as to life and property. But another proclamation published in June annulled the first as far as regards liberty of property.

Finance.

The total revenue in cash and kind in 1839-40 amounted to 34,026,150 krans, or (1 kr. = 12·95*d.*) 1,835,995*l.* In the year 1876-77 the amount was 50,700,000 krans, or (1 kr. = 9·25*d.*) 1,950,000*l.* In 1888-89 it was 54,487,630 krans or (1 kr. = 7·06*d.*) 1,602,580*l.* With the rise in the price of silver, the value of the revenue rose in 1890-91 to 1,775,000*l.*, and owing to the fall in silver the receipts for 1897-98 are estimated at 1,470,000*l.*

The expenditure for the year 1888-89 amounted to about 50,100,000 krans; of this expenditure 18,000,000 were for the army, 10,000,000 for pensions, 3,000,000 for allowances to princes, 600,000 for allowances to members of the Kajar tribe, 800,000 for the Foreign Office, 5,000,000 for the royal court, 500,000 for colleges, 1,500,000 for civil service, 2,630,000 for local government expenses, 800,000 remission of revenue in poor districts; the remainder was paid into the Shah's treasury.

About 82 per cent. of the revenue consists of payments in cash or kind raised by assessments upon towns, villages, and districts, each of which has to contribute a fixed sum, the amount of which is changed from time to time by tax-assessors (*mumayiz*) appointed by the Government. Almost the entire burthen of taxation lies upon the labouring classes. The amount collected from Christians, Jews, and Parsis is very small. About 15 per cent. of the revenue is from customs, while posts, mines, and other concessions supply the remainder. In May, 1892, the Government concluded with the Imperial Bank of Persia a contract for the issue of a loan of 500,000*l.*, the produce of

which should serve for the payment of an indemnity to the Tobacco Regie Company of Persia. The loan, guaranteed by the Customs receipts of Southern Persia and the Persian Gulf, will be repayable in eighty half-yearly instalments together with 6 per cent. interest. Yearly instalments and interest have been regularly paid.

Defence.

The Persian army, according to official returns of the Minister of War, numbers 105,500 men, of whom 5,000 form the artillery (20 batteries), 54,700 the infantry (78 battalions), 25,200 the cavalry, regular and irregular, and 7,200 militia (24 battalions). Of these troops, however, only half are liable to be called for service, while the actual number embodied—that is, the standing army—does not exceed 24,500. The number liable to be called for service is as follows:—Infantry, 35,400; irregular cavalry, but more or less drilled, 8,300; undrilled levies, 12,130; artillery, 2,500; camel artillery, 90; engineers, 100; total, 53,520.

By a decree of the Shâh, issued in July 1875, it was ordered that the army should for the future be raised by conscription, instead of by irregular levies, and that a term of service of twelve years should be substituted for the old system, under which the mass of the soldiers were retained for life; but the decree has never been enforced.

The organisation of the army is by provinces, tribes, and districts. A province furnishes several regiments; a tribe gives one and sometimes two, and a district contributes one. The commanding officers are generally selected from the chiefs of the tribe or district from which the regiment is raised. The Christians, Jews, and Parsis, as well as the Mussulman inhabitants of the Kaahan and Yezd districts, are exempt from all military service. The army has been under the training of European officers of different nationalities for the last forty years or more.

The navy consists of 2 vessels, built at Bremerhaven—the *Persepolis*, screw steamship, 600 tons, 450 horse-power, armed with four 3-inch guns; and the *Susa*, a river steamer, on the river Kârdn, of 30 horse-power.

Production and Industry.

Besides wheat, barley, rice, fruits, and gums, Persia produces silk, the annual yield, chiefly from the Caspian provinces, being about 606,100lbs. About two-thirds of this quantity is exported. The opium industry is on the increase. In 1870 there were exported 800 boxes of 150 lbs. each; in 1891 the export amounted to 10,000 cases, and is now estimated at 13,000 cases, the opium sent to Europe being prepared for medicinal purposes, and that to China for smoking. Tobacco is exported annually to the amount of 5,500 tons; cotton, 9,934,400 lbs.; wool, 1,200,000 fleeces, weighing 7,714,000 lbs., about one-third to Bombay and the remainder, mixed with Turkish wool, chiefly to Marseilles. Persian carpets, of which there are about thirty different kinds, are all made by hand, and the design varies with each carpet. The export of these carpets in 1888 reached the value of 140,000*l.*, and is now a little more.

Commerce.

The principal centres of commerce are Tabriz, Teherân, and Ispahân; the principal ports, Bender Abbas, Lingah, and Bushire on the Persian Gulf, and Enzeli, Meshed i Sar, and Bender i Gez on the Caspian. There are no official returns of the value of the total imports and exports; the revenue from the customs being, however, known, the approximate value of the commerce may be calculated. The custom dues are for Europeans 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, the value being considered to be the invoice price *plus* the freight; for

Persian subjects they vary from 3 per cent. to 8 per cent. The customs are farmed out to the highest bidders, who generally make a good profit; the farm money, therefore, does not represent the actual sum taken for customs, which latter sum, it is estimated, is 20 per cent. in excess. The following table shows the farm money received by Government for ten years, the estimated amounts paid annually for customs, and the value of the imports and exports, obtained by taking the average of the duty at 4 per cent. of the value:—

Years	Farm Money received by Government		Rate of Exchange for the Year	Estimated Totals of Customs Paid Farm Money + 20 per cent.	Estimated Value of Imports, and Exports, Average Duty taken at 4 per cent. ad valorem
	Tomans	£				Krans=£1	£
1886-87	850,000	253,780	33½	304,500	7,600,000
1888-89	800,000	235,294	34	282,400	7,060,000
1889-90	800,000	242,424	33	290,908	7,272,700
1890-91	820,000	241,200	34	289,450	7,236,200
1891-92	830,000	237,140	35	284,568	7,114,200
1892-93	850,000	223,684	38	268,417	6,710,425
1893-94	850,000	170,000	50	204,000	5,100,000
1894-95	930,000	178,846	52	214,815	5,370,375
1895-96	1,250,000	250,000	50	300,000	7,500,000
1896-97	1,250,000	250,000	50	300,000	7,500,000

It was stated in 1896 that considering the great fall in the value of silver, the figures up to year 1894-95 were no longer correct, for if they were it would seem that the value of the commerce had decreased by about 2,000,000*l.* Competent persons pointed out that the commerce had not decreased, but was equivalent to about 7,500,000*l.* or more, and that the farmers pocketed a large amount of money which by rights ought to enter into the Government treasury. The Government in 1895 thereupon increased the farm money to 1,250,000 tomans, or 250,000*l.*, and increased it again for the year 1897-98 to 1,500,000 tomans.

The imports consist mostly of cotton fabrics, cloth, glass, woollen goods, carriages, sugar, petroleum, tea, coffee, drugs, &c. The exports principally consist of dried fruits, opium, cotton and wool, silk, carpets, pearls, turquoises, rice, &c. The opium exports amount to about 10,000 boxes annually, valued at about 750,000*l.*

The following figures from Persian Gulf Consular Reports and from reports published by the Persian Custom House relate to the foreign trade of the year 1896. The values exclude specie:—

—	Imports	Exports	Total Tonnage		British Tonnage	
			Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared
	£	£				
Bushire . . .	768,299	440,311	165,970	143,525	185,337	126,237
Lingah . . .	425,021	498,365	129,400	103,570	96,700	73,950
Bunder Abbas . . .	863,776	180,147	106,895	103,605	87,740	87,300
Mohammarah and Karun . . .	143,906	66,908	95,510	83,724	86,474	78,309

At Bushire, Lingah, and Bunder Abbas in 1896, the imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 437,365*l.*; from India, 322,198*l.*; the exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 133,051*l.*; to India, 491,524*l.* At Shiraz in 1896 the imports amounted to 465,580*l.* (cottons, 343,131*l.*); the

exports amounted to 288,123*l.* (opium, 175,686*l.*). At Tabriz in the year 1896-97, the total imports amounted to 648,920*l.*, including Manchester T-cloths, shirtings, and printed cottons, 264,000*l.*; woollen goods from Austria, 80,000*l.*; tea, 70,000*l.*; sugar from Russia, 100,000*l.* The exports amounted to 227,530*l.*, including carpets, 102,000*l.* A large trade is carried on with Russia through Resht on the Caspian. In the year 1896-97 the trade of Khorasan through Meshed was: Imports from India by Bombay and Bunder Abbas, 89,547*l.*; from Russian territory, 92,547*l.*; from Afghanistan, 6,206*l.*; through Turkey, 19,740*l.* Exports to India, 19,681*l.*; to Russian territory, 80,320*l.*; to Afghanistan, 15,073*l.* For recent years the average value of imports from Turkey has been put at 1,840,000*l.*; from Russia, 878,000*l.*; by the Persian Gulf, 3,050,000*l.*; exports to Turkey, 778,000*l.*; to Russia, 1,486,000*l.*; and by Persian Gulf, 2,102,000*l.* The Russian trade has, however, increased considerably since the opening of the route by Batûm to Central Asia.

The direct trade of Persia with the United Kingdom in each of the last five years was as follows, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Persia . . .	243,984	119,001	206,918	175,857	147,129
Exports of British produce to Persia	311,869	251,751	323,772	373,121	273,786

The direct imports from Persia into Great Britain in 1896 consisted mainly of opium, valued at 42,068*l.*, wheat, 4,390*l.* (75,532*l.* in 1895); shells, 35,149*l.* Cotton goods, of the value of 211,340*l.*, and copper (wrought and unwrought), 16,676*l.*, were the staple articles of British export to Persia in 1896.

Money and Credit.

The Shah in 1889 granted a concession to Baron Julius de Reuter for the formation of an Imperial Bank of Persia, with head office at Teheran and branches in the chief cities. The bank was formed in the autumn of the same year, and incorporated by Royal Charter granted by H.M. the Queen, and dated September 2, 1889. The authorised capital is 4 millions sterling, which may be increased. The bank started with a capital of one million sterling, of which the greater part was remitted to Persia at the then reigning exchange of 32-34. In consequence of the great fall in silver and the rise in the exchange, to 50 or more, the capital was reduced in December 1894, to 650,000*l.* The bank has the exclusive right of issuing bank-notes—not exceeding 800,000*l.* without the assent of the Persian Government. The issue of notes shall be at first on the basis of the silver krân. The coin in reserve for two years must be 50 per cent., afterwards 83 per cent. The bank has the exclusive right of working throughout the Empire the iron, copper, lead, mercury, coal, petroleum, manganese, borax, and asbestos mines, not already conceded. It started business in Persia in October 1889, in April 1890 took over the Persian business of the New Oriental Bank Corporation (London), which had established branches and agencies in Persia in the summer of 1888, and now has branches at Tabriz, Resht, Meshed, Ispahan, Yezd, Shiraz, Bushire, and Bombay; and agencies at several other towns. The mining rights have been ceded to the Persian Bank Mining Rights Corporation, Limited, which was formed in April 1890, and went into liquidation in

January, 1894. There are also established at Teheran the Russian 'Banque des Prêts de Perse,' and a branch of the Russian 'Banque de Commerce.'

Communications.

A small railway from Teheran to Shah Abd-ul-azim (six miles) was opened in July, 1888. Another from Máhmúdábád on the Caspian to Barfurúsh and Amol (twenty miles) was commenced, but has been abandoned. The former is in the hands of a Belgian company, 'Société des chemins de fer et tramways de Perse'; the latter was a private undertaking by a Persian merchant. The river Karún at the head of the Persian Gulf has been opened to foreign navigation as far as Ahwáz, and Messrs. Lynch Brothers are running a steamer on it once a fortnight, with a subsidy from the British Government.

The only carriageable roads in Persia are Teherán-Kom and Teherán-Kazvin, each about 91 miles, and on the latter mails and travellers are conveyed by post-carts. A concession for the construction of a cart road and the establishment of a regular transport service from Teherán to Ahwáz was granted to the Imperial Bank of Persia, and construction was commenced in 1890. A concession for the construction of a cart road from Kazvin to Enzeli on the Caspian was granted to a Russian firm in 1893. The former project has been abandoned, and there are hopes of the latter being executed in 1899, the concession having been extended until then, with the stipulation that it is not to be renewed if the construction be incomplete.

Persia has a system of telegraphs consisting of about 4,150 miles of line, with about 6,700 miles of wire, and 95 stations.

(a) 675 miles of line with three wires—that is, 2,025 miles of wire between Bushire and Teherán—are worked by an English staff, and form the 'Indo-European Telegraph Department in Persia,' an English Government department. (b) 415 miles of line with three wires, 1,245 miles of wire between Teherán and Julfá on the Russo-Persian frontier, are worked by the Indo-European Telegraph Company, Limited. (c) About 3,400 miles of single wire lines belong to the Persian Government, and are worked by a Persian staff. During the year 1895-96, 142,641 messages with an aggregate of 1,924,784 words were transmitted by the English Government and Indo-European Telegraph Company's lines. The average time of transmission of a message between Karachi and England was forty-six minutes. The income of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1895-96 was 110,379*l.*; that of the Indo-European Telegraph Company for the same year, 152,285*l.*

The first regular postal service, established by an Austrian official in Persian employ, was opened January, 1877. Under it mails are regularly conveyed to and from the principal cities in Persia. There is a service twice a week to and from Europe via Resht or Tabriz and Tiflis (letters to be marked 'via Russia'), and a weekly service to India via Bushire. There are 84 post offices.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The monetary unit is the krán, a silver coin, formerly weighing 28 nakhods (88 grains), then reduced to 26 nakhods (77 grains), now weighing only 24 nakhods (71 grains) or somewhat less. The proportion of pure silver was before the new coinage (commenced 1877) 92 to 95 per cent.; it was then for some time 90 per cent., and is now about 80½ per cent. The value of the krán has in consequence much decreased. In 1874 a krán had the value of a franc, 25 being equal to 1*l.*; in December 1888 a 1*l.* bill on London was worth 84 kráns. In the month of April, 1888, a 1*l.* bill on London was worth 36½ to 37 kráns. In consequence of the recent fall in the price of silver, the value of a krán is at present (October, 1897) about 4½*d.*, a 1*l.* bill on London being worth 58 kráns, while the average exchange for 1896-97 was 50.

The coins in circulation, with their values calculated at exchange 1l. = 50 krâns, are :—

Copper.		Silver.	
<i>Pal</i>	0·12 <i>d.</i>	Five <i>Shâhts</i> = 10 <i>Pal</i> = $\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Krân</i>	1·20 <i>d.</i>
<i>Shâht</i> = 2 <i>Pal</i>	0·24 <i>d.</i>	Ten <i>Shâhts</i> = $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Krân</i>	2·40 <i>d.</i>
Two <i>Shâhts</i> = 4 <i>Pal</i>	0·48 <i>d.</i>	One <i>Krân</i> = 20 <i>Shâhts</i>	4·80 <i>d.</i>
Four <i>Shâhts</i> = (1 <i>Abbâsst</i>)	0·96 <i>d.</i>	Two <i>Krâns</i>	9·60 <i>d.</i>
		Five <i>Krâns</i>	2 <i>s.</i> 0·00 <i>d.</i>

Gold coins are : $\frac{1}{4}$ *Toman*, $\frac{1}{2}$ *Toman*, 1 *Toman*, 2, 5 and 10 *Tomans*. The *Toman* is nominally worth 10 *Krâns*; very few gold pieces are in circulation, and a gold *Toman* is at present worth 16·50 *Krâns* = 6*s.* 7½*d.*

Accounts are reckoned in *dinârs*, an imaginary coin, the ten-thousandth part of a toman of ten *krâns*. A *krân* therefore = 1,000 *dinârs*; one *shâhi* = 50 *dinârs*.

The unit of weight is the *miskâl* (71 grains), subdivided into 24 *nakhods* (2·96 grains) of 4 *gandum* (·74 grain) each. Sixteen *miskâls* make a *sir*, and 5 *sir* make an *abbâsst*, also called *wakkeh*, *kervânkeh*. Most articles are bought and sold by a weight called *batman* or *man*. The *mans* most frequently in use are :—

<i>Man-i-Tabrtz</i> = 8 <i>Abbâsst</i>	= 640 <i>Miskâls</i> = 6·49 lbs.
<i>Man-i-Noh Abbâsst</i> = 9 <i>Abbâsst</i>	= 720 „ = 7·30 „
<i>Man-i-Kohneh</i> (the old man)	= 1,000 „ = 10·14 „
<i>Man-i-Shâh</i> = 2 <i>Tabrtz Mans</i>	= 1,280 „ = 12·98 „
<i>Man-i-Roy</i> = 4 „	= 2,560 „ = 25·96 „
<i>Man-i-Bender Abbâsst</i>	= 840 „ = 8·52 „
<i>Man-i-Hâshemt</i> = 16 <i>Mans</i> of	720 „ = 116·80 „

Corn, straw, coal, &c., are sold by *Kharvâr* = 100 *Tabrtz Mans* = 649 „

The unit of measure is the *zar* or *gez*; of this standard several are in use. The most common is the one of 40·95 inches; another, used in *Azerbâijân*, equals 44·09 inches. A *farsakh* theoretically = 6,000 *zar* of 40·95 inches = 3·87 miles. Some calculate the *farsakh* at 6,000 *zar* of 44·09 inches = 4·17 miles.

The measure of surface is *jerib* = 1,000 to 1,066 square *zar* of 40·95 inches = 1,294 to 1,379 square yards.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PERSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Mirza Mohamed Ali Khan, Ala-es-Sultaneh, accredited March 4, 1890.

Secretaries.—Hussein Kuli Khan, Mirza Mehdi Khan, and Mirza Abdul Ghuffar Khan.

Consul-General.—H. S. Foster.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERSIA.

Teherân: Envoy, Minister, and Consul-General.—Sir H. Mortimer Durand, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. Appointed May 1, 1894.

Secretary of Legation.—Hon. C. Hardinge, C.B.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. H. P. Picot.

Tabrtz: Consul-General.—Cecil Godfrey Wood.

Resht and Astrabâd: Consul.—H. L. Churchill.

Bushire: Political Resident and Consul-General.—Major Malcolm Meade.

Vice-Consul.—John C. Gaskin.

Meshed: Consul-General.—Lieut.-Col. C. E. Yate, C.S.I.

Ispahán : Consul.—J. R. Preece.

Muhamrah : Vice-Consul.—W. McDouall.

There are agents at Shíráz, Kermansháh, Hamadán, and Yezd.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Persia.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Report by Mr. Baring on the Opium Trade and Cultivation, 1881, in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. And by Mr. Dickson on the Trade of Persia, in Part VI. London, 1882.

Report by Mr. Herbert on the Present State of Persia, and her Mineral Resources, in 'Reports from H.M.'s Diplomatic and Consular Officers.' Part IV. London, 1886.

Eastern Persia: an Account of the Journeys of the Persian Boundary Commission, 1870-72. 2 vols. 8. 1876.

Foreign Office Reports. Annual Series. London.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom. Imp. 4. London.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Bassett (James), Persia, the Land of the Imáms. London, 1886.

Benjamin (S. G. W.), Persia and the Persians. London, 1887. Persia. [In Story of the Nations Series]. 8d. ed. 8. London, 1888.

Bigham (Clive), A Ride through Western Asia. London, 1897.

Bird (Isabella), Journeys in Persia and Kurdistan. 2 vols. 8. London, 1893.

Brown (E. G.), A Year amongst the Persians. London, 1893.

Brugsch (Dr. H.), Reise der k. preuss. Gesandtschaft nach Persien, 1860-61. 2 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1864.

Collins (E. T.), In the Kingdom of the Shah. 8. London, 1896.

Chardín (Jean), Journal de son Voyage en Perse, &c. Amsterdam, 1686. New ed. 2 vols. Paris, 1888.

Curson (Hon. G.), The Karun River. Proc. R.G.S. 1890. The Persian Question. [Chap. I. contains an account of European literature relating to Persia (900-1891), and there are bibliographical footnotes throughout the volumes.] 2 vols. London, 1892.

Deuafof (Jane), La Perse, la Chaldée et la Susiane. 4. Paris, 1867. [Eng. Trans. by F. L. White. 8. Philadelphia, 1890.]

Eastwick (E. B.), Journal of a Diplomat's Three Years' Residence in Persia. 2 vols. London, 1864.

Ferrier (J. J. P.), Caravan Journeys and Wanderings in Persia, &c. 8. London, 1856.

Floyer (E. A.), Unexplored Baluchistan. London, 1882.

Gobineau (Ch. de), Les religions et les philosophies de l'Asie centrale. 8. Paris, 1865.

Gordon (Sir T. E.), Persia Revisited, 1895. 8. London, 1896.

Harris (W. B.), From Batúm to Baghdad. 8. London, 1896.

Hedin (Sven), Genom Persien, Mesopotamien, &c. Stockholm, 1887. Genom Khorasan och Turkestan. 2 vols. Stockholm, 1892.

Layard (Sir H. A.), Early Adventures in Persia, &c. New ed. 2 vols. London, 1894.

Macgregor (Col. C. M.), Narrative of a Journey through the Province of Khorasan and the North-West Frontier of Afghanistan in 1875. 2 vols. 8. London, 1879.

Malcolm (Sir John), History of Persia. 2 vols. 4. London, 1815. 2 vols. 8. London, 1829.

Malcolm (Sir John), Sketches of Persian Life and Manners. 2 vols. 8. London, 1828.

Markham (Clement R.), General Sketch of the History of Persia. 8. London, 1874.

Morgan (J. de), Mission Scientifique en Perse. 4 vols. Paris, 1894-96.

Ouseley (Sir W.), Travels in various Countries of the East, particularly Persia. 8 vols. 4. London, 1819-23.

Polak (Dr. J. E.), Persien, das Land und seine Bewohner. 2 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1865.

Rawlinson (G.), History of Ancient Persia. Vol. IV. of the History of the Ancient Monarchies of the East. London, 1868. The Seventh Great Oriental Monarchy. 8. London, 1876.

Schindler (A. Houtum), Historical and Archaeological Notes on a Journey in South-Western Persia, 1877-78. Journal of R. A. Soc. London, April, 1880. Eastern Persian Irak, R. G. Soc. Suppl. London, 1896.

Stack (E.), Six Months in Persia. 2 vols. London, 1882.

Stolse (F.) and *Andreas* (F. C.), Die Handelsverhältnisse Persiens, 'Petermann's Mitteilungen,' Ergänzungsheft. No. 77. Gotha, 1883.

Texter (Ch.), L'Arménie, la Perse, &c. 2 vols. Paris, 1843-48.

Watson (R. Grant), A History of Persia, from the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century to the year 1858. 8. London, 1878.

Weeks (E. L.), From the Black Sea through Persia and India. London, 1896.

Wills (Dr. C. J.), The Land of the Lion and Sun. 8. London, 1883.

Wills (Dr. C. J.), Persia as it is. London, 1886.

Wilson (Sir C.), Handbook for Asia Minor, Transcaucasia, Persia, &c. London, 1896.

PERU.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PERÚ.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Peru, formerly the most important of the Spanish Viceroyalties in South America, issued its declaration of independence July 28, 1821; but it was not till after a war, protracted till 1824, that the country gained its actual freedom from Spanish rule. The Republic is politically divided into departments, and the departments into provinces. The present Constitution, proclaimed October 16, 1856, was revised November 25, 1860. It is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former composed of deputies of the provinces, in the proportion of one for every 30,000 inhabitants or fraction exceeding 15,000, and the latter of representatives nominated by the electoral colleges of the provinces of each department, at the rate of two when the department has two provinces, and one more for every other two provinces. The parochial electoral colleges choose deputies to the provincial colleges, who in turn send representatives to Congress, and elect the municipal councils as well.

The executive power is entrusted to a President. There are two Vice-Presidents, who take the place of the President only in case of his death or incapacity, and they are elected for four years.

President of the Republic.—Nicolas de Pierola.

The President exercises his executive functions through a Cabinet of six ministers, holding office at his pleasure. The ministers are those of the Interior, War, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Finance and Public Works. None of the President's acts have any value without the signature of a minister.

Area and Population.

It is estimated that 57 per cent. of the population of Peru are aborigines or 'Indians,' and that 23 per cent. belong to mixed races, 'Cholos' and 'Zambos.' The remaining 20 per cent. are chiefly descendants of Spaniards, the rest including, besides 18,000 Europeans, 25,000 Asiatics, chiefly Chinese. At the enumeration of 1876 the population of the capital, Lima, was returned at 100,156 (in 1891, 103,956), Callao 15,000 (35,000 in 1880), Arequipa 35,000, Cuzco 22,000.

The Republic is divided into nineteen departments, the area and population of which were reported as follows at the last census taken (in 1876) :—

Departments	Area : English square miles	Population	Departments	Area : English square miles	Population
Piura	18,931	185,502	Ica	6,295	60,111
Cajamarca	14,188	213,391	Ayacucho	24,218	142,305
Amazonas	14,129	34,245	Cusco	95,547	233,445
Loreto	32,727	61,125	Puno	39,743	256,594
Libertad	15,649	147,541	Arequipa	27,744	160,232
Ancachs	17,405	284,091	Moquegua	22,516	23,736
Lima	14,760	226,922	Aprimac	62,325	119,246
Callao		34,492	Lambayeque	17,939	85,984
Huancavelica	10,814	104,155			
Huanuco		78,856			
Junin	33,822	209,871	Total	463,747	2,621,844

There are besides about 350,000 uncivilised Indians.

No recent census has been effected, but it is believed that the population is nearly stationary owing to the great infant mortality in the lower classes, as well as to small-pox and alcoholism among the Indians.

As a result of the war with Chile, the latter country has annexed the province of Tarapaca. The Chilians have also occupied the provinces of Tacna and Arica for twelve years. A popular vote should in 1894 have decided to which country they are to belong, but owing to the failure of negotiations for arriving at a *modus operandi*, the decision has been deferred. It is now (February, 1898) stated, however, that an understanding for the retrocession of the provinces has been arrived at.

Religion.

By the terms of the Constitution there exists absolute political, but not religious freedom, the charter prohibiting the public exercise of any other religion than the Roman Catholic, which is declared the religion of the State. But practically there is a certain amount of tolerance, there being Anglican churches in Callao and Lima. At the census of 1876 there were 5,087 Protestants, 498 Jews; other religions, 27,073.

Instruction.

Elementary education is compulsory for both sexes, and is free in the public schools that are maintained by the municipalities. High schools are maintained by the Government in the capitals of the departments, and in some provinces pupils pay a moderate fee. There is in Lima a central university, called 'Universidad de San Marcos,' the most ancient in America; its charter was granted by the Emperor Carlos V.; it has faculties of jurisprudence, medicine, political science, theology, and applied science. Lima possesses a school of mines and civil engineering, created in 1874, with good collections and laboratories. There are in the capital and in some of the principal towns private high schools under the direction of English, German, and Italian staffs. Lima has also a public library, besides the one of the university and school of mines. There are two minor universities at Cuzco and Arequipa.

Finance.

The public revenue was until recently mainly derived from the sale of guano, and from customs. A direct tax is levied, at the rate of 3 per cent., on the rent derived from real property. In 1896 the collection of the dues on alcohol, opium, tobacco, and stamps was farmed out for two years to a company, which pays to the Government 126,734 soles per month and half the profits over that amount. In the same year salt was declared to be a Government monopoly, the proceeds from which, on reaching the amount of 10,000,000 soles, shall be devoted exclusively to the ransom of Tacna and Arica.

The revenue and expenditure for five years, ended May 31, was estimated as follows :—

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	Soles	Soles	Soles	Soles	Soles
Revenue	7,104,423	7,066,330	7,519,147	8,598,176	10,721,522
Expenditure	6,572,927	6,572,927	7,345,847	8,004,316	11,308,243

The revenue is derived chiefly from customs, amounting in 1896 to 6,926,000 soles. The chief branches of expenditure are the departments of Government, Army and Navy, Hacienda, and Justice. The salt monopoly yielded in 11 months (August, 1896, to June, 1897) a gross amount of 458,578 soles, of which, after charges of administration were deducted, there remained 288,820 soles to be carried to the Tacna and Arica fund. The net proceeds were expected to reach 400,000 soles in 1897.

For 1897 the revenue and expenditure were estimated as follows :—

Sources of Revenue		Branches of Expenditure	
	Soles		Soles
Customs	6,272,370	Congress	364,271
Taxes	2,518,561	Government	2,573,273
Salt Monopoly	1,163,680	Ministry Foreign Affairs	477,532
Posts and Telegraphs	293,167	„ Justice	1,154,211
Various	473,545	„ Hacienda	3,252,170
		„ Army and Navy	3,052,788
Total	10,721,523	„ Fomento	217,654
		Former deficit	216,244
		Total	11,308,243

The foreign debt of Peru was made up of two loans, contracted in England in 1870 and 1872 :—

	£
Railway 6 per cent. loan of 1870	11,141,580
„ 5 per cent. loan of 1872	20,437,500
Total	31,579,080

These two loans were secured on the guano deposits (now in possession of Chile) and the general resources of Peru. No interest having been paid on the foreign debt since 1876, the arrears in 1889 amounted to 22,998,651*l*. In January, 1890, by the final ratification of the Grace-Donoughmore contract, Peru was released of all responsibility for the two loans, and the bondholders had ceded to them all the railways, guano deposits, mines, and lands of the State for 66 years. In 1882, and subsequently, arrangements were made with Chile that a portion of the proceeds of the guano deposits should be paid as interest to the bondholders, but certain disputed claims have delayed the settlement.

For the consolidation of the internal debt the issue of 40,000,000 soles in bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, was authorised in 1889, and 36,174,150 soles were issued. The total amount redeemed (1897) is 9,416,000 soles. During the late civil war the payment of interest and the amortisation were suspended. The interest payments have been resumed, but not the redemption.

Defence.

The army, in time of peace, is composed of six battalions of infantry, numbering 2,086 officers and men; of two regiments of cavalry, numbering 622 officers and men; of two brigades of artillery, numbering 449 officers and men, forming a total of 3,157 men. There is also a police force numbering between 2,000 and 3,000 men.

The Peruvian navy now consists of one cruiser of 1,700 tons displacement, three other steamers which cannot be classified, and one training ship.

Industry.

The chief productions of Peru are cotton, coffee, and sugar. The cotton exports reached 5,500 tons in 1895. The chief coffee-growing district is that of Chanchamayo in Central Peru, where the Peruvian Corporation is making roads and bridges and introducing colonists. The concession to the Corporation comprises about 5,000,000 acres, about 1,250,000 acres being in the valley of the Perené, which is being opened up so as to bring Peru into communication with Europe by means of the Ucayali and Amazon. The annual export of coffee is about 1,060 tons. The sugar industry is carried on chiefly in the coast region. The total area devoted to sugar cultivation is about 187,000 acres, of which 95,000 are planted with cane. The production in 1896-97 amounted to 65,000 tons. Cocoa, rice, tobacco, wines and spirits, maize, are also produced. About 380,000 kilogrammes of coca leaves are annually exported, and there are in Peru 10 factories for cocaine, the exports of which amounted to 3,407 kilogrammes in 1895. Besides, there are in the country indiarubber, cinchona, dyes, medicinal plants, and the alpaca and vicuña. The guano deposits on Huanillos, Punta Lobos, Pabellon de Pica, and the island of Lobos de Afuera, have been delivered over to the Peruvian Corporation by the Chilean Government.

The number of mining claims of all kinds in 1897 was 3,475, including gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, quicksilver, coal, salt, sulphur, and petroleum. Many of the claims, however, are unworked. The total value of minerals exported is about 7,000,000 soles. Gold is found in 6 of the 19 departments of Peru, but mining operations are now, in general, attended with little success. Many gold fields have been abandoned or are worked only by natives. In the department of Junin the mines of Cerro de

Pasco, a ridge of gravelly sand, yield 31 to 52 grm. to the metric ton. Other important silver mines in active working are those at Caylloma, Castrovireina, and Recuay. The silver produced and melted into bars at Cerro de Pasco was, in 1891, 159,629 marks (the mark = 8 oz.); in 1892, 163,019 marks; in 1893, 166,480 marks; in 1894, 148,759 marks; in 1895, 174,866 marks; in 1896 (11 months), 153,386 marks. The total silver production of Peru in 1896 is put at 3,300,000 oz.

In the province of Paita vast petroleum beds exist; much capital has been expended and hundreds of wells have been sunk, but neither the quality nor the flow of oil obtained has been encouraging. In 1896 the number of mining and metal works and petroleum refineries in operation was stated to be 56, with a total capital of 18,781,000 soles. Of the owning companies 26 were Peruvian, 8 British, and 6 German, others being French, Italian, Spanish, and North American.

Commerce.

The foreign commerce of Peru which is chiefly with Great Britain and Germany, is carried on from several ports, of which the principal are Callao, Paita, Eten, Salaverry, Chimbote, Pisco, and Mollendo. In 1896 the imports amounted to 17,505,148 soles, and the exports to 25,473,663 soles; in 1894, imports 11,743,636 soles, exports 14,758,635 soles; in 1893, imports 11,735,269 soles, exports 19,084,645 soles; in 1892, imports 16,322,055 soles, exports 19,969,127 soles. The chief exports are sugar, silver and silver ore, cotton, wool, rubber, cocaine (3,407 kilogrammes, value 600,940*l.* in 1895) and coca leaves (372,360 kilogrammes, value 706,586*l.* in 1894).

The imports into Peru are mainly from Great Britain (over one-third), Germany (about one-sixth), Chile, France, and the United States. The exports are mostly to Great Britain (about half), and Chile (about one-fourth).

The commercial intercourse between Peru and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, for each of the last five years:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into United Kingdom from Peru	1,573,813	1,399,287	1,070,949	1,371,088	1,288,383
Exports of British produce to Peru	763,508	790,693	554,018	681,401	902,086

The quantities and value of the imports of guano into Great Britain from Peru in the last six years were as follows:—

—	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Quantities, tons	3,780	13,767	9,220	17,556	29,560	4,834
Value . £	16,200	109,422	41,029	81,548	260,901	21,576

The imports of nitre from Peru into Great Britain were, according to the Board of Trade returns, as follows in each of the last five years:—

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Quantities, cwts. . .	286,700	141,480	55,940	nil	25,720
Value . . . £	119,803	68,283	25,335	nil	10,010

Imports into the United Kingdom from Peru are:—sugar, 1,380,622*l.* in 1879; 215,435*l.* in 1894; 387,639*l.* in 1895; 477,979*l.* in 1896; sheep and alpaca wool, 312,893*l.* in 1894; 316,631*l.* in 1895; 302,743*l.* in 1896; raw cotton, 152,803*l.* in 1894; 168,582*l.* in 1895; 162,046*l.* in 1896; copper ore and copper, 13,593*l.* in 1894; 24,485*l.* in 1895; 49,294*l.* in 1896; silver ore, 120,179*l.* in 1894; 85,666*l.* in 1895; 90,157*l.* in 1896.

The chief exports from Great Britain to Peru are:—cotton goods, 253,685*l.* in 1894; 371,339*l.* in 1895; 455,424*l.* in 1896; woollens, 76,851*l.* in 1894; 75,120*l.* in 1895; 113,440*l.* in 1896; iron, wrought and unwrought, 52,861*l.* in 1894; 42,779*l.* in 1895; 64,570*l.* in 1896; machinery, 27,910*l.* in 1894; 38,455*l.* in 1895; 63,066*l.* in 1896.

Shipping and Navigation.

At the port of Callao in 1896, of vessels of over 50 tons, 525 vessels of 592,783 tons (211 vessels of 311,853 tons British) entered, and 523 vessels of 590,786 tons (210 of 309,961 tons British) cleared. There entered also 960 coasting vessels of 11,474 tons. At Trujillo there entered (1896) 284 vessels of 446,520 tons (156 of 310,692 tons British).

The merchant navy of Peru in 1896 consisted of 36 vessels of over 50 tons, their aggregate tonnage being 9,953 tons, and 96 vessels under 50 tons, their aggregate being 1,246 tons.

Internal Communications.

Good roads and bridges are required all over the country. A road is being constructed from Lo Merced in Chanchamayo to the Pichis River, by which communication with the Amazon will be established. A carriage road is to be made from Oroya, the terminus of the Central Railway, to Cerro de Pasco, 66 miles, where at present the sole means of transport is by llamas, horses, and mules.

In 1895 the total working length of the Peruvian railways was 924 miles, of which 800 miles belong to the State. The Peruvian railways, including those ceded to Chile, cost about 36 millions sterling.

The length of State telegraph lines in 1896 was 1,491 miles. There are 41 telegraph offices. In 1896, 88,326 telegrams were despatched. The telegraph cables laid on the west coast of America have stations at Paita, Callao, Lima, and Mollendo, and thus Peru is placed in direct communication with the telegraphic system of the world. A telephone system has a network 2,300 miles.

In 1896, 7,176,812 letters, post-cards, newspapers, &c., passed through the Post Office; there are 306 offices. Revenue (1896) 294,084 soles; expenditure, 294,084 soles.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY (SILVER COINS).

The *Sol* = 100 *centavos*; actual value, about 2s.; *Medio Sol* = 50, *Peseta* = 20, *Real* = 10, *Medio Real* = 5 *centavos*.

In the beginning of 1888 the paper money was withdrawn from circulation. The currency is silver. The mint has been closed for the coinage of silver, and the importation of silver coin has been prohibited since May 10, 1897. The Government has taken steps to place the currency on a gold basis.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Ounce</i>	. . . . .	=	1·014 ounce avoirdupois.
„ <i>Libra</i>	. . . . .	=	1·014 lb. „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	. . . . .	=	101·44 lbs. „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	{ of 25 pounds	=	25·36 „ „
	{ of wine or spirits	=	6·70 imperial gallons.
„ <i>Gallon</i>	. . . . .	=	0·74 „ gallon.
„ <i>Vara</i>	. . . . .	=	0·927 yard.
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	. . . . .	=	0·859 square yard.

The French metric system of weights and measures was established by law in 1860, but has not yet come into general use, except for the customs tariff.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PERU IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister —Don José F. Canevaro.

Secretary. —Alejandro J. Puente.

Consul-General (London). —Edward Lembecke.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERU.

Minister and Consul-General. —Captain H. M. Jones, V.C. Appointed October 24, 1894.

There are a Consul and Vice-Consul at Callao, Vice-Consuls at Lima, Payta, Lambayeque, Arequipa, Mollendo, Pisco, and Salaverry, and a Consular Agent at Cerro de Pasco.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Peru.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Demarcacion política del Perú. Edicion oficial de la direccion de estadística. Fol. Lima, 1874.

Pas Soldan (Mariano Felipe), Diccionario geográfico-estadístico del Perú: Contiene ademas la etimologia Aymara y Quechua de las principales poblaciones, lagos, rios, cerros, &c. 8. Lima, 1879.

Peru. No. 60 of the Bulletins of the Bureau of the American Republics. Washington, 1892.

Raimondi (Antonio), El Perú. 8 vols. Published at Lima, 1874.

American Consular Reports for April 1895. Washington.

Report by Sir C. Mansfield on the auriferous deposits of Peru. No. 167 of 'Reports on Subjects of General and Commercial Importance.' 1890.

Reports on the Trade of Peru in Foreign Office Reports, Annual Series. London.

Trade of Peru with Great Britain, in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions' Imp. 4 London.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Albertini (L. E.), Pérou en 1878. Paris, 1878.

Bates (H. W.), Central and South America. London, 1882.

Chérot (A.), Le Pérou: Productions, guano, commerce, finances, &c. 8. Paris, 1876.

Clark (E. B.), Twelve Months in Peru. 8. London, 1891.

Crommelin (May), Over the Andes from Chili to Peru. London, 1895.

Duffield (A.), Peru in the Guano Age. 8. London, 1877.

El Economista. Weekly. Lima.

Evans (P. F.), From Peru to the Plate. 8. London, 1889.

Fuentes (Manuel A.), Lima, or Sketches of the Capital of Peru: Historical, Statistical, Administrative, Commercial, and Moral. 8. London, 1866.

Granddier (E.), Voyage dans l'Amérique du Sud, Pérou et Bolivie. 8. Paris, 1863.

Gullivans (H.), The Amazon Provinces of Peru as a Field for European Emigration. London, 1888.

Hill (S. S.), Travels in Peru and Mexico. 2 vols. 8. London, 1860.

Hutchinson (T. J.), Two Years in Peru. 2 vols. 8. London, 1874.

Markham (C. R.), Cuzco and Lima. London, 1858.

Markham (C. R.), Peru. London, 1881.

Markham (C. R.), The War between Peru and Chili, 1879-81. London, 1883.

Markham (Clements R.), Travels in Peru and India, while superintending the Collection of Cinchona Plants and Seeds in South America, and their Introduction into India. 8. London, 1862.

Menendes (D. Baldomero), Manuel de geografía y estadística del Perú. 12. Paris, 1862.

Middendorf (E. W.), Peru: Beobachtungen und Studien über Das Land und Seine Bewohner, während eines 25 Jährigen Aufenthalts. Berlin, 1893.

Ordinaire (Olivier), Du Pacifique à l'Atlantique par les Andes peruvienne et l'Amazona.

12. Paris, 1892.

Pas Soldan (Mariano Felipe), Historia del Perú Independiente. 3 vols.

Pradier-Fodéré (C.), Lima et ses environs. Paris, 1897.

Prascott (W. H.), History of the Conquest of Peru. London.

Squier (E. G.), Peru: Incidents of Travels and Exploration in the Land of the Incas. 8. London, 1877.

Temple (Edmond), Travels in various Parts of Peru. 2 vols. London, 1890.

Tschudi (Joh. Jakob von), Reisen durch Südamerika. 5 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1866-68.

Ursel (Comte C. d'), Sud Amérique: Séjours et voyages au Brésil, en Bolivie, et au Pérou.

12. Paris, 1879.

Wappaus (Joh. Eduard), Die Republic Peru; in Stein's 'Handbuch der Geographie und Statistik.' Part III. 8. Leipzig, 1864.

Wiener (Charles), Pérou et Bolivie. Paris, 1890.

PORTUGAL.

(REINO DE PORTUGAL E ALGARVES.)

Reigning King.

Carlos I., born September 28, 1863, son of King Luiz I. and his Queen Maria Pia, daughter of the late King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy, who still survives ; married, May 22, 1886, Marie Amélie, daughter of Philippe Duc d'Orléans, Comte de Paris ; succeeded to the throne October 19, 1889. Offspring :—I. *Luiz Philippe*, Duke of Braganza, born March 21, 1887. II. *Manuel*, born November 15, 1889.

Brother of the King.—Prince *Affonso Henriques*, Duke of Oporto, born July 31, 1865.

Aunt of the King.—Princess *Antonia*, born February 17, 1845 ; married, September 12, 1861, to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born September 22, 1835. Offspring of the union are three sons :—1. Prince Wilhelm, born March 7, 1864. 2. Prince Ferdinand, born August 24, 1865. 3. Prince Karl, born September 1, 1868.

The reigning dynasty of Portugal belongs to the House of Braganza, which dates from the end of the fourteenth century, at which period Affonso, an illegitimate son of King João, or John I., was created by his father Count of Barcellos, Lord of Guimarães, and by King Affonso V., Duke of Braganza (1442). When the old line of Portuguese kings, of the House of Avis, became extinct by the death of King Sebastian, and of his successor, Cardinal Henrique, Philip II. of Spain became King of Portugal in virtue of his descent from a Portuguese princess. After 60 years' union under the same kings with Spain, the people of Portugal revolted, and proclaimed Dom João, the then Duke of Braganza, as their national king, he being the nearest Portuguese heir to the throne. The Duke thereupon assumed the name of João IV., to which Portuguese historians appended the title of 'the Restorer.' From this João the present rulers of Portugal are descended. Queen Maria II., by her marriage with a Prince of Coburg-Gotha, Fernando, Duke of Saxe, united the House of Braganza with that of the Teutonic Sovereigns. Carlos I. is the third Sovereign of Portugal of the line of Braganza-Coburg.

Carlos I. has a civil list of 312,000 milreis ; while his consort has a grant of 48,000 milreis. The whole grants to the royal family amount to 456,800 milreis.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns of Portugal since its conquest from the Moors :—

I. <i>House of Burgundy.</i>		A. D.			A. D.
Henri of Burgundy		1097	Philip II.		1598
Affonso I., 'the Conqueror'		1140	Philip III.		1621
Sancho I., 'the Colonizer'		1185	IV. <i>House of Braganza.</i>		
Affonso II., 'the Fat'		1211	Joan IV., 'the Restorer'		1640
Sancho II., 'Capel'		1223	Affonso VI.		1656
Affonso III., 'the Bolonian'		1248	Pedro II.		1683
Diniz, 'the Farmer'		1279	Joan V.		1706
Affonso IV., 'the Brave'		1325	José		1750
Pedro, 'the Severe'		1357	Maria I. and Pedro III.		1777
Ferdinando I., 'the Hand- some'		1367	Maria I.		1786
II. <i>House of Avis.</i>			Joan, Regent		1799
Joan I., 'of Happy memory'		1385	Joan VI.		1816
Duarte		1433	Pedro IV.		1826
Affonso V., 'the African'		1438	Maria II.		1826
Joan II., 'the Perfect'		1481	Miguel I.		1828
Manoel, 'the Fortunate'		1495	Maria II., restored		1834
Joan III.		1521	V. <i>House of Braganza-Coburg.</i>		
Sebastian, 'the Desired'		1557	Pedro V.		1853
Cardinal Henrique		1578	Luiz I.		1861
III. <i>The Spanish Dynasty.</i>			Carlos I.		1889
Philip I. (II. of Spain)		1580			

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental law of the Kingdom is the 'Constitutional Charter' granted by King Pedro IV., April 29, 1826, altered by the additional Acts, dated July 5, 1852, July 24, 1885, and by laws of 1895 (March 28, September 25). The crown is hereditary in the female as well as male line; but with preference of the male in case of equal birthright. The Constitution recognises four powers in the State, the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the 'moderating' authority, the last of which is vested in the Sovereign. There are two legislative Chambers, the 'Camara dos Pares,' or House of Peers, and the 'Camara dos Deputados,' or House of Commons, which are conjunctively called the Cortes Geraes. The law of July 24, 1885, provided for the abolition of hereditary peerages, though only by a gradual process. The law of March 28, 1895, made without the concurrence of the Parliament, alters considerably the past constitution of the two houses. The number of life peers appointed by the King will be 90, not including princes of the royal blood and the 12 bishops of the Continental dioceses. The nominated peers, who must be over 40 years of age, may be selected without limitation as to class, but certain restrictions and disqualifications are imposed. The elective portion of the Chamber ceases to exist. The members of the second Chamber are chosen in direct election, by all citizens twenty-one years of age who can read and write, or

who pay taxes amounting to 500 reis: convicts, bankrupts, beggars, domestic servants, workmen in the Government service, and non-commissioned soldiers are not electors; electors must register themselves. The deputies must have an income of at least 400 milreis per annum; but lawyers, professors, physicians, or the graduates of any of the learned professions, need no property qualification. Peers and certain Government employees cannot be deputies, and deputies cannot accept any paid employment from Government during the session or 6 months after. Continental Portugal is divided into 17 electoral districts, which, with Madeira and the Azores, return 140 deputies, or 1 deputy to 45,000 people; there are also 6 deputies for the Colonies. The annual session lasts three months, and fresh elections must take place at the end of every four years. In case of dissolution a new Parliament must be called together immediately. But from November 1894 to January 1895 the Parliament did not meet. The General Cortes meet and separate at specified periods, without the intervention of the Sovereign, and the latter has no veto on a law passed twice by both Houses. A committee composed of members of the two houses decides in case of conflict, the King having the final decision if the committee does not come to a decision.

The executive authority rests, under the Sovereign, in a responsible Cabinet of seven ministers, as follows (February 6, 1897):—

Premier and Minister of the Interior.—José Luciano de Castro.

Foreign Affairs.—Henrique de Barros Gomes.

Finance.—Frederico Ressano Garcia.

Justice and Worship.—Francisco da Veiga Beirao.

War.—General Francisco Maria da Cunha.

Marine and Colonies.—Francisco Felisberto Dias Costa.

Public Works, Industry, and Commerce.—Augusto José da Cunha.

The Sovereign is permitted, in important cases, to take the advice of a Council of State, or Privy Council, consisting, when full, of thirteen ordinary and three extraordinary members, nominated for life. The leading ministers, past and present, generally form part of the Privy Council.

Area and Population.

Continental Portugal was divided into six natural provinces, and is now divided into seventeen districts; in addition there are the Azores and Madeira, which are regarded as an integral part of the Kingdom. The area, according to the latest official geodetic data, and the *de facto* population, according to the census of January 1, 1878, and of December 1, 1890, are given in the following table:—

Provinces and Districts	Area in sq. miles	Population		Per sq. mile 1890
		1878	1890	
Entre Minho-e-Douro :—				
Vianna do Castello	867	201,390	207,366	239·3
Braga	1,058	319,464	338,308	319·3
Porto	882	461,881	546,262	617·1
	2,807	982,735	1,091,936	353·4
Tras-os-Montes :—				
Villa Real	1,718	224,628	237,302	138·3
Braganza	2,575	168,661	179,676	69·6
	4,293	393,279	416,978	97·1
Beira :—				
Aveiro	1,124	257,649	287,437	255·3
Vizeu	1,920	371,571	391,015	202·5
Coimbra	1,500	292,037	316,624	211·1
Guarda	2,146	228,494	250,154	116·5
Castello Branco	2,558	173,983	205,211	80·3
	9,248	1,323,134	1,450,441	156·8
Estremadura :—				
Leiria	1,343	192,982	217,278	161·9
Santarem	2,651	220,881	254,844	96·0
Lisbon	2,882	498,059	611,168	224·8
	6,876	911,922	1,083,290	157·5
Alemtejo :—				
Portalegre	2,484	101,126	112,884	45·3
Evora	2,738	106,858	118,408	43·2
Beja	4,209	142,119	167,671	37·6
	9,431	350,108	398,813	41·3
Algarve (Faro)	1,873	199,142	228,635	122·0
Total Continent	34,528	4,160,315	4,660,095	135·7
Islands :—				
Azores	1,005	259,800	255,594	254·3
Madeira (Funchal)	505	130,584	134,040	426·0
Total Islands	1,510	390,384	389,634	314·9
Grand total	36,038	4,550,699	5,049,729	141·9

In 1890 the population consisted of 2,430,339 males and 2,619,390 females, or 108 females to every hundred males. In the 14 years, 1864 to 1878, the population increased by 362,289, or at the yearly rate of '62 per cent. of the population in 1864; in the 12 years 11 months, 1878 to 1890, the increase was 499,030, or at the yearly rate of '85 per cent. of the population in 1878. In 1878 the continental urban population numbered 1,174,876 or 28·2 per cent., while the rural numbered 2,985,439 or 71·8 per cent., the island urban and rural population being respectively 38·2 and 61·8 per cent. In 1890 the continental urban population was 1,445,032 or 31·0 per cent., and the rural 3,215,063 or 69·0 per cent., the island urban and rural being respectively 37·4 and 62·6 per cent. Thus, on the continent the urban population has increased at the expense of the rural; in the islands the reverse

has been the case. The only non-Portuguese element in the population of any consequence is the gipsies ; there are about 3,000 negroes in the coast towns. The population in the north is akin to the Galician ; further south there has been considerable inter-mixture with Arabs, Jews, as also with French, English, Dutch, and Frisians.

The chief towns with their population in 1890 were : Lisbon, 801,206 ; Oporto, 138,860 ; Braga, 23,089 ; Funchal (Madeira), 18,778 ; Setubal, 17,581 ; Covilhã, 17,562 ; Coimbra, 16,985 ; Ponta Delgada (Azores), 16,767 ; Evora, 15,134 ; Povia de Varzim, 12,057 ; Tavira, 11,558 ; Angra (Azores), 11,067 ; Ovar, 11,002.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

In 1896 there were 33,018 marriages, including 2,433 in the Azores and Madeira. The average for 1896 was 6.54 marriages per 1,000 of population.

The numbers of births and deaths in Continental Portugal and the Azores and Madeira for two years have been as follows :—

—	Births				Deaths	
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total 1895	Total 1896	1895	1896
Continent .	124,338	18,822	143,155	144,530	99,904	110,970
Islands . .	12,605	645	13,250	13,335	8,531	8,761
Totals .	136,938	19,467	156,405	157,865	108,435	119,731

The birth rate in 1896 was 31.24 per 1,000 ; the death rate 23.71 per 1,000. The rate of natural increase was 7.53 per 1,000. In earlier years the births were : 1891, 162,051 ; 1892, 159,205 ; 1893, 164,141 ; 1894, 153,971. Deaths : 1891, 115,610 ; 1892, 103,587 ; 1893, 109,931 ; 1894, 107,450.

The number of emigrants from Portugal from 1866 to 1890 was 359,517. From 1878 to 1890 it was 275,442. For the last six years the emigration has been as follows :—

Years	Europe	Asia	Africa	America		Oceania	Total
				Brazil	Other Countries		
1891	351	7	1,574	29,630	2,024	5	33,585
1892	302	10	1,189	17,321	2,252	—	21,074
1893	290	6	1,252	25,130	3,659	6	30,383
1894	252	—	1,402	25,974	1,618	15	29,261
1895	327	2	1,239	40,676	1,885	617	44,746
1896	355	3	1,145	24,212	2,249	16	27,980

Religion.

The Roman Catholic faith is the State religion ; but all other forms of worship are tolerated. The Portuguese Church is under the special jurisdiction of a ' Patriarch ' (of Lisbon), with extensive powers, two archbishops (Braga and Evora), and fourteen bishops (including the islands). The Patriarch of Lisbon is always a cardinal, and, to some extent, independent of the Holy See of Rome. Under the Patriarch are five home and five colonial bishops ; under

the Archbishop of Braga, who has the title of Primate, are six ; and under the Archbishop of Evora three bishops. The total income of the upper hierarchy of the Church is calculated to amount to 300,000 milreis. There are 93,979 parishes, each under the charge of a presbitero, or incumbent. All the conventual establishments of Portugal were suppressed by decree of May 28, 1834, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the State. At that period there existed in the country 632 monasteries and 118 nunneries, with above 18,000 monks and nuns, and an annual income of nearly a million sterling. This revenue was applied to the redemption of the national debt ; while a library of 30,000 volumes was set up at the former convent of San Francisco, at Lisbon, from the collections of books and manuscripts at the various monasteries. The number of Protestants in Portugal, mostly foreigners, does not exceed 500. They have chapels at Lisbon and Oporto.

Instruction.

The superintendence of public instruction is under the management of a superior council of education, at the head of which is the Minister of the Interior. Public education is entirely free from the supervision and control of the Church. By a law enacted in 1844, it is compulsory on parents to send their children to a place of public instruction ; but this prescription is far from being enforced, and only a very small fraction of the children of the middle and lower classes really attend school. According to census results the proportion of the population (including children) that could not read in 1878 was 82·4 per cent. ; in 1890, 79·2 per cent. In 1878 there were 4,368 public and private primary schools ; in 1890, 5,339 or 10·6 per 10,000 of population, the number of pupils being 237,791 or 471 per 10,000 of population. There were 175 primary schools for adults with 6,774 pupils. For secondary instruction there are (1891) for boys 108 lycées with 52,241 pupils and 231 communal colleges with 32,873 pupils ; while for girls there are 24 lycées with 3,955 pupils, and 26 colleges with 3,088 pupils. There are, besides, 3 municipal schools, 23 official lycées, and 5 normal schools, with, in all, 3,592 pupils. There are also (1894) 18 clerical schools with 2,038 pupils. At Lisbon there is a school of literature and one of fine art, the former with 21 and the latter with (including evening classes) 436 pupils in 1892. There are medical schools at Lisbon, Oporto, and Funchal with 280 pupils (1892) ; technical schools at Lisbon and Oporto with 566 pupils ; industrial schools at Lisbon and Oporto with 839 pupils ; and in other towns 23 industrial schools with 4,856 pupils. There are also (1892) 7 agricultural schools with 187 pupils. At Lisbon there is a military college with (1892) 226 pupils, an army school with 320 pupils, a naval school with a school for officers attached, having 93 pupils, and 11 other schools for special military or naval instruction. The University of Coimbra (founded in 1290), has faculties of theology (49 students in 1892), law (496 students), medicine (124), mathematics (165), and philosophy (332 students).

The expenditure of the Ministry of Public Instruction, according to the budget of 1890-91, is 1,102,283 milreis, exclusive of 643,223 milreis to be expended through other ministries.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by means of a supreme tribunal, which sits in Lisbon and decides cases for the whole Portuguese dominions ; Courts of 'Relação,' three in number (similar to the French 'Cour de Cassation'), at Lisbon, Oporto, and in the Azores ; and courts of first instance in all district towns.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for six years were:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Milreis	Milreis		Milreis	Milreis
1890-91	89,864,462	51,872,383	1893-94	48,104,788	46,461,638
1891-92	88,648,209	54,947,083	1894-95	46,519,332	48,602,870
1892-93	41,875,869	48,013,398	1895-96	53,179,020	54,561,077

The following are the estimates for 1897-98:—

Sources of Revenue	Milreis	Branches of Expenditure	Milreis
Direct taxes:		Civil list	525,000
Property tax	3,132,000	Cortes	97,244
Industrial tax	2,153,300	Int. and Amortisation	7,198,377
Income &c., taxes	6,406,100	Other expenditure	1,646,780
Other taxes	236,300	Public debt	17,833,538
Registration	2,755,000	Loss on exchange	500,000
Stamps	2,231,500	Ministry of Finance	3,737,052
Lotteries	300,000	" " Interior	2,598,065
Indirect taxes:		" " Justice, &c.	1,034,258
Import and Export duties	19,617,300	" " War	5,854,320
Lisbon octroi	2,136,500	" " Marine and Colonies	4,027,331
Other duties	3,283,350	" " Foreign Affairs	379,912
Additional taxes	1,086,000	" " Public Works	5,779,056
National property:		Savings Bank	58,920
Railways	1,740,000		
Posts and Telegraphs	1,322,000	Total ordinary	51,269,853
Various	1,751,418	Extraordinary	3,764,991
Receipts <i>d'ordre</i>	3,525,110		
Total ordinary	52,275,878		
Extraordinary rev.	2,830,000		
Total	55,105,078	Total	55,034,844

For 1898-99 the estimates are: ordinary revenue, 51,355,943 milreis; extraordinary, 1,450,000 milreis; total revenue, 52,805,943 milreis; ordinary expenditure, 51,518,761 milreis; extraordinary, 1,136,276 milreis; total expenditure, 52,655,037 milreis.

The following are statistics of the Portuguese National Debt, showing its amount at various periods:—

Year	3 % Consolidated Fund		Amortisable		Floating Debt
	Internal	External	6 %	5 %, 4½ %, 4 % and various	
	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis
1853	25,704,627	3,667,435	—	—	—
1863	90,053,802	17,182,619	—	—	—
1873	204,507,489	31,571,908	2,034,000	1,377,270	—
1883	235,681,119	43,513,350	16,273,360 ¹	53,614,890	—
1890	258,086,897	46,366,759	—	104,172,464 ²	19,565,172

¹ Paid up by conversion.

² All the old 5 % debt is converted into 4½ % bonds.

In 1891 the finances became quite deranged, and steps were taken for the reduction of the amount of interest payable. The law of February 26, 1892, reduced by 80 per cent. the interest on the internal public debt payable in currency, and that of April 20, 1893, reduced by 66½ per cent. the interest on the external debt to be paid in gold.

In 1897 (according to the Report of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders) the outstanding debt of Portugal was as follows:—

External 3 per cent. Consolidated	£ 39,261,051
„ 4 „ „ Redeemable	1,822,223
„ 4½ „ „ „	12,793,989
„ 4½ „ „ „ Tobacco Loan	9,260,000
<hr/>	
Total external	63,137,263
Internal, 3 per cent. (quoted in London)	56,941,901
<hr/>	
Total	120,079,164
Also outstanding:	
Internal, at 4 and 4½ per cent.	6,181,905
<hr/>	
Stated to be in hands of Government:	
External, at 3, 4, and 4½ per cent.	2,529,362
Internal, at 3 and 4 per cent.	28,607,411
<hr/>	
	31,136,773

In 1895-96 the interest amounted to 17,160,140 milreis. The floating debt in June, 1897, amounted to 36,826,421 milreis.

A scheme for the conversion of the whole Portuguese debt is under consideration.

Defence.

The fortified places of the first class in Portugal are Lisbon (Monsanto, San Julião-da-Barra, and the maritime works), Elvas, Peniche, Valença, and Almeida. The defences of Lisbon are the only thoroughly modern ones, and are not yet complete; there are several naval harbours.

The army of the Kingdom is formed partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. Its organisation is based on the law of June 23, 1864, modified by subsequent laws in 1868, 1869, 1875, 1877, 1884, and 1885. The law of Dec. 31, 1884, is now the fundamental one for the general organisation of the army. The conscription is ruled by the law of 1887, modified in 1891, 1892, 1894 and 1895. All young men of 21 years of age, with certain exceptions, are obliged to serve. The contingent for 1896 numbered 15,000 men. The effective is fixed annually by the Cortes. By the law of 1884, modified in 1895, the army consists of 24 regiments of infantry, 12 regiments of chasseurs (grouped in 10 brigades), 10 regiments of cavalry,

3 regiments of field artillery, 2 brigades of mountain artillery, 2 regiments of garrison artillery, and 1 regiment of engineers. The duration of service is 12 years, 3 with the active army, 5 in the first, and 4 in the second reserve. The strength of the army, including the Municipal Guards and the Fiscal Guard, was in 1894 35,353 officers and men of all ranks. There were 4,762 horses and mules. The war effective is about 150,000 men, 23,000 horses and mules, and 264 guns. There are maintained in the colonies 9,478 officers and men, the greater number being native troops.

The navy of Portugal comprises:—1 old armoured vessel, the *Vasco da Gama*; 5 protected cruisers, built and building (1,800 to 4,100 tons), 2 modern third class cruisers, 4 old vessels of the same class, 26 various gunboats, including 10 for river service, and 15 first class and 30 smaller torpedo boats. The fleet is being gradually expanded, in part through the patriotic effort of a national defence committee, which has raised a fund for the purpose. A small cruiser, the *Adamastor* (1,933 tons), has been launched at Leghorn, and two gunboats at Gingal. A cruiser of 1,660 tons, the *Reinha Amelia*, has been launched at Lisbon, and two others of 1,800 tons are being built at Havre, while the *Don Carlos I.* and another cruiser, both 4,100 tons, are being constructed in England.

The largest war-ship of the Portuguese navy is the ironclad cruiser *Vasco da Gama*, built at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, and launched in December 1875. She is plated with armour 11 inches thick on central battery, and a belt from 10 to 7 inches thick, and carries 2 18-ton guns, 1 4-ton, 2 Hotchkiss, quick-firing guns, and 2 machine guns. Her displacement is 2,420 tons, and her speed 13 knots.

Production and Industry.

Of the whole area of Portugal 2·2 per cent. is under vineyards; 7·2 per cent. under fruit trees; 12·5 per cent. under cereals; 2·7 per cent. under pulse and other crops; 26·7 per cent. pasture and fallow; and 2·9 per cent. under forest; 45·8 per cent. waste. In Alemtejo and Estremadura and the mountainous districts of other provinces are wide tracts of common and waste lands, and it is asserted that from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 hectares, now uncultivated, are susceptible of cultivation.

There are four modes of land tenure commonly in use:—Peasant proprietorship, tenant farming, métayage, and emphyteusis. In the northern half of Portugal, peasant proprietorship and emphyteusis prevail, where land is much subdivided and the 'petite culture' practised. In the south large properties and tenant farming are common. In the peculiar system called *aforamento* or emphyteusis the contract arises whenever the owner of any real property transfers the *dominium utile* to another person who binds himself to pay to the owner a certain fixed rent called

foro or *canon*. The landlord, retaining only the *dominium directum* of the land, parts with all his rights in the holding except that of receiving quit-rent, the right to distrain if the quit-rent be withheld, and the right of eviction if the *foro* be unpaid for more than five years. Subject to these rights of the landlord, the tenant is master of the holding, which he can cultivate, improve, exchange, or sell; but in case of sale the landlord has a right of pre-emption, compensated by a corresponding right in the tenant should the quit-rent be offered for sale. This system is very old—modifications having been introduced by the civil code in 1868.

The chief cereal and animal produce of the country are:—In the north, maize and oxen; in the mountainous region, rye and sheep and goats; in the central region, wheat and maize; and in the south, wheat and swine, which fatten in the vast acorn woods. Throughout Portugal wine is produced in large and increasing quantities. Olive oil, figs, tomatoes are largely produced, as are oranges, onions, and potatoes.

Portugal possesses considerable mineral wealth, but coal is scarce, and, for want of fuel and cheap transport, valuable mines remain unworked. The quantity of iron ore produced in 1890 was 11,330 tons, valued 43,688 milreis; copper ore, 103,604 tons, value 824,199 milreis; zinc ore, 25 tons, value 500 milreis; antimony ore, 898 tons, value 79,757 milreis; manganese ore, 3,899 tons, value 42,241 milreis; lead ore, 1,171 tons, value 34,322 milreis. Common salt gypsum, lime, and marble are exported. The number of concessions of mines existing in 1892 was 536; and the area conceded extended over 54,152 hectares. The quantity of ore produced in that year was 137,678 metric tons, of the value of 1,086,350 milreis.

There are three cotton factories at work for exportation to Angola. The population engaged in industries of various kinds, exclusive of agriculture, in 1881 was 90,998.

Portugal has about 4,000 vessels engaged in fishing, and the exports of sardines and herrings are considerable.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the imports for consumption and the exports for five years:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	Milreis	Milreis
1892	34,589,700	33,976,500
1893	39,837,000	29,337,500
1894	36,489,000	27,796,000
1895	41,004,929	29,268,884
1896	40,816,193	29,879,876

Of the imports into Portugal in 1895, 30 per cent. came from Great Britain, 14 per cent. from Germany, and 10 per cent. from Spain. France, the United States and Brazil contributed most of the remainder. Of the exports Great Britain took 27 per cent.; Brazil, 22 per cent.; and Spain, 13 per cent.

The following table shows the various classes of imports and exports (special trade) in two years:—

	Imports		Exports	
	1895	1896	1895	1896
	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis
Living animals . . .	2,043,473	2,499,968	2,518,754	2,519,262
Raw materials . . .	14,841,672	14,883,494	5,834,090	5,243,150
Textiles	5,233,924	5,263,632	1,132,364	1,288,078
Food substances . . .	18,317,024	12,023,059	15,670,576	15,460,425
Machinery, &c. . . .	1,655,555	1,828,490	110,152	84,491
Various manufactures.	2,698,565	2,956,853	1,694,661	1,547,277
Tare	71,686	74,766	—	—
Coin and bullion . . .	1,148,030	1,284,931	2,308,287	3,737,192
Total	41,004,929	40,815,193	29,268,884	29,879,875

The following table shows the declared values of the leading special imports and exports in 1896 :—

Imports		Exports	
	Milreis		Milreis
Wheat	3,896,506	Wine	10,982,831
Cotton & cotton yarn .	2,404,026	Cork	3,893,064
Wool	1,120,197	Animals	2,519,262
Iron	1,672,979	Copper	1,091,593
Coal	1,742,894	Olive oil	391,250
Sugar	2,363,579	Sardines	941,502
Codfish	2,270,096	Figs	283,008
Leather and hides . . .	1,154,274	Cotton tissues	1,085,476
Animals	2,471,775	Timber	138,852
Tobacco leaf	511,317	Eggs	201,831
Tissues, various	3,623,563	Onions	161,751
Coffee	684,044	Gold coin	3,185,005

Wine is the most important product; the export in 1896 consisted of 451,210,500 litres of common wine; 2,733,700 litres of liqueur wine; 22,537,000 litres of Madeira; 284,561,800 litres of port. Most of the wine shipped at Oporto is sent to England, considerable quantities being exported also to Brazil and to Germany. The chief exports of port and Madeira are to England, and of other wines to Brazil.

The subjoined table gives the total value of the imports from Portugal into the United Kingdom and of the exports of British produce to Portugal, in the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns :—

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Portugal	3,440,822	2,377,892	2,390,065	2,491,926	2,616,662
Exports of British produce to Portugal	1,395,191	1,739,090	1,445,676	1,461,501	1,535,908

The recorded quantities, values, and origin or destination of imports and exports are those presented in the declarations to the Customs houses, the values being reduced to averages.

Wine is the staple article of import from Portugal into the United Kingdom, the value amounting in 1896 to 1,058,841*l.* Other imports from Portugal are:—copper ore and regulus, 111,972*l.*; cork, 397,775*l.*; fruits, 158,136*l.*; fish, 186,917*l.*; onions, 38,216*l.*; wool, 95,455*l.*; caoutchouc, 195,134*l.* The exports of British home produce to Portugal embrace cotton goods and yarn to the value of 418,005*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, valued at 214,791*l.*; woollens and worsted, 48,433*l.*; butter, 35,848*l.*; coal, 218,934*l.*; machinery, 119,216*l.* in 1896.

The subjoined table shows the quantity and declared value of wine imported into the United Kingdom from Portugal in each of the last five years:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Gallons	£
1892	5,560,654	1,750,805
1893	3,181,841	978,617
1894	3,096,649	944,139
1895	3,363,451	1,026,198
1896	3,571,520	1,058,841

In 1896 the total imports of wine from all countries into the United Kingdom amounted to 16,695,560 gallons, valued at 5,946,296*l.*; consequently the imports from Portugal were 21 per cent. of the total quantity, and 18 per cent. of the total value of the wine imported.

Shipping, Navigation, and Internal Communications.

The commercial navy of Portugal consisted on January 1, 1895, of 258 vessels of 88,885 tons, including 51 steamers of 41,161 tons net.

Including vessels merely calling [at different ports, the shipping (foreign trade) which entered and cleared the ports of Portugal, the Azores, and Madeira in two years was:—

	1895		1896	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Entered . . .	5,990	6,257,756	5,768	7,257,632
Cleared . . .	5,965	6,167,180	5,703	7,271,986
Total . . .	11,955	12,424,956	11,466	14,529,618

Of the vessels entered (1896) 4,100 of 5,155,385 tons had cargoes and 1,663 of 2,102,247 tons were in ballast; of those cleared, 4,469 of 5,835,678 tons had cargoes, and 1,234 of 1,436,808 tons were in ballast. In the coasting trade (1896) there entered 4,560 vessels of 1,256,917 tons, and cleared 4,534 vessels of 1,263,282 tons.

The length of railways open for traffic in 1896 was 1,453 miles, of which 914 miles belonged to the State. All the railways receive subventions from the State.

The number of post-offices in the Kingdom in December 1894 was 4,008. There were 27,011,000 letters, 5,764,000 post-cards, and 22,639,000 newspapers, samples, &c., carried in the year 1894. The number of telegraph offices at the end of 1889 was 366. There were at the same date 3,985 miles

of line and 8,839 miles of wire. The number of telegrams transmitted, received, and in transit in the year 1889 was 1,354,827.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

At the end of October 1890 the Portuguese Savings Bank had 11,314 accounts, with deposits amounting to 2,450,355 milreis.

At the beginning of 1890 there were 87 banks with cash in hand 14,637,868 milreis, bills 35,756,712 milreis, loans on security 5,316,481 milreis, deposits 36,797,849 milreis, note circulation 12,109,624 milreis. On September 30, 1896, the situation of the Bank of Portugal was as follows:—Metallic stock 13,482,000 milreis, note circulation 57,036,000 milreis, accounts current and deposits 1,943,000 milreis, commercial account 13,964,000 milreis, advances on securities 4,161,000 milreis, balance against Treasury 15,648,000 milreis.

The *Milreis*, or 1,000 *Reis* is of the value of 4s. 5d., or about 4·5 milreis to the £1 sterling. Large sums are expressed in *Contos* (1,000 milreis of the value of £222 4s. 5d.).

Gold coins are 10, 5, 2, and 1 milreis pieces, called the *corôa*, *meia corôa*, &c. The gold 5 milreis piece weighs 8·8675 grammes, ·916 fine, and consequently contains 8·12854 grammes of fine gold.

Silver coins are 5, 2, 1, and half-testoon (*testao*) pieces, or 500, 200, and 50-reis pieces. The 5-testoon piece weighs 12·5 grammes, ·916 fine and therefore contains 11·4583 grammes of fine silver.

Bronze coins are 40, 20, 10, and 5 reis pieces.

The standard of value is gold. The English sovereign is legal tender for 4,500 reis. In the present derangement of the monetary system, Bank of Portugal paper is chiefly in circulation.

The metric system of weights and measures is the legal standard. The chief old measures still in use are:—

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	=	1·012	lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Almude</i>	{	of Lisbon	=	3·7	imperial gallons.	
„ <i>Alquiere</i>	.	„ Oporto	=	5·6	„	„
„ <i>Alquiere</i>	.	.	=	0·86	„	bushel.
„ <i>Moio</i>	.	.	=	2·78	„	quarters.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PORTUGAL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister—Senhor L. de Soveral, G.C.M.G., re-appointed April, 1897.

Secretaries.—A. de Castro, General L. de Quilinan.

Attaché.—Baron Costa Ricci.

Consul-General in London.—J. Batalha Reis.

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Newcastle, Liverpool, and Consular agents at Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Leith, Glasgow, Hull, Southampton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PORTUGAL.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir H. G. MacDonell, K.C.M.G., C.B., appointed to Lisbon January 1, 1893.

Secretary.—C. Conway Thornton.

There are Consular representatives at Lisbon, Oporto; Funchal (Madeira), St. Michael's (Azores), St. Vincent (Cape Verdes).

Dependencies.

The colonial possessions of Portugal, situated in Africa and Asia, are as follows:—

Colonial Possessions	Area : English sq. miles	Popula- tion	Colonial Possessions	Area : English sq. miles	Popula- tion
Possession in Africa:			Possessions in Asia :		
Cape Verde Islands (1896)	1,480	114,130	In India—Goa (1887)	1,390	494,836
Guinea	4,440	820,000	Damao, Diu (1887) .	168	77,454
Prince's and St. Thomas' Islands .	860	24,660	Indian Archipelago (Timor, &c.)	7,458	300,000
Angola	484,800	4,119,000	China : Macao, &c. (1886)	4	78,627
East Africa	801,000	8,120,000	Total, Asia	9,020	940,917
Total Africa	792,040	8,197,790	Total, Colonies . .	801,060	9,216,707

Portuguese India consists of **Gôa**, containing the capital, Panjin, on the Malabar coast; **Damão**, on the coast about 100 miles north of Bombay; and **Diu**, a small island about 140 miles west of Damão. In **Gôa** there are 501 salt works employing 1,968 men, the annual production amounting to about 12,200 tons. In **Damão** there are 11 salt works and in **Diu** 5. The estimated revenue of **Gôa** in 1896-97 was 873,118 milreis; expenditure, 935,363 milreis. The trade chiefly in grain, pulse, and salt, is largely transit.

Macao, in China, situated on an island of the same name at the mouth of the Canton River, forms with the two small adjacent islands of **Taipa** and **Colbãe**, a province, the city being divided into two wards, one inhabited by Chinese and the other by non-Chinese, each having its own administrator. The population, in 1896, numbered 74,568 Chinese, 3,106 Macao Portuguese, 615 Portuguese from Portugal, 177 other Portuguese, 161 various nationalities, 78,627 in all. The trade, mostly transit, is in the hands of Chinese. The most important article of commerce is opium, which is imported raw and exported manufactured to San Francisco and Australia for the use of the Chinese there, but this trade is rapidly declining. The value exported in 1896 was 285,607.

Portuguese **Timor** consists of the eastern portion of the island of that name in the Malay Archipelago, with the neighbouring isle of **Pulo Cambing**. By treaty of 1859 the island was divided between Portugal and Holland, but by a new convention a second delimitation of the frontier has been agreed to, though not yet carried into effect. This possession, formerly administratively joined to **Macao**, was in 1896 made an independent district, but it still receives a contribution from **Macao**. The chief products exported are coffee and wax, but the island is quite undeveloped. Of **Macao** and **Timor** in 1896-97 the estimated revenue was 497,305 milreis; expenditure, 473,100 milreis.

The **Cape Verde Islands**, fourteen in number, are administered by a Governor, whose seat is at **Praia**, the capital. The population is of mixed race, descended from early Portuguese settlers and negroes of various tribes introduced from **Guinea**. The chief products are coffee, medicinal produce, and millet. The estimated revenue in 1896-97 was 267,500 milreis; expenditure, 277,080 milreis. Imports, in 1896, 1,595,900 milreis; exports, 386,500 milreis.

Portuguese **Guinea**, on the coast of Senegambia, is bounded by the limits fixed by the convention of May 12, 1886, with France, and is entirely enclosed on the land side by French possessions. It includes the adjacent archipelago of **Bijagoz**, with the island of **Bolama**, in which the capital of the same name is situated. The chief commercial products are rubber, wax, oil seeds, ivory, hides. The annual expenditure of the Portuguese treasury

for the ordinary administration of Guinea is 146,000 milreis ; local revenue, 1896-97, 58,200 milreis. Imports in 1895, value 283,000 milreis ; exports, 221,000 milreis. The chief port is Bissau.

The islands of **S. Thomé** and **Principe** constitute a province under a Governor. The population consists mainly of Creoles and negroes. The islands are hilly, the soil volcanic, and the vegetation rich and various. The chief commercial products are cacao (average yield in Principe, 600,000 kilos.), coffee (in S. Thomé, 2,250,000 [kilos.], and cinchona. Estimated revenue, 1896-97 300,900 milreis ; expenditure, 201,885 milreis. Imports (1896), value 1,055,500 milreis ; exports (1896), 2,283,917 milreis.

Angola, with a coast-line of over 1,000 miles, is separated from French Congo by the boundaries assigned by the convention of May 12, 1886 ; from the Congo Independent State by those fixed by the convention of May 21, 1891 ; from British South Africa in accordance with the convention of June 11, 1891, and from German South-west Africa in accordance with that of December 30, 1886. This possession is divided into five districts: Congo, Loanda, Benguella, Mossamedes, and Lunda. The capital is S. Paulo de Loanda, other important towns being Cabinda, Ambriz, Novo Redondo, Benguella, Mossamedes, and Port Alexander. The chief products are coffee, rubber, wax, sugar (for rum distilleries), vegetable oils, coco-nuts, ivory, oxen, and fish. The province contains large quantities of malachite and copper, iron, petroleum, and salt. Gold has also been found. The Companhia de Mossamedes (Portuguese, with German capital) has a concession for cattle-rearing, fish-curing, and the exploration of mines. Their concession includes the recently-discovered Cassinga gold mines, and a great extent of country in the interior. Estimated revenue (1896-97), 1,374,430 milreis ; expenditure, 1,714,240 milreis. Value of imports, 1896, 3,451,456 milreis ; of exports, 1896, 4,612,800 milreis. The chief imports are textiles, and the chief exports are coffee and rubber. The trade is largely with Portugal. In 1896 there entered the ports of Loanda, Benguella, Ambriz, and Mossamedes 286 vessels of 431,774 tons ; 37 of 44,242 tons being British, 33 of 45,754 tons German, and 189 of 326,457 tons Portuguese. In 1896 the length of railway open was 200 miles ; length of telegraph line, 260 miles.

Portuguese East Africa is separated from British Central and South Africa by the limits of the arrangement between Great Britain and Portugal in June, 1891 [See South Africa (British) and Central Africa (British)]. It is separated from German East Africa, according to agreements of October and December, 1886, and July, 1890, by a line running from Cape Delgado at 10° 40' S. lat. till it meets the course of the Rovuma, which it follows to the point of its confluence with the 'Msinje, the boundary thence to Lake Nyasa being the parallel of latitude of this point. The whole possession is divided into three districts: Mozambique, Zambezia, and Lourenço Marques, to which have to be added the districts of Inhambane, formed on the failure of the administrative concession to the company of that name, and the Gaza region, which, has been temporarily constituted as a military district. The Manica and Sofala region is administered by the Mozambique Company, which has a royal charter granting sovereign rights for 50 years from 1891. The Nyasa Company, with a royal charter, administers the region between the Rovuma, Lake Nyasa, and the Lurio. For 1897-98 the estimated revenue was 3,952,820 milreis ; expenditure, 3,700,040 milreis. The principal ports are Mozambique, Ibo, Quillimane, Chinde, Beira, and Lourenço Marques, the last having a European population of about 1,700 (700 Portuguese), and a native population of about 6,000. The Zambezia Company

carries on industrial, commercial, agricultural, and mining operations, and the Mozambique Sugar Company has plantations on the Lower Zambeze. At the port of Mozambique in 1895 the imports amounted to 95,300*l.*, in 1896, to 87,760*l.* Exports, 1895, 87,122*l.*; 1896, 59,418*l.* At Quilimane in 1895 the imports amounted to 94,537*l.*, and the exports to 76,844*l.* At Beira in 1895 the imports amounted to 160,570*l.*, and the exports to 17,950*l.*; while the transit trade reached 142,960*l.* At Lourenço Marques in 1895 the imports amounted to 300,500*l.*; in 1896, 638,410*l.*; in 1896 the exports and re-exports to 17,857*l.*; and the transit in 1895 to 680,840*l.*; in 1896 to 1,518,970*l.* The chief articles imported into the colony are cotton goods, spirits, beer and wine. In 1896 the imports into the United Kingdom from Portuguese East Africa, according to the Board of Trade returns, were of the value of 107,087*l.* (44,045*l.* in 1895); and the exports thereto from the United Kingdom, 977,073*l.* (in 1895 586,517*l.*). In 1896 the port of Mozambique was visited by 101 vessels of 204,834 tons (58 of 125,374 tons German, and 81 of 67,657 tons British); Lourenço Marques was visited by 391 vessels of 559,646 tons (268 of 430,813 tons British, and 42 of 61,944 tons German).

In Manica the gold mining industry has been taken up mainly by British subjects. In October 1895, 1,325 claims had been pegged out, but, as ordinary means of communication such as roads and postal and telegraph arrangements scarcely existed in the region, little had been done in actual mining.

The Delagoa Bay railway has a length of 57 miles in the colony, and is continued for 290 miles to Pretoria. The Beira railway is open from Fontevilla to Massikesse (118 miles), whence travelling is by post-cart drawn as far as Umtali by oxen and thence to Salisbury by mules. Extensions from Fontevilla to Beira, and from Massikesse westwards are (intermittently) under construction. Beira is connected by telegraph with Salisbury in Mashonaland, and Lourenço Marques with the Transvaal system. In the colony there are about 950 miles of telegraph line.

The Portuguese coinage is little used. At Mozambique the currency is chiefly British-Indian rupees, on which an import duty of 10 per cent. is levied. At Lourenço Marques English and Transvaal gold, and Transvaal silver coins are chiefly used.

Consul to Portuguese Possessions in West Africa south of the Gulf of Guinea.—W. C. Pickersgill, C.B., residing at Loanda.

Consul at Mozambique.—Ralph Belcher.

Consul at Beira.—A. C. Ross.

Consul at Lourenço Marques.—R. Casement.

There are Vice-Consuls at Chinde and Quilimane, *Consul* at Marmagao (Goa), Vice-*Consul* at Macao.

Statistical and other Books of Reference.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS. PORTUGAL AND DEPENDENCIES.

Annuario da Direcção Geral da Administração civil e politica do Ministerio de Reino. Annuario estatístico de Portugal, 1884-1887. [Ministerio das Obras Publicas, Lisboa. Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom. Imp. 4. London. Annuario Estatístico da Direcção Geral das contribuições directas. Ministerio da Fazenda. From 1877 to 1884.

Boletim da Direcção Geral de Agricultura, 1891 e 1892.

Boletim estatístico (monthly) da Direcção Geral das Alfandegas.

Boletim official do Estado da India.

Boletim official da Provincia de Angola.

Boletim official da Provincia de Moçambique.

- Censo da População do Reino de Portugal no 1 de Dezembro de 1890. Vol. 1. Lisboa, 1896.
- Collecção de Tratados, convenções, contractos, e actos publicos celebrados entre a corte de Portugal e as mais Potencias d'este 1640 até ao presente, por Borges de Castro e Judice Byker, 30 vols. 1856-1879. Nova Collecção de Tratados, &c. 2 vols. 1890-1891.
- Contas de gerencia do anno economico de 1896-1897.
- Conta Geral de administração financeira do Estado. 1898-1894.
- Correspondence respecting Portuguese Claims in South Africa. London, 1889.
- Diario das Camaras. Lisbon, 1897.
- Diario do Governo. 1897.
- Documentos apresentados ás Cortes na sessão legislativa de 1891: negocios d'Africa. Corresp. com a Inglaterra: negocios de Moçambique, dos Matabeles e Amalongas. 1 vol.
- Negocios da Africa oriental e central. 1 vol. Negociações do tratado com a Inglaterra. 1 vol.
- Estatística de Portugal—Commercio do Continente do Reino e Ilhas adjacentes com Paizes estrangeiros, &c. From 1890 to 1895. Lisboa, 1897.
- Foreign Office Reports, Annual and Miscellaneous Series. London, 1896.
- Herald* (Sir E.), Foreign Office List. Published annually. London.
- Negocio externo: Arbitragun de Manica, 1897.
- O movimento da população nos annos de 1890 e 1891 publicado pela Direcção Geral do Commercio e Industria. Lisbon, 1892.
- Orçamento geral e proposta de lei das receitas e das despesas ordinarias do Estado na metropole para o exercicio de 1896-97. Lisbon, 1896.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS. PORTUGAL AND DEPENDENCIES.

- Adam (Madame)*, La Patrie portugaise. 8. Paris, 1896.
- Adama-Ayala (G. de)*, Compendio geográfico-estadístico de Portugal e sus posesiones ultramarinas. 8. Madrid, 1880.
- Andrade Corvo (J. de)*, Estudos sobre as Provincias Ultramarinas. 4 vols. Lisbon, 1883-87.
- Boletim e Publicações de Sociedade de Geographia de Lisbon.
- Crawford (Oswald)*, Portugal: Old and New. 8. London, 1880.
- Round the Calendar in Portugal. London, 1890.
- Danevers (C. F.)*, the Portuguese in India. London, 1894.
- Delbos (R. Fouché)*, Bibliographie des Voyages en Espagne et en Portugal. [Reprinted from Revue Hispanique for March, July, and November, 1896.] Paris, 1896.
- Eschwege (Wilhelm L. von)*, Portugal: ein Staats- und Sittengemälde, nach dreissigjährigen Beobachtungen und Erfahrungen. 8. Hamburg, 1837.
- Foa (E.)*, Mes grandes chasses en Afrique Centrale. Paris, 1897. Du Cap au Lac Nyasse. Paris, 1897.
- Handbook of the Mozambique Company. 8. London, 1893.
- Herulesano (Alexandre)*, Historia de Portugal desde o começo da Monarchia até ao fim do reinado de Afonso III. (1097-1279). 4 vols. Lisbon, 1863.
- Kettle (J. S.)*, Partition of Africa. 2 ed. London, 1895.
- La Teillais (C. de)*, Etude historique, économique et politique sur les colonies portugaises leur passé, leur avenir. 8. Paris, 1872.
- Levigne (Germond de)*, L'Espagne et le Portugal. 8. Paris, 1833.
- MacMurdo (M. M.) and Monteiro (M.)*, History of Portugal 3 vols. 8. London, 1838.
- Monteiro (J. J.)*, Angola and the River Congo. 2 vols. 8. London, 1875.
- Monteiro (Rose)*, Delagoa Bay, its Natives and Natural History. 8. London, 1891.
- Morse Stephens (H.)*, Portugal: Story of the Nations Series. London, 1890.
- Oliveira Martins (J. P.)*, Historia de Portugal. 2 vols. Lisbon, 1890.
- (J. P.), Portugal contemporaneo. 2 vols. Lisbon, 1881.
- Historia da Civilização ibérica. Lisbon, 1879.
- Política e economica nacional. Porto, 1885.
- (J. P.), O Brasil e as colonias portuguezas. Lisbon, 1888.
- Portugal em Africa. Porto, 1891.
- Portugal nos mares. Lisbon, 1889.
- Pinheiro Chagas*, Historia de Portugal. 8 v. (2 ed.).
- Quillinan (D.)*, Journal of a Residence in Portugal. London, 1895.
- Rosé (J. Batalha)*, Os Portuguezes na região do Nyasa. Lisboa, 1889.
- Revista Portuguezza Colonial e Maritima. Revista illustrada. Lisbon.
- Riddell (A. J. D.)*, the Madeira Islands. Philadelphia, 1897.
- Theale (G. M'C.)*, The Portuguese in South Africa. 8. London, 1896.
- Vasconcellos (Ernesto J. de)*, As Colonias portuguezas. Lisbon, 1897.

RUMANIA.

Reigning King.

Carol I. King of Rumania, born April 20, 1839, son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; elected 'Domn,' or Lord, of Rumania, April 20 (N.S.), 1866; entered Bucharest May 22 (N.S.), 1866. Proclaimed King of Rumania March 26 (N.S.), 1881. Married, November 15, 1869, to Princess Elizabeth von *Newwied*, born Dec. 29, 1843.

The King has, in addition to revenues from certain Crown lands, an annual allowance of 1,185,185 lei, or 47,400*l.* The heir to the crown has an annual donation of 300,000 lei (12,000*l.*).

The succession to the throne of Rumania, in the event of the King remaining childless, was settled, by Art. 83 of the Constitution, upon his elder brother, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who renounced his rights in favour of his son, Prince Wilhelm, the act having been registered by the Senate in October 1880. Prince Wilhelm, on November 22, 1888, renounced his rights to the throne in favour of his brother, Prince Ferdinand, born August 24, 1865, who, by a decree of the King, dated March 18, 1889, was created 'Prince of Rumania.' Prince Ferdinand was married, January 10, 1893, to Princess Marie, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; offspring of the union is Carol, born October 15, 1893; Elisabeth, born October 11, 1894.

The union of the two Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia was publicly proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy on Dec. 23, 1861, the present name being given to the united provinces. The first ruler of Rumania was Colonel Cuza, who had been elected 'Hospodar,' or Lord, of Wallachia and of Moldavia in 1859, and who assumed the government under the title of Prince Alexandru Joan I. A revolution which broke out in February 1866 forced Prince Alexandru Joan to abdicate, and led to the election of Prince Carol I. The representatives of the people, assembled at Bucharest, proclaimed Rumania's independence from Turkey, May 21, 1877, which was confirmed by Art. 43 of the Congress of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution now in force in Rumania was voted by a Constituent Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, in the summer of 1866. It has twice been modified—viz., in 1879, and again in 1884. The Senate consists of 120 members, elected for 8 years, including 2 for the Universities, and 8 bishops. The heir to the crown is also a Senator. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 183 members, elected for 4 years. A Senator must be 40 years of age, and a Deputy 25. Members of either House must be Rumanians by birth or naturalisation, in full enjoyment of civil and political rights, and domiciled in the country. For the Senate an assured income of 9,400 lei (376*l.*) is required. All citizens of full age, paying taxes, are electors, and are divided into three Electoral Colleges. For the Chamber of Deputies, electors who are in possession of property bringing in 50*l.* or upwards per annum vote in the first College. Those having their domicile and residence in an urban commune, and paying direct taxes to the State of 20 fr. or upwards annually, or being persons exercising the liberal professions, retired officers, or State pensioners, or who have been through the primary course of education, vote in the second College. The third College is composed of those who, paying any tax, however small, to the State, belong to neither of the other colleges; those of them who can read and write and have an income of 300 lei (12*l.*) from rural land, vote directly, as do also the village priests and schoolmasters, the rest vote indirectly. For each election every fifty indirect electors choose a delegate, and the delegates

votes along with the direct electors of the Colleges. For the Senate there are only two Colleges. The first consists of those electors having property yielding annually at least 80%. ; the second, of those persons whose income from property is from 32% to 80% per annum. Both Senators and Deputies receive 25 lei (francs) for each day of actual attendance, besides free railway passes. The King has a suspensive veto over all laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The executive is vested in a council of eight ministers, the President of which is Prime Minister, and may or may not have a special department.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government Wallachia is divided into seventeen, Moldavia into thirteen, and Dobrogea into two districts, each of which has a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. (The chief difference between Dobrogea and the other districts is that it does not elect senators or deputies.) In Rumania there are 119 arrondissements (plăși) and 2,977 communes, 71 urban and 2,906 rural. The appellations 'urban' and 'rural' do not depend on the number of inhabitants, but are given by law.

Area and Population.

The area and population of Rumania are only known by estimates. The total actual area is 48,307 square miles, and the estimated population (1893), including Dobruja, is 5,800,000. The Rumanian is a Latin dialect, with many Slavonic words; it was introduced by the Roman colonists who settled in Dacia in the time of Trajan. The people themselves, though of mixed origin, may now be regarded as homogeneous. Rumanians are spread extensively in the neighbouring countries—Transylvania, Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria; their total number probably is between 9 and 10 millions. Included in the population of Rumania Proper are 4½ million Rumanians, about 300,000 Jews, 200,000 Gipsies, 50,000 Bulgarians, 20,000 Germans, 37,400 Austrians, 20,000 Greeks, 15,000 Armenians, 2,000 French, 1,500 Magyars, 1,000 English, besides about 3,000 Italians, Turks, Poles, Tartars, &c. The total population of the Dobruja is estimated at 200,000, comprising about 77,000 Rumanians, 30,000 Bulgarians, 30,000 Turks, 10,000 Lipovani (Russian heretics), 9,000 Greeks, 3,000 Germans, and 4,000 Jews, in 1889-90.

The number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus of births over deaths, was as follows (including the Dobruja) in each of the last five years :—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1892	211,679	187,977	41,757	23,702
1893	222,324	170,005	41,200	52,319
1894	227,469	176,483	50,323	51,086
1895	238,957	156,755	43,228	82,202
1896	232,417	166,189	47,230	66,228

Not included in the births and deaths are the still-born, 3,363 (1·4 per cent. of the total births in 1896). The illegitimate births are (1891) 5·92 per cent. of the total number.

According to the results of an inquiry for fiscal purposes in 1894, the population of the principal towns was as follows :—Bucharest, the capital and seat of Government, 232,000; Jassy, 66,000; Galatz, 57,500; Braila, 51,120; Botosani, 31,800; Ploësti, 37,400; Craiova, 38,700; Berlad, 22,000; Focsani, 20,000. These numbers, however, are regarded as too low

Religion and Instruction.

Of the total population of Rumania Proper it is estimated that 4,950,000 belong to the Orthodox Greek Church, 150,000 are Roman Catholics, 18,800 Protestants, 15,000 Armenians, 10,000 Lipovani (Russian heretics), 300,000 Jews, 20,000 to 30,000 Mahometans. The government of the Greek Church rests with two archbishops, the first of them styled the Primate of Rumania, and the second the Archbishop of Moldavia. There are, besides, six bishops of the National Church, and two Roman Catholic bishops. Only the clergy of the national orthodox church are recognised and paid by the State.

Education is free and compulsory 'wherever there are schools,' but is still in a very backward condition. In 1896-97 there were 3,257 rural primary schools, with 4,078 teachers and 220,420 pupils (the rural school population being estimated at 643,795). In 1895-96 the urban primary schools (361 in 1891) had 1,333 teachers and 77,863 pupils, of whom 15,659 were in private schools. The urban school population was estimated at 87,985. There are 8 normal schools, with 770 pupils; 52 high schools and secondary schools, with 1,143 teachers and 18,969 pupils, besides special schools for agriculture, engineering, &c. There are 2 universities (Bucharest and Jassy), with faculties in law, philosophy, science, and medicine, and having about 110 professors and teachers and 1,650 students. In 1896 the expenditure of the State for primary instruction was 9,140,527 lei, and on secondary, 5,970,942 lei.

Finance.

The chief sources of revenue in direct and indirect taxes, and the profits derived from the extensive State domains and valuable salt-mines, and from the salt and tobacco monopolies. A tax, at the rate of 6 lei (4s. 9d.) per head, called 'Contribution for means of Communication,' is, with certain exceptions, levied on all persons over 21 years of age. There is an income tax of 6 per cent. on houses, 5 per cent. for property farmed by a resident owner, 6 per cent. for property let by an owner resident in Rumania, and 12 per cent. for estates whose owners reside abroad. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the last five years ending March 31 (old style):—

	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
	Lei	Lei	Lei	Lei	Lei
Revenue	180,147,096	182,095,596	219,597,336	199,620,405	202,507,632
Expenditure	168,404,894	178,532,004	199,261,159	209,985,905	216,560,567

The following are the budget estimates for 1897-98:—

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Lei		Lei
Direct taxes	38,610,000	Public Debt	79,215,109
Indirect ,,	61,160,000	Council of Ministers	66,500
State monopolies	50,170,000	Ministries:—	
Ministries:—		War	44,470,335
Agriculture, &c.	25,383,000	Finance	25,324,927
Public Works	16,838,000	Worship and Public	
Interior	10,242,000	Instruction	27,084,423
Finance	4,570,000	Interior	18,510,787
War	1,325,000	Public Works	5,642,070
Instruction and Worship	200,000	Justice	6,613,196
Foreign Affairs	160,000	Agriculture, &c.	6,146,898
Justice	200,000	Foreign Affairs	1,635,181
Various	11,295,000	Supplementary credit	443,578
Total	215,153,000	Total	215,153,000

The public debt of Rumania amounted on April 1, 1897, to 1,240,432,700 lei. Of the total amount more than half has been contracted for public works, mainly railways. The remainder has been contracted to cover deficits, reduce untended debt, and pay off peasant freeholds. For 1897-98 the service of the debt (interest, amortization, pensions, &c.) was estimated at 79,215,109 lei.

Defence.

The entire military strength of Rumania consists of the Active Army, divided into Permanent and Territorial, each with its reserve; the Militia and the *levée en masse*. Every Rumanian from his 21st to his 46th year is liable to military service. He must enter (as decided by lot) either the permanent army for 3 years of active service, the territorial infantry for 5 years of active service, or the territorial cavalry for 4 years of active service, and afterwards, till the age of 30, serve in the reserve of the army to which he belongs. Every retired officer must serve in the reserve till the age of 37. From their 30th to their 36th year conscripts and all young men who have not been conscripts, belong to the militia, and from the 36th to the 46th year to the *Gloata* or *levée en masse*. The army is also kept up to its strength by the enlistment of volunteers and the re-enlistment of men in the reserve.

According to the organisation in force the army consists of Infantry: 6 battalions of rifles or chasseurs; 34 regiments of infantry (Dorobantzi), of 3 battalions each, 1 permanent, 2 territorial, and 1 platoon not in the ranks; Cavalry: 6 regiments of hussars (Roshiori); 11 regiments of light cavalry (Calarashi), of which 2 consist of 4 permanent squadrons and 1 territorial, and 9 consist of 1 permanent squadron and 4 territorial; Gendarmerie: 2 companies on foot, and 3 squadrons mounted; Artillery: 12 regiments of field artillery, with 60 batteries and 2 regiments of siege artillery; Engineers: 2 regiments. The Administrative Troops consist of 5 companies of artificers, and 4 squadrons of train. The Hospital Service has 80 officers, 18 employés, and 4 companies. The strength of the permanent army in time of peace is 3,269 officers, 388 employés, 54,445 men, 11,723 horses, and 390 guns. The Territorial Army consists of 70,270 men and 7,200 horses. The Militia has 33 regiments of infantry. The strength of the *levée en masse* is not definitely fixed. The infantry is armed with the Mannlicher repeating rifle, model 1893.

Rumania has in the navy the *Elisabeta*, launched at Elswick in 1887, a protected cruiser of 1,320 tons displacement and 4,900 horse-power, 3½-inch armour at the belt, 4 6-inch and 8 machine guns; the *Mircea*, training ship, a composite brig of 350 tons; 7 gunboats; 6 coast-guard vessels; a screw despatch vessel (240 tons); 6 first-class and 2 second-class torpedo-boats. A protected cruiser is building. There are about 50 officers and 1,600 seamen.

Production and Industry.

Of the total population of Rumania 70 per cent. are employed in agriculture. There are about 700,000 heads of families who are freehold proprietors. Of the total area 68 per cent is productive, and 29 per cent. under culture, 21 per cent. under grass, and 16·9 per cent. under forest. In 1896 the various cereal crops were: wheat, 1,505,210 hectares, 25,088,700 hectolitres; maize, 1,939,080 hectares, 23,056,700 hectolitres; barley, 607,700 hectares, 11,201,700 hectolitres; oats, 281,870 hectares, 5,187,300 hectolitres; rye, 243,400 hectares, 4,305,100 hectolitres. Colza, flax, and h

are also cultivated. In 1896 the area under tobacco was 5,700 hectares, and the yield 40,590 quintals. Under vines were 145,740 hectares, and the yield was 4,627,800 hectolitres of wine. Under plums were 52,020 hectares, and the plum crop amounted to 967,250 hectolitres of plums. The State forests of Rumania have an aggregate area of 931,727 hectares, and the annual produce is valued at 2,338,310 lei. The State lands sold from 1868 to 1896 have covered an area of 571,518 hectares, and have been valued at 210,180,382 lei. In 1890 Rumania had 594,962 horses, 2,520,380 cattle, 5,212,380 sheep and goats, and 926,124 swine.

The country, especially in the Carpathians, is rich in minerals. A mining law of 1895 permits the introduction of foreign capital, and gives other facilities for the development of mining industries. Coal and petroleum are worked, but the out-put of the latter is of inferior quality. Salt-mining is a State monopoly, the mines being worked by convicts.

Other industries are the manufacture or preparation of paper, cement, sugar, woollen goods, hides, and timber.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value (in 1,000 lei) of the commerce for five years :—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Imports . . .	1,000 lei 380,747	1,000 lei 430,490	1,000 lei 422,142	1,000 lei 304,575	1,000 lei 337,923
Exports . . .	285,384	370,652	294,198	265,048	424,057

The following, according to Rumanian returns, shows the value of the commerce in 1896 of the leading countries (imports from and exports to) with which Rumania deals :—

—	Germany	Great Britain	Austria	France	Belgium	Turkey	Russia	Italy	Switzerland
Imports	1,000 lei 95,807	1,000 lei 73,367	1,000 lei 92,853	1,000 lei 25,883	1,000 lei 9,889	1,000 lei 15,471	1,000 lei 8,121	1,000 lei 7,835	1,000 lei 4,647
Exports	17,008	111,931	32,697	8,788	113,849	15,494	6,159	10,340	474

The following are the values of the leading articles of import and export in 1896 :—

—	Imports	Exports	—	Imports	Exports
Textiles . . .	1,000 lei 150,900	1,000 lei 2,800	Cereals . . .	1,000 lei 4,600	1,000 lei 276,500
Metals and metal goods .	61,200	2,500	Animals & animal products	9,200	10,300
Hides, leather, &c. . .	15,100	1,200	Fruits, vegetables, &c. . .	23,400	14,700
Wood . . .	6,400	7,400	Drinks . . .	1,000	2,400
Glass and pottery . . .	8,100	200	Paper . . .	6,100	200
Chemicals . . .	15,400	400	Fuel . . .	9,400	1,900
Oil, wax, &c. . .	6,300	100	Various . . .	20,800	3,500
			Total . . .	337,900	324,100

The following table, taken from the Board of Trade Returns, shows the value of the imports into Great Britain from Rumania, and of the domestic exports from Great Britain to Rumania, for five years :—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Great Britain	2,973,794	4,218,174	3,992,184	2,118,505	3,204,114
Exports to Rumania	1,332,590	1,397,449	1,316,867	891,917	1,286,582

The principal British exports to Rumania are cotton goods and yarn, 418,954*l.* in 1895 ; 651,814*l.* in 1896 ; woollens, 27,690*l.* in 1895 ; 67,303*l.* in 1896 ; iron, wrought and unwrought, 105,537*l.* in 1895 ; 169,287*l.* in 1896 ; coals, 174,397*l.* in 1895 ; 155,406*l.* in 1896. The leading imports into Great Britain from Rumania are barley, 531,523*l.* in 1895 ; 703,560*l.* in 1896 ; maize, 3,187,487*l.* in 1894 ; 981,450*l.* in 1895 ; 720,012*l.* in 1896 ; and wheat, 28,678*l.* in 1894 ; 537,756*l.* in 1895 ; 1,696,170*l.* in 1896.

Shipping and Communications.

The total number of vessels that entered the ports of Rumania in 1896 was 28,232 of 7,489,154 tons, and the number that cleared was 29,028 of 7,500,711 tons. In 1896 the merchant navy of Rumania consisted of 299 vessels of 61,078 tons, including 28 steamers of 1,054 tons.

The navigation of the Danube is carried on under regulations agreed to at the Berlin Conference of 1878, and subsequently modified at a conference of the delegates of the leading Powers (Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Russia, France, Italy, and Turkey), which met in London in 1883. From its mouths to the Iron Gates it is regarded as an international highway, the interests of the several States being specially provided for. The navigation, except that of the northern branch, is under the superintendence of a mixed commission of one delegate each for Austria, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Servia, with a delegate appointed for six months by the signatory Powers in turn. The commission has its seat at Galatz, in Rumania. The arrangement lasts for 21 years from April 1883. In 1896, 1,713 vessels of 1,794,934 tons cleared from the Danube at Sulina. Of these, 698 of 1,097,698 tons were British, the other nationalities represented being mainly the Turkish, Greek, and Austrian.

In 1897 Rumania had 1,831 miles of State railway. The State has the working of all the railways in Roumania, and has, besides, under the general railway direction, a commercial navigation service on the Danube and Black Sea.

In 1896 there were 3,270 post-offices, through which there passed 12,209,901 letters, 8,286,827 post-cards, 25,010,636 newspapers, samples, and parcels. In 1896 there were 4,250 miles of telegraph lines, and 10,150 miles of wire, on which 2,373,121 messages were forwarded. The number of offices was 503.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The decimal system was introduced into Rumania in 1876, the unit of the monetary system being the *leu*, equivalent to the franc. The gold *leu* is the monetary unit. Silver is legal tender up to 50 lei only. Gold coins are 20, 10, and 5-lei pieces.

The metric system has been introduced, but Turkish weights and measures are, to some extent, in use by the people.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF RUMANIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—J. Balaceano.

Councillor of Legation.—M. D. Nedeyano.

Consul-General in London.—J. Inman.

There is a Consul at Manchester.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ROUMANIA.

Envoy and Minister.—John G. Kennedy. Appointed to Bucharest, 1897.

Vice-Consul.—Hamilton E. Browne.

Consul-General at Galatz and Danube Commissioner.—Lieut.-Col. H. Trotter, R. E., C. B.

There are Vice-Consuls at Galatz, Ibraila, Kustendjie, and Sulina.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Roumania

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Comercul Romaniei cu Țările străine în 1895. Published by the Ministry of Finance Bucharest, 1896.

Lege pentru Organizarea Administrativa, cu tabela Plasilor și Comunelor. 1892. Ministry of the Interior.

Miscarea populatiunii Romaniei pe anii 1886-92. 8 vols. 4. Published by the Statistical Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, &c. Bucharest, 1887-95.

Budgetul General pe 1896-97. 4. Bucharest, 1896.

Buletin Statistic General a Romaniei. 1893-95. (4 vols.) Bucharest.

Report by Mr. White on the Kingdom of Roumania, in 'Reports of H.M.'s Diplomatic and Consular Officers.' Part VI. 1883. Folio.

Report by Mr. Drage on Austria-Hungary and the Balkan States, issued by the Royal Commission on Labour (c. 7068, xi.) London.

Statistică Română. Bucarest, 1898.

Traités, conventions et arrangements internationaux de la Roumanie, par T. G. Djuvara. Bucharest, 1888.

Foreign Office Reports. Annual series. 8. London.

Handbook of the Armies of the Minor Balkan States. By E. C. Callwell. 8. London, 1891.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom. London.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Arion (C. C.), *La Situation économique et sociale du paysan en Roumanie.* 8. Paris 1895.

Aurelian (P. S.), *Țara Noastră,* 2nd Edition Bucuresti. 1888.

Bamberg (F.), *Geschichte der orientalischen Angelegenheiten.* Berlin, 1888.

Benger, Rumänien, ein Land der Zukunft. Stuttgart, 1890.

Bergner (R.), Rumänien. Breslau, 1887.

Blancard (T.), *Les Mavroyeni.* Paris, 1893.

Crețulesco (E.), *La Roumanie considérée sous le rapport physique, administratif et économique.* 8. Bucharest, 1876. (Bulletin de la Soc. de Géographie.)

Crupenski (C.) and *Turburi* (G.), *Asupra Agriculturii României.* Studiu Statistic. 8. Bucharest, 1895.

Engel (J. C.), *Geschichte der Moldau und Walachei.* 2 vols. 1804-

Krauss (H.), *Bucarest und Rumänien.* Leipzig, 1896.

Laueleye (Emile de), *The Balkan Peninsula.* London, 1887.

Müller (W.), *The Balkans.* In "Story of the Nations" series. 8. London, 1896.

Obédénare (M. G.), *La Roumanie économique.* Paris, 1876.

Richard (A. de), *La Roumanie à vol d'oiseau.* Bucarest, 1895.

Reclus (Elisée), *Nouvelle Géographie Universelle.* Vol. I. Paris.

Roemy (L. de), *Les populations danubiennes.* 4. Paris, 1885.

Samuelson (James), *Roumania, Past and Present.* London, 1882.

Sentupéry, *L'Europe politique et sociale—Roumanie.* Paris, 1895.

Ubićinski (J. H. A.), *Les provinces Roumaines.* 8. Paris, 1856. Dans l'Univers pittoresque.

Vaillant (J. A.), *La Roumanie: histoire, langue, &c.* 3 vols. 8. 1845.

Vogel, *L'Orient Européen.* 8. Paris.

Walker (Mrs.), *Untrodden Paths in Roumania.* 8. London, 1888.

Xenopol (A. D.), *Istoria Românilor.* 6 vols. 8. Jassy. [An abridged edition in French. 3 vols. Paris, 1896.]

RUSSIA.

(EMPIRE OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.)

Reigning Emperor.

Nicholas II., Emperor of All the Russias, born May 6 (May 18 new style), 1868, the eldest son of the Emperor Alexander III. and of Princess Marie Dagmar, daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark; ascended the throne at the death of his father October 20 (November 1 new style), 1894; married November 14 (November 26), 1894, to Princess Alexandra Alix, daughter of Ludwig IV., Grand Duke of Hesse, born May 25 (June 6), 1872. Offspring of this union two daughters: Olga, born November 3 (November 15), 1895, and Tatiana, born May 22 (June 11), 1897.

Mother of the Emperor.

Empress *Marie Dagmar*, widow of Emperor Alexander III., born November 26, 1847; married November 9, 1866.

Brothers and Sisters of the Emperor.

I. Grand-duke *George*, heir-apparent, born April 27 (May 9), 1871.

II. Grand-duchess *Xenia*, born March 25 (April 6), 1875; married to Grand Duke Alexander (see next page).

III. Grand-duke *Michael*, born November 22 (December 4), 1878.

IV. Grand-duchess *Olga*, born June 1 (June 13), 1882.

Uncles and Aunts of the Emperor.

I. Grand-duke *Vladimir*, born April 10 (April 22), 1847; married August 16 (August 28), 1874, to Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Offspring of the union are three sons and one daughter:—1. Cyril, born September 30 (October 12), 1876. 2. Boris, born November 12 (November 24), 1877. 3. Andreas, born May 2 (May 14), 1879. 4. Helene, born January 17 (January 29), 1882.

II. Grand-duke *Alexis*, high admiral, born January 2 (January 14), 1850.

III. Grand-duchess *Maria*, born October 5 (October 17), 1853; married January 21, 1874, to the Duke of Edinburgh, son of Queen Victoria of Great Britain.

IV. Grand-duke *Sergius*, born April 29 (May 11), 1857; married June 3 (June 15), 1884, to Princess Elizabeth of Hesse-Darmstadt.

V. Grand-duke *Paul*, born September 21 (October 3), 1864; married June 5 (June 17), 1889, to Princess Alexandra, daughter of the King of Greece; widower September 24, 1891. Offspring *Maria*, born April 6 (18), 1890; *Dimitri* born September 18,

Grand-uncle of the Emperor.

The Grand-duke *Michael*, brother of the Emperor Alexander II., born October 13 (October 25), 1832, General Field-Marshal, President of the State's Council and Chief of Artillery; married to Princess Cecilia of Baden, who died April 1 (April 13), 1891. His children:—1. Nicholas, born April 14 (April 26), 1859. 2. Anastasia, born July 16 (July 28), 1860, and married January 12 (January 24), 1879, to Prince Friedrich Franz of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. 3. Michael, born October 4 (October 16), 1861, and married April 6, 1891, to Sophie, Countess of Merenberg, which marriage led to his exclusion from the army, a trust being nominated on his estates. 4. George, born August 11 (August 23), 1863. 5. Alexander, born April 1 (April 13), 1866; married to the Grand-duchess Xenia, sister of the reigning Emperor; offspring: a daughter, Irene, born July 3 (July 15), 1895, and a son, Andreas, born January 13 (January 25), 1897. 6. Sergius, born September 25 (October 7), 1869.

Cousins of the late Emperor.

The children of the late Grand-duke *Constantine*, brother of the Emperor Alexander II., and his wife Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg, of which union there are issue:—1. Nicholas, born February 2 (February 14), 1850. 2. Olga, born August 22 (September 3), 1851, and married October 27, 1867, to Georgios I., King of the Hellenes. 3. Vera, born February 4 (February 16), 1854, and married May 8, 1874, to Prince Eugene of Württemberg; widow January 15, 1877. 4. Constantine, born August 10 (August 22), 1858; married April 15 (April 27), 1884, to Princess Elizabeth of Saxe-Altenburg, Duchess of Saxony; offspring:—John, born July 6, 1886; Gabriel, born July 15, 1887; Tatiana, born January 23, 1890; Constantine, born January 1, 1891; Oleg, born November 15, (November 27), 1892; and Igor, born May 29 (June 10), 1894. 5. Dimitri, born June 1 (June 13), 1860.

The children of the late Grand-duke *Nicholas*, died April 13 (April 25), 1891, and his wife, the Princess Alexandra of Oldenburg:—1. Nicholas, born November 6 (November 18), 1856. 2. Peter, born January 10 (January 22), 1864; married July 26 (August 7), 1889, to the Princess Militza of Montenegro, from whom he has a daughter, Marina, born Feb. 23 (March 11), 1892, and a son, Roman, born October 5 (October 17), 1896.

The reigning family of Russia descend, in the female line, from Michael Romanof, elected Tsar in 1613, after the extinction of the House of Rurik; and in the male line from the Duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp, born in 1701, scion of a younger branch of the princely family of Oldenburg. The union of his daughter Anne with Duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp formed part of the great reform projects of Peter I., intended to bring Russia into closer contact with the Western States of Europe. Peter I. was succeeded by his second wife, Catherine, the daughter of a Livonian peasant, and she by Peter II., the grandson of Peter, with whom the male line of the Romanoffs terminated, in the year 1730. The reign of the next three sovereigns of Russia, Anne, Ivan VI., and Elizabeth, of the female line of Romanof, formed a transition period, which came to an end with the accession of Peter III., of the house of Holstein-Gottorp. All the subsequent emperors, without exception, connected themselves by marriage with German families. The wife and successor of Peter III., Catherine II., daughter of the Prince of Anhalt Zerbst, general in the Prussian army, left the crown to her only son, Paul, who became the father of two emperors, Alexander I. and Nicholas, and the grandfather of a third, Alexander II. All these sovereigns married German princesses, creating intimate family alliances, among others, with the reigning houses of Württemberg, Baden, and Prussia.

The Emperor is in possession of the revenue from the Crown domains, con-

sisting of more than a million of square miles of cultivated land and forests, besides gold and other mines in Siberia, and producing a vast revenue, the actual amount of which is, however, unknown, as no reference to the subject is made in the budgets or finance accounts, the Crown domains being considered the private property of the imperial family.

The following have been the Tsars and Emperors of Russia, from the time of election of Michael Romanof. Tsar Peter I. was the first ruler who adopted, in the year 1721, the title of Emperor.

House of Romanof—Male Line.

Michael	1618
Alexei	1645
Feodor	1676
Ivan and Peter I	1682
Peter I.	1689
Catherine I.	1725
Peter II.	1727

House of Romanof—Female Line.

Anne	1780
----------------	------

Ivan VI.	1740
Elizabeth	1741

House of Romanof-Holstein.

Peter III.	1762
Catherine II.	1762
Paul	1796
Alexander I.	1801
Nicholas I.	1825
Alexander II.	1855
Alexander III.	1881
Nicholas II.	1894

Constitution and Government.

The government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy. The whole legislative, executive, and judicial power is united in the emperor, whose will alone is law. There are, however, certain rules of government which the sovereigns of the present reigning house have acknowledged as binding. The chief of these is the law of succession to the throne, which, according to a decree of the Emperor Paul, of the year 1797, is to be that of regular descent, by the right of primogeniture, with preference of male over female heirs. This decree annulled a previous one, issued by Peter I., February 5, 1722, which ordered each sovereign to select his successor to the throne from among the members of the imperial family, irrespective of the claims of primogeniture. Another fundamental law of the realm proclaimed by Peter I. is that every sovereign of Russia, with his consort and children, must be a member of the orthodox Greek Church. The princes and princesses of the imperial house, according to a decree of Alexander I., must obtain the consent of the emperor to any marriage they may contract; otherwise the issue of such union cannot inherit the throne. By an ancient law of Russia, the heir-apparent is held to be of age at the end of the sixteenth year, and the other members of the reigning family with the completed twentieth year.

The administration of the Empire is entrusted to four great boards, or councils, possessing separate functions. The first of these boards is the *Council of the State*, established in its present form by Alexander I., in the year 1810. It consists of a president—the Grand-duke Mikhail since 1882—and an unlimited

number of members appointed by the emperor. In 1894 the Council consisted of 62 members, exclusive of the ministers, who have a seat *ex officio*, and six princes of the imperial house. The Council is divided into three departments, namely, of Legislation, of Civil and Church Administration, and of Finance. Each department has its own president, and a separate sphere of duties ; but there are collective meetings of the three sections. The chief function of the Council of the Empire is that of examining into the projects of laws which are brought before it by the ministers, and of discussing the budget and all the expenditures to be made during the year. But the Council has no power of proposing alterations and modifications of the laws of the realm ; it is, properly speaking, a consultative institution in matters of legislation. A special department is entrusted with the discussion of the requests addressed to the emperor against the decisions of the Senate.

The second of the great colleges or boards of government is the *Ruling Senate* or 'Pravitelstvnyuschiy Senat,' established by Peter I. in the year 1711. The functions of the Senate are partly of a deliberative and partly of an executive character. To be valid a law must be promulgated by the Senate. It is also the high court of justice for the Empire. The Senate is divided into nine departments or sections, which all sit at St. Petersburg, two of them being Courts of Cassation. Each department is authorised to decide in the last resort upon certain descriptions of cases. The senators are mostly persons of high rank, or who fill high stations ; but a lawyer of eminence presides over each department, who represents the emperor, and without whose signature its decisions would have no force. In the *plenum*, or general meeting of several sections, the Minister of Justice takes the chair. Besides its superintendence over the courts of law, the Senate examines into the state of the general administration of the Empire, and has power to make remonstrances to the emperor. A special department consisting of seven members is entrusted with judgments in political offences, and another (six members) with disciplinary judgments against officials of the crown.

The third college, established by Peter I. in the year 1721, is the *Holy Synod*, and to it is committed the superintendence of the religious affairs of the Empire. It is composed of the three metropolitans (St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kieff), the archbishops of Georgia (Caucasus), and of Poland (Kholm and Warsaw), and several bishops sitting in turn. All its decisions run in the emperor's name, and have no force till approved by him. The President of the Holy Synod is the Metropolitan of Novgorod and St. Petersburg.

The fourth board of government is the *Committee of Ministers*. It consists of all the ministers, who are—

1. *The Ministry of the Imperial House and Imperial Domains*.—General Count *Vorontzoff-Dashkoff*, aide-de-camp of the Emperor; appointed Minister of the Imperial House in succession to Count Alexander Alderberg, March 29, 1881.

2. *The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Assistant Minister*.—Privy Councillor Count *Mouravieff*, appointed in 1897, after the death of Actual Privy Councillor Prince Lobonov Rostovskiy.

3. *The Ministry of War*.—General *Kuropatkin*, appointed in December, 1897, after the resignation of General *Vannovski* (1881–96).

4. *The Ministry of the Navy*.—Vice-Admiral *Tyrtoff*, appointed July 13 1896.

5. *The Ministry of the Interior*.—Privy Councillor *Goremykin*, appointed December 18, 1895.

6. *The Ministry of Public Instruction*.—M. *Bogoluboff* (curator of Moscow), appointed February, 1898.

7. *The Ministry of Finance*.—Actual Privy Councillor *Witte*, appointed 1892.

8. *The Ministry of Justice*.—Privy Councillor N. V. *Muravioff*, appointed 1893.

9. *The Ministry of Agriculture and State's Domains*.—Privy Councillor *Yermoloff*, appointed 1893.

10. *The Ministry of Public Works and Railways*.—Privy Councillor, Prince *Hilkoff*, appointed in January last after the resignation of Privy Councillor *Krivoshchin* in December, 1894.

11. *The Department of General Control*.—Actual Privy Councillor *Filtzoff*, appointed Comptroller-General 1889.

12. *The Procurator-General of the Holy Synod*.—K. P. *Pobyedonostseff*.

Besides the Ministers, four Grand Dukes, and six functionaries, chiefly ex-ministers, form part of the Committee, of which Actual Privy Councillor *Bunge* is President.

Minister and State Secretary for Finland.—General-Lieutenant *Von Daehn*.

Most of the above heads of departments have assistant ministers who supply their place on certain occasions. They all communicate directly with the sovereign.

The emperor has two Private Cabinets, one of which is occupied with charitable affairs, and the other is devoted to public instruction of girls and to the administration of the institutions established by the late Empress Maria, mother of the Emperor Nicholas I. Besides, there is the Imperial Headquarters (*Glavnaya Kvartira*), and a Cabinet, which is entrusted also with the reception of petitions presented to the emperor, formerly received by a special Court of Requests (abolished in 1884). According to a law of May 19, 1888, a special Imperial Cabinet having four sections (Administrative, Economical, Agricultural and Manufacturing, and Legislative) has been created, instead of the same departments in the Ministry of Imperial Household. According to the law of May 22, 1894, a special chief for the protection of the Imperial residences and trains has been appointed under the title of 'General in Service at the Emperor' (*Dezhurnyi General*), General Aide-de-Camp *Tcherevin* holding this position.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Empire is divided into general governments, or vice-royalties, governments, and districts. There are at present in European Russia (in-

cluding Poland and Finland) 68 governments, with 635 districts (*wyезdy*), 2 *otdyely*, and 1 *okrug*, also considered as separate governments. Some of them are united into general governments, which are now those of Finland, Poland, Wilna, Kieff, and Moscow. The Asiatic part of the Empire comprises 5 general governments, Caucasus, Turkestan, Stepnoye (of the Steppes), Irkutsk, and of the Amur, with 10 governments (*guberniya*), 17 territories (*oblasti*), and 3 districts (*okrug*, or *otdyel*: Zakataly, Chernomorsk, and Sakhalin). At the head of each general government is a governor-general, the representative of the emperor, who as such has the supreme control and direction of all affairs, whether civil or military. In Siberia the governors-general are each assisted by a council, which has a deliberative voice. A civil governor assisted by a council of regency, to which all measures must be submitted, is established in each government, and a military governor in twenty frontier provinces. A vice-governor is appointed to fill the place of the civil governor when the latter is absent or unwell. There is also, in each government, a council of control under the presidency of a special officer, depending directly on the Department of Control. Each government is divided into from 8 to 15 districts, having each several administrative institutions. A few districts (*okrug* or *otdyel*) in Siberia, in the Caucasus, in Turkestan, and in the Transcaspien region are considered as independent governments. So also the townships (*gradonachalstvo*) of St. Petersburg, Odessa, Kertch, Sebastopol, and Taganrog; Cronstadt, Vladivostok, and Nikolaevsk are under separate military governors. In 1894, the Government of Warsaw has been increased by one district of Plock and one district of Lomja.

In European Russia the government of the parish, in so far as the lands of the peasantry are concerned, and part of the local administration, is entrusted to the people. For this purpose the whole country is divided into communes (107,676 in European Russia, exclusive of the three Baltic provinces), which elect an elder (*Starosta*), or executive of a commune, as also a tax-collector or superintendent of public stores. All these officers are elected at communal assemblies ('*Mir*'—which means both 'the village' and 'the world') by the peasants, and from among themselves. The communal assemblies are constituted by all the householders in the village, who discuss and decide all communal affairs. These communal assemblies are held as business requires. The communes are united into cantons, or '*Voloste*,' each embracing a population of about 2,000 males (10,530 in European Russia). Each of the cantons is presided over also by an elder, '*Starshina*,' elected at the cantonal assemblies, which are composed of the delegates of the village communities in proportion of one man to every ten houses. The canton assemblies decide the same class of affairs as do the communal assemblies, but concerning each its respective canton. The peasants have thus special institutions of their own, which are submitted also to special colleges 'for peasants' affairs,' instituted in each government. In Poland the '*Voloste*' is replaced by the '*Gmina*,' the assemblies of which are constituted of, all landholders—nobility included, the clergy and the police excluded—who have each but one voice, whatever the area of land possessed. The '*Gmina*' has, however, less autonomy than the '*Voloste*,' being subject directly to the 'Chief of the District.' In conjunction with the assemblies of the *Voloste* and *Gmina* are cantonal tribunals, consisting of from four to twelve judges elected at cantonal assemblies. Injuries and offences of every kind, as well as disputes relating to property between the peasants, not involving more than a hundred roubles, come under the jurisdiction of these popular tribunals.

Affairs of more importance, up to 300 roubles, are judged by Judges of Peace, elected in Central Russia, and nominated elsewhere; appeal against their judgments can be made to the 'Syezd,' or gathering of judges of the district, and further to the Senate. In 1889 an important change was made in the above organisation. Justices of Peace have been replaced in twenty provinces of Central Russia by Chiefs of the District (*uyesnyy nachalnik*) nominated by the administration from among candidates taken from the nobility, recommended by the nobility, and endowed with wide disciplinary powers against the peasants; in the cities, except St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Odessa, special 'town magistrates' (*gorodskoi sudia*), nominated in the same way, are to take the place of the former Justices of Peace. As to the peasants' tribunals (*volostnoi sud*), they are placed in direct subjection to the 'Chiefs of the Districts.' The same measure has been extended in 1890 and 1891 over all the provinces endowed with provincial institutions (*zemstvo*).

The administration of the economical affairs of the district and province are, to some extent, in the hands of *zemstvos*, or the district and provincial assemblies, composed of representatives elected by the peasantry, the householders in the towns, and the landed proprietors. Their executive power is entrusted to provincial and district 'Upravas.' The president of the nobility of the district, or of the province, presides *ex officio* over the *zemstvos* of the district, or of the province. Important modifications, increasing the powers of noble landowners in the affairs of the *zemstvos*, reducing the numbers of representatives, and limiting their powers, were introduced in 1890.

The towns and cities have municipal institutions of their own, organised on nearly the same principles as the *zemstvos*. All house-owners are divided into three classes, each of which represents an equal amount of real property, and each class elects an equal number of representatives to the *Dumas*; the latter elect their executive the *Uprava*. The new law of 1894 reduces the powers of the Municipal Government and places it almost entirely under the Governors nominated by the Emperor. In 1894, municipal institutions, with still more limited powers, were introduced in several towns of Siberia, and in 1895 in Caucasia.

During the years 1883-97 the institutions of the *zemstvo* were in force in 34 provinces (361 districts) of European Russia. The number of electors was: 40,172 landowners, 48,091 urban population, and 196,773 peasants. As to the number of votes given to the above electors, it appears that 64 per cent. of all votes belong to peasants, 12 per cent. to nobles, 10 per cent. to merchants, 5 per cent. to the clergy, and 4 per cent. to artisans. Of the 13,196 elected members of the Assemblies of the *zemstvos*, 35 per cent. belonged to the nobility, 15 per cent. to the class of the 'merchants,' and 38 per cent. to the peasantry. The Executives of the *zemstvos* (the *upravas*) have 1,263 members, out of whom two-thirds are peasants in East Russia, while in Middle Russia from two-thirds to three-quarters of the members are nobles. The 34 provincial executives have 137 members (98 nobles, 21 officials, 9 merchants, 3 artisans, and 2 peasants).

*Finland*¹.—The Grand-duchy of Finland, ceded to the Emperor of Russia by the treaty of Frederickshamn, September 17, 1809, has preserved, by special grant of Alexander I. in 1810 (renewed by his successors), some remains of its ancient Constitution, dating from the year 1772, reformed in 1789, and slightly modified in 1869 and 1882. This charter provides for a national parliament, consisting of four estates, the nobles, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants, convoked by the 'Grand-duke,' Emperor of Russia, for four months. They discuss the schemes of laws proposed by the

¹ For further details on Finland, see end of *Russia*.

emperor, who has the right of veto. The unanimous assent of all four chambers is necessary for making changes in the Constitution and for levying new taxes. The national representatives have been regularly convoked, since 1861, every four or five years; the last time they met was in 1888. The schemes of laws are elaborated by the 'State's Secretariat of Finland,' which sits at St. Petersburg, and consists of the State Secretary and four members nominated by the Crown (two of them being proposed by the Senate). The Senate, which sits at Helsingfors, under the presidency of the Governor-General, is nominated by the Crown. It is the superior administrative power in Finland, and consists of two departments, Justice and Finance, which have under them the administration of posts, railways, canals, custom-houses, hygiene, and the tribunals. The military department is under the Russian Ministry of War, and the Foreign Affairs under the Russian Chancellor. Finland has its own money and system of custom-houses. Recent laws have, however, altered this to some extent. (See FINLAND.)

Poland.—Poland, which had a Constitution of its own from 1815 to 1830, and a separate government till 1864, was deprived at the latter date of the last remnant of its administrative independence. Finally, by ukase of the Emperor, dated Feb. 23, 1868, the government of Poland was absolutely incorporated with that of Russia, and the use of Polish language in public places and for public purposes (railways, signboards, wills, &c.), was prohibited.

Baltic Provinces.—The Baltic Provinces have had some institutions for self-government of their own. They have, however, been gradually curtailed, and the privileges of the provinces in police and school matters, chiefly vested in the nobility, have been taken away by a law of June 21, 1888, the judicial and police rights of the landlords having been transferred to functionaries nominated by the State. By a law of July 21, 1889, the last vestiges of manorial justice and of tribunals under the German-speaking nobility have been abolished, but the Law of Justice of 1864, which is in force in Russia, has been but partially applied to the provinces, so as to maintain the administration of justice under the central Government. The Russian language has been rendered obligatory in the official correspondence of all parish, municipal, and provincial administration; so also in the Dorpat University, which was deprived in December 1889 of its privileges of self-government, and the gymnasia in 1890. The town of Dorpat has received the name of Yuriev, and the seat of the administration of the Baltic Educational District has been transferred to Riga. In April, 1893, new Committees for peasants' affairs were introduced, with the same powers as in Russian Governments.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The Russian Empire comprises one-seventh of the land-surface of the globe, and covers, with internal waters, an area of 8,644,100 English square miles. There has been no general census of the population until 1897 (February 10), but various enumerations, chiefly made by the statistical committees, furnished an approximately correct return of the people.

The rapidity of growth of the population of the Empire (its acquisitions being included in the figures of population) is seen from the following, the years being partial census years and 1897 being the year of a general census.

Year	Population	Year	Population
1722	14,000,000	1815	45,000,000
1742	16,000,000	1835	60,000,000
1762	19,000,000	1851	68,000,000
1782	28,000,000	1859	74,000,000
1796	36,000,000	1896	129,200,000
1812	41,000,000		

The following table exhibits the details of the census which was taken over the whole superficies of the Empire on January 28 (February 9) 1897, with the exception of the Grand-Duchy of Finland,—no less than 280,000 persons having been engaged to take part in it. Comparing the items of the census with the figures of the 1856-59, it appears that the population of the Empire has increased by 98 per cent. The largest increases took place in the capitals (270 p.c. in St. Petersburg); South Russia comes next (207 p.c. in Kherson, 170 p.c. in Ekaterinoslaf, 137 p.c. in Taurida). The increase in other parts of the Empire appears as follows:—North-West Russia, from 56 to 73 p.c.; Baltic Provinces, 25 to 58 p.c.; White Russia and Lithuania, 77 (Kovno) to 130 (Minsk) p.c.; Poland, 117 p.c.; Caucasus (without annexations) 95 p.c.; Siberia, 130 p.c.

Province	Area : English square miles	Popula- tion 1897	Density per sq. mile	Province	Area : English square miles	Popula- tion 1897	Density per sq. mile
I. European Russia —				Saratoff	32,624	2,419,756	74
Archangelsk	331,640	347,560	1	Simbirsk	19,110	1,550,458	81
Astrakhan	91,327	1,002,316	11	Smolensk	21,638	1,550,973	72
Bessarabia	17,619	1,936,403	113	Tamboff	25,710	2,715,265	106
Chernigoff	20,233	2,322,007	115	Taurida	24,497	1,443,835	62
Courland	10,535	672,539	64	Tula	11,954	1,431,322	120
Don, Region of	63,532	2,575,818	41	Tver	25,225	1,812,559	73
Ekaterinoslaf	24,478	2,112,651	86	Ufa	47,112	2,219,838	47
Esthonia	7,818	413,724	54	Vilna	10,421	1,591,912	98
Grodno	14,931	1,615,815	109	Vitebsk	17,440	1,502,895	89
Kaluga	11,942	1,178,835	99	Vladimir	18,864	1,570,730	84
Kazan	24,601	2,190,075	89	Volhynia	27,743	2,999,346	109
Kieff	19,691	3,564,433	181	Vologda	155,498	1,865,313	9
Kostroma	32,490	1,428,893	44	Voronezh	25,443	2,547,320	109
Kovno	15,692	1,549,072	100	Vyatka	59,329	3,082,615	52
Kursk	17,937	2,394,893	134	Yaroslavl	18,751	1,073,593	78
Kharkoff	21,041	2,510,373	119	Sea of Azov	14,520	—	—
Kherson	27,523	2,728,503	100	Total, Russian Provinces	1,902,202	94,188,750	51
Livonia	18,158	1,300,401	74	2. Poland:—			
Minsk	35,293	2,156,343	61	Kalisz	4,392	846,334	194
Moghilev	18,551	1,707,613	92	Kielce	3,897	764,087	196
Moscow	12,859	2,483,366	189	Lomja	4,667	585,781	144
Nijni-Novgorod	19,797	1,608,034	81	Lublin	6,501	1,152,662	177
Novgorod	47,236	1,392,931	33	Piotrkow	4,729	1,406,951	297
Olonetz	57,439	866,647	7	Plock	4,200	555,819	153
Orel	18,042	2,054,609	114	Radom	4,769	819,781	171
Orenburg	73,816	1,608,388	22	Siedlce	6,535	774,139	140
Penza	14,997	1,483,948	99	Suwalki	4,846	604,973	127
Perm	128,211	3,002,655	24	Warsaw	5,623	1,932,063	286
Podolia	16,324	3,031,040	187	Total, Poland	49,159	9,442,690	198
Poltava	19,265	2,794,756	145				
Pskov	17,069	1,136,580	68				
Ryazan	16,255	1,827,537	113				
St. Petersburg	20,760	2,104,511	123				
Samara	53,321	2,761,851	46				

Province	Area : English square miles	Popula- tion 1897	Density per sq. mile	Province	Area : English square miles	Popula- tion 1897	Density per sq. mile
3. Grand-Duchy of Finland :— (1895)				Samarcand	26,627	787,736	30
Abo-Björneborg	9,333	413,351		Ferganah and Pamir . . .	35,654	1,525,136	43
Kuopio . . .	16,499	297,120		Syr-Daria . .	194,858	1,479,902	7
Nyland . . .	4,584	258,834		Turkestan . .	257,134	3,792,774	15
St. Michel . .	8,819	183,811		Trans-Caspian Caspian Sea .	214,237 169,381	882,327 —	2 —
Tavastehus . .	8,834	271,948		Total, Central Asian dominions	1,548,825	7,590,275	5
Uleåborg . . .	68,957	266,730		Tobolsk . . .	539,659	1,433,655	3
Viborg	13,530	372,015		Tomsk	381,159	1,917,527	6
Vasa	16,105	429,445		Western Siberia	870,818	3,356,182	4
Lake Ladoga . .	3,094	—	—	Irkutsk . . .	287,061	501,237	2
Finland	144,255	2,483,249	—	Transbaikalia .	236,868	669,721	3
Total European Russia	2,095,616	—	—	Yakutsk . . .	1,533,397	283,954 ¹	2
4. Russia in Asia :				Yeniseisk . . .	987,186	567,807	1
Kuban	86,441	1,919,627	54	Northern Caucasia	89,497	3,786,900	43
Stavropol . . .	23,398	873,868	38	Baku	15,095	829,054	55
Terek	26,822	935,700	35	Daghestan . .	11,332	666,959	58
Tochernomorsk .	2,886	57,710	20	Elizabethpol .	16,721	883,954	52
Eastern Siberia	—	—	—	Erivan	10,075	1,023,003	101
Amur	—	—	—	Kars	7,308	307,810	43
Primorskaya . .	—	—	—	Kutais	13,968	1,144,459	54
Amur Region . .	—	—	—	Tiflis	15,306	1,071,414	62
Sakhalin	—	—	—	Zakataly . . .	1,541	—	—
Total, Siberia	—	—	—	Trans-Caucasia .	91,846	5,986,653	64
Total, Asiatic dominions . . .	—	—	—	Caucasus	180,843	9,723,553	54
Russians in Bokhara and Khiva	—	—	—	Akmolinsk . . .	229,609	683,721	3
Grand Total, Russian Empire	—	—	—	Semipalatinsk .	184,631	683,639	4
	3,660,394	129,166,531	15	Semirechensk .	152,280	990,243	7
				Turgai	176,219	464,078	3
				Uralsk	139,168	598,493	4
				Lake Aral	26,166	—	—
				The Steppes . . .	908,073	3,415,174	4

¹ Incomplete.

The internal waters (lakes and estuaries) occupy the following areas, in square miles :—In European Russia, 25,804 ; in Finland, 18,471 ; in Siberia, 18,863 ; and in Central Asia, 19,855. The Seas of Azov, Caspian, and Lake Aral cover an aggregate surface of 210,025 square miles. The superficies of all Russian provinces have been carefully revised by General Strebitsky, and his

figures are given in the above. The figures showing density of population are calculated in proportion to the areas from which the areas covered by the larger inner waters have been excluded, while the areas given in the above table include the inner waters.

The proportion of women in the population varies, in the Russian provinces, from 116·2 per each 100 men (Kaluga) and 119·4 (Tver) to 87·4 (St. Petersburg) and 89·8 (Taurida)—this disproportion being due to the male population temporarily moving to the capitals or to the shipbuilding centres during the winter. The average proportions are :—

Russian Provinces, 102·8 women for 100 men ; Poland, 98·6 women for 100 men ; Finland, 102·2 women for 100 men ; Caucasus, 89·5 women for 100 men ; Siberia, 93·7 women for 100 men ; The Steppes, 89·4 for 100 men ; Turkestan and Transcaspiian, 88·0 women for 100 men ; Russian Empire, 100·0 women for 100 men.

The ethnical composition of the population will be shown when the results of the recent census have been worked out. In the meantime, the following rough estimates concerning the Russian population of the Empire may be computed from Rittich's percentage figures, (see YEAR-BOOK 1885, p. 416) :—

Groups of Provinces	Population	Great Russians	Little Russians
Northern and Baltic	6,572,000	8,600,000	—
Lithuania, White Russia and South-west Russia	19,719,000	200,000 (6,800,000) White Russians)	8,810,000
Little Russia and Don	12,750,000	4,000,000	8,400,000
Central Russia	28,082,000	26,100,000	1,000,000
Volga Provinces	9,923,000	6,100,000	3,800,000
North-east Russia	9,913,000	7,400,000	100,000
Southern Provinces	8,222,000	1,800,000	4,300,000
European Russia	94,081,000	49,700,000 (7,000,000) White Russians)	26,400,000
Caucasia, about	9,724,000	3,000,000	
Siberia, "	5,781,000	5,000,000	
Turkestan, Transcaspiian, and Kirghiz Steppes, about	7,590,000	1,000,000	

For other ethnical elements of the population, see YEAR-BOOK 1885, p. 416.

The populations of the Caucasus appear as follows, according to recent

investigations :—

Russians	1,915,614	Jews	50,992	Eastern Moun-	
Poles	8,910	<i>Kartvelians</i> :—		taineers	707,619
Germans	23,613	Georgians	310,499	Tartars	1,027,828
Greeks	42,562	Mingrelians	200,092	Turks	75,980
<i>Iranians</i> :—		Imeretes	873,141	Turcomans,	
Ossets	127,430	Pshaves, Khev-		&c.	44,046
Persians, Tatis,		zurs	20,079	Northern	
Talyshins	132,792	Western Moun-		Tartars	126,000
Kurds	10,097	taineers	188,083	Kalmuks	10,707
Armenians	803,696				

The chief nationalities of Transcaucasia were as follows in 1886-90 :—

Russians	140,095	Imeretes	419,967	Samurzakanes	27,247
Greeks	57,156	Gurians	74,171	Turcomans	10,174
Kurds	97,499	Ajares	59,495	Turks	75,863
Ossets	76,130	Mingrelians	214,601	Tartars	1,107,232
Armenians	965,167	Aphasians	29,260	Tatis	124,693
Jews	33,863	Svanetes	14,035	Talyshins	88,449
Georgians	400,487				

The remaining nationalities number less than 10,000 each.

According to a recent partial census, the Jews number 2,848,864 in the western and south-western provinces of Russia (2,261,863 in towns), that is 11·3 per cent. of the aggregate population ; 77,275 in the three townships of Odessa (73,389, i.e. 35·1 per cent. of population), Kertoh, and Sebastopol ; and 431,800 in five governments only of Poland out of ten (11 per cent. of population). Their aggregate number in Russia would thus exceed 3½ millions.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The statistics of marriages, births, and deaths for 1895, if not otherwise mentioned, appear as follows :—

	Marriages (1890.)	Births (1896.)	Birth- rate	Deaths (1895.)	Death- rate	Surplus (1895.)
Russia in Europe and Poland	867,476 ¹	4,916,259	47·1	3,385,485	32·5	1,530,774
Finland (1894)	16,113	76,206	30·1	47,467	19·1	28,739 ²
Siberia	23,481 ¹	259,288	51·2	177,834	35·4	81,454
Caucasus	56,550 ¹	347,817	41·8	221,762	26·1	126,055
Central Asia	8,540 ¹	127,699	32·0	84,855	19·7	42,844
Total	971,781	5,727,269	46·6	3,917,403	31·9	1,809,866

¹ In 1889.

² Immigrated, 56,550; emigrated, 56,302.

The average births and deaths for the years 1890-95 were, per 1,000 inhabitants : in European Russia, respectively, 46·3 and 33·6 ; for Caucasus, 39·9 and 26·6 ; for Siberia, 46·8 and 33·4 ; for Central Asia, 37·7 and 25·7 ; for the Empire (exclusive of Finland) 45·8 and 33·8 ; while the average percentage of surplus in 1883-95 was 1·38 per cent. of the total population. It is estimated that over 25 per cent. of all new-born children die before reaching the age of one year, and over 40 per cent. before reaching five years.

The movement of the population among Greek-Orthodox only is given by the Holy Synod as follows :—

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Increase
1888	726,150	3,932,075	2,550,698	1,101,893
1889	697,343	4,130,793	2,939,197	1,243,204
1890	659,836	4,047,109	3,011,888	1,381,377
1891	706,949	4,291,646	3,045,828	1,245,810
1892	733,652	3,991,568	3,564,352	427,216

According to official statistics there was in Russia an excess of emigration over immigration in the case of Russians of 1,146,052 in 33 years (1856-1888),

and a surplus of immigration of 2,304,717 foreigners during the same time. Emigration is on the increase. Of late the Russians, especially Jews, contributed a large part to the flow of emigrants into the United States. In 1895 the number of immigrants into the United States included 40,277 from Russia and Poland.

The emigration to Siberia may be judged from the following numbers of emigrants carried on board the steamers which ply on the Ob and Irtysh:— in 1888, 26,129; in 1889, 30,410; in 1890, 36,000; in 1891, 60,000; in 1892, 100,000; in 1895, 100,000; in 1896 and 1897 from 150,000 to 200,000 immigrants entered Siberia from Russia every year.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The great majority of the population of Russia being agriculturists, they dwell in villages, and in 1890 the division of population in urban and rural, as also the division according to sex, in 1897, appeared as follows:—

—	In Towns	In the Country	Males	Females
European Russia	10,505,700	77,648,200	46,433,686	47,755,114
Poland . . .	1,464,700	6,791,800 ¹	4,753,879	4,688,711
Finland . . .	235,227	2,144,913	1,250,426	1,277,375
Caucasus . . .	770,114	6,788,011	5,129,931	4,593,622
Siberia . . .	345,071	3,968,609	2,959,557	2,772,175
C. Asia . . .	651,831	4,675,267	4,084,900	3,505,375
Total . . .	13,972,643	102,016,800	64,616,280²	64,594,833²

¹ 1,595,881 in towns, 781,857 in *posady* (villages with municipal institutions), and 6,481,731 in villages on January 1, 1893.

² Out of these, 4,951 males and 2,461 females in Bukhara and Khiva.

The aggregate number of settlements reached, in 1886, 555,990 in the Empire; of these 1,281 (468 in Poland) had municipal institutions. The following are the populations of the principal towns, according to the census of 1897. The letters (C.), (S.), (T.), and (St.), after the towns in Asia signify Caucasus, Siberia, Turkestan, and the Kirghiz Steppes, while the Polish towns are marked by the letter (P.).

<i>Russia in Europe—</i>		Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Towns	Population	Kishineff .	108,506	Libau . . .	64,500
St. Petersburg ¹	1,267,023	Nijni-Novgorod	98,503	Byelostok .	63,927
Moscow . . .	988,610	Nikolaieff .	92,060	Elizabethgrad	61,841
Warsaw (P.) .	614,752	Samara . . .	91,659	Cronstadt .	59,539
Odessa . . .	404,651	Minsk . . .	91,113	Krementchug	57,879
Lodz (P.) . .	314,780	Voronezh . .	84,015	Tsaritsyn . .	55,914
Riga ¹	282,943	Kovno	78,543	Penza	55,680
Kieff	248,750	Orenburg . . .	72,740	Sebastopol .	54,442
Kharkoff . .	170,682	Dünaburg		Berdicheff . .	53,728
Vilna	159,568	(Dvinsk) . . .	72,231	Tver	53,477
Saratov . . .	133,116	Yaroslavl . .	70,610	Poltava . . .	53,060
Kazan	131,508	Kherson . . .	69,219	Kursk	52,908
Ekaterinoslav	121,216	Orel	68,557	Novotcherkaak	52,005
Rostov on Don ²	119,889	Vitebsk	66,143	Taganrog . .	51,748
Astrakhan . .	113,075	Zhitomir . . .	65,452	Ufa	50,576
Tula	111,048	Reval	64,578	Kaluga	49,727

Towns	Population	Towns	Population	Towns	Population
<i>Russia in Europe</i> —					
Simpferopol	48,821	Syzran	32,377	Vladikavkaz (C.)	43,843
Tambov	48,184	Nyezhiin	31,892	Ekaterinburg (S.)	43,052
Brest-Litovsk	47,757	Mariupol	31,772	Stavropol (C.)	41,621
Smolensk	46,889	Izmail	31,293	Omsk (S.)	37,470
Grodno	46,881	Piotrkow (P.)	30,372	Uralsk (St.)	36,597
Lublin (P.)	46,224	Cherkassy	29,620	Old Marghelan	
Perm	45,403	Pskov	29,555	(T.)	36,592
Czerstochow (P.)	45,130	<i>Finland (1894)</i> —			
Kerch-Yenikale	43,726	Helsingfors	66,734	Osh (T.)	35,918
Moghilev on Dnieper	43,106	Abo	32,184	Maikop (C.)	33,276
Dorpat (Yuriev)	42,421	Tammerfors	22,169	Elisabethpol (C.)	33,022
Simbirsk	41,702	Viborg	21,290	Kutais (C.)	32,492
Gomel	41,231	<i>Russia in Asia</i> —			
Kostroma	40,670	Tiflis (C.)	159,862	Alexandropol (C.)	30,735
Yelets	37,455	Tashkend (T.)	156,506	Khojent (T.)	30,076
Ivanoff-Voznesensk	35,930	Baku (C.)	112,253	Tyumen (S.)	29,588
Yeisk	35,446	Ekaterinodar (C.)	65,697	Barnaul (S.)	29,408
Mitau	35,011	Namangan (T.)	61,906	Nakhichevan (C.)	29,312
Kobrinak	34,820	Samarcand (T.)	54,900	Erivan (C.)	28,910
Kamenets-Podolsk	34,483	Kokand (T.)	54,452	Vladivostok (S.)	28,896
Byazan	33,110	Tomsk (S.)	52,430	Krasnoyarsk (S.)	26,600
Bendery	32,934	Irkutsk (S.)	51,484	Batum (C.)	26,417
		Andijan (T.)	46,680	Semipalatinsk (St.)	26,353
				Shusha (C.)	25,656
				Vyernyi (T.)	22,982
				Kars (C.)	20,891
				Tobolsk (S.)	20,427

¹ With suburbs.

² 149,201 with Nakhichevan.

³ 53,987 with suburbs.

There are moreover 28 towns, with populations of from 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants, in European Russia.

Religion.

The established religion of the Empire is the Græco-Russian, officially called the Orthodox-Catholic Faith. It has its own independent synod, but maintains the relations of a sister Church with the four patriarchates of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria. The Holy Synod, the board of government of the Church, was established with the concurrence of the Russian clergy and the four Eastern patriarchs.

The emperor is head of the Church; he appoints to every office in the Church, and is restricted only so far as to leave to the bishops and prelates the privilege of proposing candidates; and he transfers and dismisses persons from their offices in certain cases. But he has never claimed the right of deciding theological and dogmatic questions. Practically, the Procurator of the Holy Synod enjoys wide powers in Church matters.

The points in which the Græco-Russian Church differs from the Roman Catholic faith are, its denying the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, its not enforcing the celibacy of the clergy, and its authorising all individuals to read and study the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue. With the exception of the restraints laid on the Jews, all religions may be freely professed in the Empire. The dissenters have been and are still, however, severely persecuted, though recently some liberty has been extended to those of the 'United Church.' It is estimated that there are more than 12,000,000 dissenters in Great Russia alone. The affairs of the Roman Catholic Church

are entrusted to a Collegium, and those of the Lutheran Church to a Consistory, both settled at St. Petersburg. Roman Catholics are most numerous in the former Polish provinces, Lutherans in those of the Baltic, and Mohammedans in Eastern and Southern Russia, while the Jews are almost entirely settled in the towns and larger villages of the western and south-western provinces.

There are no exact figures as to the numbers of adherents of different creeds—many dissenters being inscribed under the head of Greek Orthodox; they are only estimated as follows:—

Creed	Total
Orthodox Greek Catholics (1892), without army and navy .	73,000,000
United Church and Armenians	55,000
Roman Catholics	8,300,000
Protestants	2,950,000
Jews	3,000,000
Mohammedans	2,600,000
Pagans	28,000

In Poland the adherents of different religions appeared as follows in 1890:—

Roman Catholics	6,214,504
Jews	1,134,268
Protestants	445,013
Greek Church (without the troops)	398,885
Various	478
Unaccounted for, floating population	63,414
Total, exclusive of military	8,256,562

The Russian Empire is divided into 62 bishoprics (*eparchiya*), which, according to the last published report, for 1892-93 (*Off. Mess.*, Jan. 25, 1896), were under 3 metropolitans, 17 archbishops, and 43 bishops; the latter had under them 37 vicars; all of them are of the monastic clergy. There were, in 1892, 63,191 churches both public and private (of which: cathedrals, 708; parish churches, 35,546; churches at cemeteries and in private houses, hospitals, &c., 9,742; *yedinyvertsy's*, or nonconformists recognised by Church, 248, and 17,195 chapels), with 52,333 priests and deacons, and 43,615 cantors, &c. No less than 896 churches and 918 chapels were built in 1890 and 1891. The monasteries numbered 507, and had 7,464 monks and 6,152 aspirants, and 228 nunneries with 7,566 nuns and 21,758 aspirants. The management of Church affairs is in the hands of 56 "consistorias."

Other religions had in 1888 the following numbers of churches and clergy:

	Churches	Priests		Churches	Priests
Roman Catholic	5,156	3,629	Mussulman	9,254	16,914
Lutherans (excl. Finland)	1,866	605	Jewish	6,319	5,673
Armenian	1,275	2,025	Karaims	35	35

The adherents of different religions in Northern Caucasia and Transcaucasia appeared as follows in 1886-92:—

	Northern Caucasia	Transcaucasia	Total
Orthodox Greeks	2,164,381	1,481,066	3,645,455
Raskolniks	50,157	57,105	107,262
Armenian Gregorian	29,062	955,239	984,301
" Catholics	—	30,676	30,676
Roman	9,732	12,445	22,177
Mennonites	1,105	—	—
Lutherans	19,330	14,000	33,330
Jews	12,372	37,066	49,438
Sunnite Mussulmans	560,989	1,544,137	2,105,126
Shiite	—	805,746	805,749
Yezides	—	11,449	11,449
Pagans	12,495	—	12,495
Various	624	7,787	8,411
Total	2,859,401	4,958,721	7,818,122
Unknown	—	—	338,852

The Holy Synod has a capital of about 5,000,000*l.* sterling at its disposal, and the income of the churches amounted in 1893 to over 19,000,000 roubles, out of which 15,865,283 were received as donations to churches. The expenditure of the Synod in 1897 was : 21,179,581 roubles contributed by the Imperial budget. The expenditure for other churches was : Armenian clergy, 14,204 roubles ; Catholic clergy, 1,560,340 roubles ; Lutheran clergy, 121,282 roubles ; Mussulman clergy, 50,955 roubles were contributed by the Synod for schools ; while 1,723,680 roubles were contributed by the Ministry of Interior for the clergy.

Instruction.

Most of the schools in the Empire are under the Ministry of Public Instruction, and the Empire is divided into 14 educational districts (St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kazan, Orenburg, Kharkoff, Odessa, Kieff, Vilna, Warsaw, Dorpat, Caucasus, Turkestan, West Siberia, and East Siberia). However, many special schools are under separate Ministries. The total contribution for education from the various Ministries in 1894 was 39,336,096 roubles ; of this, 7,294,478 roubles was for universities, 19,576,208 roubles for middle-class schools, and 7,408,612 roubles for primary schools.

The statistical data relative to education in Russia are extremely defective, the Caucasian and Turkestan educational districts being the only ones which publish full information. The latest more or less complete data published by the Ministry of Education are relative to 1887 ; none have been published by the Ministry since.

The high and middle schools of the Empire (exclusive of Finland) are given in the subjoined table, but they are incomplete :—

	Number	Teaching Staff	Pupils and Students
Universities (incomplete)	9	923	14,331
Special high schools	17	190	2,096
Ladies' universities	1	—	557
Theological academies (1893)	7	126	887
Medical	2	—	760
Military academies	5	—	1,277
Agricultural academies	3	—	412
Engineering and Mining	7	—	507
Total high schools	53	—	24,205
Normal schools	78	822	5,586
Normal seminaries with practical schools			
Gymnasias and progymnasias	286	2,815	68,682
Realschulen	106	1,403	18,827
Technical and professional	44	—	4,769
Theological seminaries	55	1,054	17,246
Military and naval schools	113	—	21,109
Total middle-class schools for boys	631	—	136,219
Girls' gymnasias and progymnasias	343	—	70,174
„ institutes	30	—	7,911
Total middle-class schools for girls	373	—	78,085

Finland has a university of its own (see *Finland*). Nearly 4,000 students are either supported by bursaries or dispensed from paying fees.

According to other information, the number of schools and scholars appears as follows in 1891-94:—

	Middle Schools			Professional			Primary	
	No. of Schools	Pupils		No. of Schools	Pupils		No. of Schools	Pupils
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls			Boys and Girls
European Russia	843	119,126	75,451	842	32,010	3,670	58,392	3,874,057
Poland	54	11,161	4,648	13	2,390	32	6,428	267,295
Caucasus	51	9,088	4,829	19	1,462	40	4,256	143,786
Siberia	55	3,610	3,791	17	849	75	2,501	80,002
Turkestan	13	1,430	1,024	7	276	15	—	—
Total	1,016	144,415	89,473	868	36,967	3,832	—	—

The percentage of girls to the total number of pupils in the primary schools varies from 13 to 31 in various governments of European Russia; 20 to 33 in Poland; and 19 to 29 in Siberia.

The expenses for the middle schools are contributed by the State Exchequer to the amount of 25 per cent. of the aggregate expenditure for the gymnasias, progymnasias, and technical schools, the remainder being made up by fees (about 30 per cent.) and by donations of the *zemstvos*, the municipalities, and so on. The Cossack schools are maintained by the separate *voiskos*, which, moreover, maintain a number of their pupils in the governmental

schools. The Church contributed in 1890 the sum of 1,389,000 roubles, the costs for the schools under the Holy Synod being paid by either the Exchequer or the *zemstvos* and the village communities.

The education in Caucasia appeared as follows, according to the official report for 1896, issued by the School Administration:—There were 22 lycæums, gymnasia, and Realschulen, 1 teachers' institute, 5 normal schools, 18 lycæums and gymnasia for girls, with a total of 16,450 pupils (9,033 boys, 7,417 girls); 38 town schools (8,639 pupils), 9 professional and 3 naval schools (937 pupils), 5 schools for Mountaineers (546 boys); 3 girls' schools (588 girls); 101 private schools, with 6,854 boys and girls; 1,001 (46,889 boys, 12,869 girls in 1893, 79,861 pupils in 1896) primary schools (18 in Transcaspiian region); 240 Armenian schools (12,616 boys, 6,619 girls); 1,696 Mussulman and Jewish schools; 991 various schools (35,477 boys, 9,825 girls).

Turkestan had, in 1893 (exclusive of Mussulman schools), 2 gymnasia (1 boys' and 1 girls'), 1 teachers' seminary, and 87 various schools (11 for girls and 38 mixed), having a total of 258 teachers and 4,124 pupils (1,361 girls); 260 children were taught trades. There were, besides, evening classes for the natives (400 pupils), and village schools were opened in 54 Russian villages out of 79. Some schools in towns are for Russians and natives alike.

The total number of pupils in the schools of the Empire, exclusive of Finland, was estimated in 1896 to be 2,874,000 in European Russia (one school for each 1,400 to 1,675 inhabitants); 257,300 in Poland (1 : 1,382); 148,800 in Caucasia (1 : 1,968); and 80,000 in Siberia (1 : 2,600). It thus appears that only 3 per cent. of the aggregate population are at school, and only 20 per cent. of the recruits can read and write.

A certain extension has been given of late to schools conducted by the clergy, the masters of which receive the rights of teaching by *lettres d'obédissance* of the bishops. They attained the number of 27,260 in 1894, and had about 860,000 pupils. They are not taken into account in the just-mentioned figures.

By a law, April 24, 1890, the middle schools of the Baltic provinces have been transformed entirely on the plan of Russian gymnasia.

In 1894-5 European Russia had 72 agricultural schools, out of which 3 high schools (Moscow, 61 students, Riga, and New Alexandriya) and 9 middle schools (Kharkoff, Kazin, Kherson, Gorki, Uman, Mariusk, Moscow, Krasnoufionak, and Bessarabia), 2 of which were kept by the *zemstvos*; 1,300 pupils, and 60 primary schools, with 2,327 pupils (111 girls).

There were in 1896 only 1 mining institute (309 students), and 5 mining schools (370 pupils). For professional education there were in 1897 5 high schools, 4 middle, and 49 primary technical schools. There were besides 474 handicraft classes in various schools, and 43 sailing classes. For military education there are 5 academies (one medical) and 4 higher schools (1,116 pupils), including the special classes of the corps of cadets; corps of cadets 8,118 pupils, and various other schools (9,303 pupils).

The Cossack *voizkas* keep their own schools (18 gymnasia, 48 progymnasia, and 2,747 primary schools for boys; 9 gymnasia, 14 progymnasia, and 303 lower schools which showed an aggregate of 182,803 pupils (1 pupil per 32 inhabitants) in 1895. Girls in gymnasia, 1,279; in lower schools, 28,761.

The Press.—There were published in the Russian Empire (exclusive of Finland) in 1894 10,651 books, with an aggregate of 32,208,372 copies. Of these there were in Russian 8,082 works, 25,046,592 copies, the remainder being in different languages, the relative proportions being as follows in 1889:—in Polish 723 works, 1,836,088 copies; Hebrew 474 works, 1,132,192 copies; German 377 works, 744,380 copies; Lettish 203 works, 767,570 copies; Esthonian 115 works, 544,410 copies.

Periodicals numbered 743 in 1892 (exclusive of Finland), in the following languages : 589 in Russian, 69 in Polish, 44 in German, 11 in Esthonian, 7 in Lettish, 9 in French, 5 in Armenian, 2 in Jewish, 3 in Georgian, 1 in Finnish, 2 in Russian, German, and Polish, 1 in Russian, German, and Lettish, 1 in Tartar and Russian, 1 in Russian and Turkish, and 1 in Russian and French. In Tiflis, there were 12 periodicals : 4 Russian (7,600 copies), 3 Georgian (1,740 copies), and 5 Armenian (3,850 copies). By the end of 1894 the number of periodicals was 802 (dailies, 112 ; several times a week, 101 ; weeklies, 223 ; fortnightly and monthly, 280 ; several times a year, 86).

Justice and Crime.

The organisation of justice was totally reformed by the law of 1864 ; but the action of that law has not yet been extended to the governments of Olonets, Vologda, Astrakhan, Ufa, and Orenburg, and has been applied but in a modified form (in 1889) to the Baltic Provinces and the government of Arkhangelsk. In the above-named governments the Justice of Peace has been introduced, but the other tribunals remain in the old state. No juries are allowed in Poland and the Caucasus ; the justices of peace are nominated by the Government in the provinces which have no *zemstvos*. In Poland there are judges of peace in the towns only, their functions in the villages being performed by Gmina courts, elected by the inhabitants of the Gmina. Siberia has maintained the tribunals of old ; in the Steppe Provinces there are district judges, while courts of higher instance are represented by the Justice Department of the provincial administration.

There were in 1891-2 appeal departments of the Senate, 10 high courts, 85 courts of first instance. There were besides—1,280 inquiry judges and 1,345 notaries ; 2,126 actual and 3,652 honorary justices of peace. In the unreformed tribunals there were 604 judges, 129 public prosecutors, and 156 inquiry judges.

By a law, dated June 21, 1889, the functions of the juries were limited to some extent, especially as regards the crimes committed by the representatives of nobility in their elective functions.

By a law of April 6, 1891, reformed courts as well as chiefs of districts have been introduced in the provinces of the Kirghize Steppes. In Siberia, the reformed Courts were introduced in 1897.

The following figures (the most recent published) show for the year 1889 the activity of the 62 courts, 8 chambers of justice, and 1,107 enquiring magistrates of European Russia :—Number of prosecutions, 207,060 (73,850 pending from former years) ; prosecutions terminated, 125,924 ; affairs brought before the law courts 133,472 (ended 98,143) ; before the chambers of appeal 3,070 (ended 1,948) ; before the appeal courts of the Senate 2,008 (ended 1,726). Condemned by juries 20,952 men and women (hard labour and exile 3,580), without juries 16,984 (crimes against religion 672, murder 913, manslaughter 1,553) ; acquitted by juries 12,228, without juries 5,746. Prosecuted before the justices of peace 81,671 ; condemned 57,524.

In Poland (10 courts, 1 appeal chamber) were :—Prosecutions 41,892 (15,832 pending from former years) ; prosecutions terminated 22,731 ; affairs brought before law courts 29,356 (terminated 19,006) ; 8,174 appeals (ended 1,784) ; 211 appeal cases (ended 186). Condemned by law courts (without juries) 7,978 men and women (hard labour and exile 337 ; crimes against religion 45, murder 188, manslaughter 346) ; acquitted 4,276.

According to the last report of the Chief Administration for Prisons the Russian Empire had, in 1893, 875 prisons (of which 126 were in Poland), and the prison population on January 1, 1893, appeared as follows :—

	Men	Women
Under judgment	22,822	1,680
Condemned to imprisonment	60,232	5,739
" " exile	18,737	883
Waiting transport to Siberia	6,360	787
Kept by order of Administration	909	30
Voluntarily following their parents or husbands	1,429	1,813
Total	105,489	10,887

Of these, nearly 1,200 were insane. In the course of 1893, 734,196 persons entered the prisons, and 742,819 left (each prisoner being counted several times as he is transferred from one prison to another), so that on January 1, 1894, the prison population numbered 107,753, distributed as follows:—lock-ups in Russia, 78,377; lock-ups in Poland, 8,035; hard labour prisons, 5,559; correction houses, 11,597; dépôts, 4,185. The highest figure attained on a given day in all prisons was 155,147 inmates, exclusive of the children. For exile to Siberia, 22,856 persons reached the prison of Tiïmen (whence they are distributed over Siberia), and 9,683 were sent further east. Of the 16,077 prisoners brought to Tiïmen in 1888, 2,000 were hard-labour convicts, the remainder being—runaways, 1,913; condemned to exile by courts, 3,119; exiled by order of Administration, 3,205 common law and 636 political exiles; women and children following exiles, 5,184. In 1893, the percentage of exiles condemned by law courts was 51 p.c., and exiled by single order of the Administration, 49 p.c. In 1893, 1,625 convicts and persons sent into exile by order of the Administration were conveyed to the island of Sakhalin, on board steamers (out of them, 172 women), as well as 482 women and children following their husbands and parents, and 150 convicts for the Usuri railway. The average population of the hard-labour convict prisons was 14,613. Besides, about 1,000 children were kept in 21 reformatories. In the convict island of Sakhalin on January 1, 1894, there were 6,103 hard-labour convicts, and 8,371 released convicts and exiles; to these must be added 1,086 women who followed their husbands, with about 3,600 children; and the free settlers, who numbered 3,094. There were nearly 12,600 acres under culture (3,587 households). Total Russian population, 22,240; indigenes, 4,350. The actual expenditure for prisons reached in 1893 the sum of 14,492,883 roubles, of which less than 1,000,000 roubles were obtained through the work of prisoners and convicts.

By the law of December 25, 1895, the prison administration has been transferred from the Ministry of Interior to the Ministry of Justice, and it has been ordered to enter upon a thorough reform of the system of imprisonment and exile. The criminal code is also under revision.

Finance.

I. STATE FINANCE.

The annual financial budget is usually published on January 13, and since 1866 accounts of the actual revenue and expenditure are published by the Control Administration, after a minute revision of each item. It consisted until 1892, both for revenue and expenditure, of three separate parts: the ordinary revenue and expenditure; the 'recettes d'ordre' and 'dépenses d'ordre,' being transferences of sums among different branches of Administration; and the extraordinary revenue (loans, war indemnity, &c.) and expendi-

ture (railways, military, public works). The second heading has been abolished since 1892.

In accordance with a law of June 4, 1894, all expenditure for the re-arming of the army, special reserves of food, the building of new ports, as also upon the State's railways, is to be henceforward included in the ordinary expenditure, leaving expenditure for new railway lines only under the heading of extraordinary expenditure; while the military contributions (Turkey, Khiva) have been transferred to the ordinary revenue, leaving under the heading of extraordinary revenue only the money realised from loans, and the perpetual deposits at the Imperial Bank.

The following table gives the total actual *ordinary* and *extraordinary* revenue and expenditure for each of the years 1886-97, in paper roubles, according to a report published by the Control of the Empire in the *Official Messenger* in December, 1897.

Year	Ordinary		Balance	Extraordinary	
	Revenue	Expenditure		Revenue	Expenditure
	Paper Roubles	Paper Roubles	Paper Roubles	Paper Roubles	Paper Roubles
1887	820,355,981	841,999,226	- 21,643,245	142,038,362	76,950,449
1888	873,560,748	836,992,477	+ 36,568,271	54,662,334	69,281,493
1889	914,526,821	868,824,115	+ 45,702,706	53,161,540	80,456,102
1890	938,379,144	914,739,775	+ 18,589,369	94,858,076	123,901,207
1891	890,545,476	925,355,708	- 34,810,232	29,518,486	178,377,328
1892 ¹	964,687,095	952,575,764	+ 12,111,331	189,617,408	166,759,310
1893	1,031,489,740	996,392,639	+ 35,097,101	160,523,630	47,702,806
1894	1,145,352,364	1,045,512,088	+ 99,840,276	75,226,335	101,423,380
1895	1,244,362,202	1,129,439,236	+ 114,922,966	153,068,740	366,634,470
1896	1,368,719,351	1,229,044,280	+ 139,675,071	43,500,467	255,308,655

¹ Famine Year.

This table differs from the corresponding tables issued in previous years (1887-94) by the State Control, and given in the previous issues of this YEAR BOOK (with the exception of last year's) in the following: (1) All revenue which was commonly calculated in the budget estimates with a varying value of the paper rouble is now calculated at a uniform value of 1 rouble 50c. paper = 1 rouble in gold, and 1 rouble 50c. in silver; and (2) various items which were differently classed in former estimates, some of them in the ordinary and some others in the extraordinary budget, are classed, for all the ten years, according to the new classification adopted on June 4, 1894. Consequently in the table of ordinary expenditure new items have been introduced (railways, re-arming of the army and navy), which formerly were comprised in the *extraordinary* budget, but now are included in the *ordinary* expenditure.

The increase of revenue in ten years, 548,000,000 roubles (or 67 per cent.) is chiefly due to an increase in the revenue from new railways bought by the State (257,000,000), which is absorbed by the costs of exploitation and the payments on obligations. Another source of increase (85,000,000) was in the increased import duties, a third an increased excise on spirits (37,000,000), as also on tobacco, naphtha, sugar, and matches (altogether 59,000,000); and the remainder is due to an increase of direct taxes, State's domains, &c.

The actual *ordinary* revenue and expenditure for the last five years, as revised by the State's Control, are given as follows in the Memoir presented by

the Control to the Council of the State in December, 1897, in thousands of roubles. They also are drawn in accordance with the law of June 4, 1894, and with the above-mentioned uniform value of the paper rouble.

ACTUAL ORDINARY REVENUE.

Sources of Revenue	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
1. Taxes:—					
A. Direct.					
Land and forests	43,561	46,818	47,507	49,297	40,686
Trade licences	35,402	40,475	42,432	42,761	45,280
5 per cent. on capital	12,367	13,158	12,067	13,848	13,558
B. Indirect.					
Spirits	269,046	260,832	297,386	298,219	294,299
Tobacco	29,480	31,809	32,565	34,545	35,103
Sugar	27,703	30,340	41,228	47,688	42,670
Other excise duties (naphtha, matches)	18,092	22,955	26,455	27,294	28,215
Custom duties	122,579	147,107	172,737	167,712	182,303
Stamp duties	26,665	27,913	29,061	29,743	30,820
Transfer duties	17,461	17,840	18,393	19,022	19,003
Passports, railway taxes, &c.	22,401	22,980	25,104	23,274	24,919
2. State Monopolies:—					
Mining	3,101	3,472	3,610	3,515	3,705
Mint	522	931	539	720	11,665
Posts	21,892	22,928	23,805	24,835	26,067
Telegraphs	11,862	12,339	13,156	14,003	15,064
Sale of Spirits	—	—	—	—	27,789
3. State Domains:—					
Rent for domains	13,510	14,467	14,267	14,018	14,196
Sales of	1,109	866	891	725	855
Crown forests	18,769	21,756	25,844	28,670	33,619
Crown mines, &c.	9,587	9,900	9,856	21,676	10,296
State railways	74,408	85,146	115,990	194,675	298,260
Crown capitals and banking operations	21,919	6,567	6,852	5,866	4,300
Crown's part in private railways	4,505	4,161	6,822	2,376	3,636
4. Redemption of Land:—					
Liberated serfs	35,764	42,802	40,100	42,124	40,626
Crown peasants	41,325	56,192	52,719	59,173	56,320
5. Miscellaneous:—					
Railway debts	32,190	30,361	32,644	20,650	15,477
Crown debts	21,396	23,149	23,235	30,058	30,963
Aid from municipali- ties	17,156	18,730	19,397	18,655	15,528
Military contribution	3,110	3,523	2,859	2,453	1,930
Various	7,808	11,971	7,842	7,267	6,547
Total ordinary revenue	964,687	1,031,490	1,145,352	1,244,362	1,368,719
(Out of it in gold)	88,071	101,381	117,579	115,330	139,419

ACTUAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
State debt	257,577	259,395	270,215	277,146	268,214
Out of it, railway debts	(72,180)	(67,840)	(84,141)	(98,812)	(101,212)
Higher institutions of the State	2,865	2,240	2,286	2,464	2,805
Holy Synod	11,463	12,304	13,308	13,809	17,571
<i>Ministries:—</i>					
Imperial House	10,525	10,522	11,797	12,678	14,450
Foreign Affairs	4,712	5,034	4,944	5,120	4,860
War	262,276	272,439	280,427	285,230	294,359
Out of it:—					
Reform of armament, and food stores for the army	(26,287)	(36,045)	(41,424)	(32,220)	(29,792)
Transcaspien Railway	(8,457)	(3,630)	(3,744)	(3,894)	(5,999)
Navy	52,179	54,842	55,114	57,136	59,581
Out of it, re-armament	(140)	(607)	(700)	(324)	(729)
Finances	107,768	117,469	125,552	140,310	188,545
Out of it, loans to rail- way companies, &c.	(7,322)	(8,448)	(7,448)	(3,019)	(2,797)
Agriculture and State Domains	24,322	25,296	27,872	29,930	31,920
Interior	82,093	83,214	84,668	86,173	90,205
Public Instruction	21,782	22,440	22,184	23,570	24,995
Ways and Communica- tions	85,132	99,791	114,771	162,974	195,971
Out of it:—					
Exploitation of State railways	(46,786)	(53,349)	(74,406)	(121,597)	(146,076)
New feeding lines and improve- ments	(11,803)	(19,142)	(11,549)	(13,223)	(19,394)
Justice	24,506	25,608	25,962	26,096	27,955
State's Comptrol	4,278	4,493	4,900	5,343	6,166
Out of it, railways	(1,358)	(1,496)	(1,328)	(2,266)	(2,805)
State's studs	1,266	1,305	1,508	1,461	1,496
Total	952,576	996,393	1,045,512	1,129,439	1,229,044

The increase of *ordinary* expenditure due to the gradual purchase of the railways by the State (*i.e.*, railway debts, guarantee upon revenue to shareholders, improvements, exploitation, and control), but not including the building of new lines, which still makes part of the *extraordinary* budget, has thus been within the last ten years as follows:—

	Paper roubles.		Paper roubles.
1887	98,441,257	1892	142,905,128
1888	101,879,360	1893	153,905,131
1889	107,235,964	1894	183,115,228
1890	136,459,763	1895	242,811,956
1891	130,398,647	1896	278,283,293

The *extraordinary* revenue and expenditure during the same years were :—

ACTUAL EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
REVENUE.					
State's loans	157,641	154,866	49,932	147,214	26,039
Perpetual deposits at the Bank of Russia	2,420	1,766	2,410	517	6,878
Debts paid by railways	29,049	577	21,836	—	2,272
Sale of State's property	—	—	—	4,438	—
Free sums returning to the Exchequer	443	2,939	345	—	—
Various	65	375	694	899	8,311
Total extraordinary revenue	189,617	160,524	75,226	153,069	43,500
EXPENDITURE.					
Building of new railways and increase of rolling stock	13,285	35,731	48,709	95,773	132,310
Payment of State debt (conversion).	—	11,972	669	264,761	122,951
Relief and relief works during famine	85,974	—	—	—	—
Operations for purchase of railways	—	—	9,682	5,634	48
Payment of consolidated railway bonds	67,500	—	—	—	—
To State bank, Nobility bank, and various	—	—	42,363	466	—
Total extraordinary ex- penditure	166,759	47,703	101,423	366,634	255,309

The balance of the total revenue and expenditure for the last five years, in metallic and paper money, is given as follows in the above-mentioned Controller's Report. The sign (+) shows an excess of revenue over the expenditure; the sign (—) shows the reverse :—

Years	In Gold.	In Paper Money
	Roubles	Roubles
Balance of <i>Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure.</i>		
1892	+ 37,436,810	+ 15,236,602
1893	+ 29,449,184	+ 55,440,015
1894	+ 46,313,072	+ 147,662,222
1895	+ 35,212,091	+ 102,647,719
1896	+ 37,040,909	+ 116,967,246
Balance for Five Years	+ 185,452,067	+ 437,953,803

Years.	In Gold.	In Paper Money.
<i>Balance of Extraordinary Revenue and Expenditure.</i>	Roubles	Roubles
1892	+ 58,049,922	- 104,535,617
1893	+ 33,880,195	+ 14,240
1894	- 639,359	- 47,682,108
1895	- 72,089,877	- 145,651,837
1896	- 69,644,776	- 69,581,787
Balance for Five Years	- 50,448,895	- 367,437,109
Total Balance	+ 135,008,172	+ 70,516,694

The total ordinary and extraordinary revenue and expenditure in 1896, taking 1r. 50c. paper=1r. gold, were as follows :—

1896	Estimates	Actual Revenue and Expenditure
	Roubles	Roubles
Ordinary revenue	1,239,471,695	1,427,997,621 ¹
Ordinary expenditure	1,231,088,414	1,229,044,280 ²
Difference	+ 8,383,281	+ 198,953,341
Extraordinary revenue	130,459,580	46,310,521 ³
Extraordinary expenditure	130,459,580	255,308,655 ⁴
Balance	—	- 208,998,134
Total balance	+ 8,383,281	- 10,044,793

¹ Including the balance of previous budgets = 59,278,270 roubles.

² Including 189,804,467 roubles to be paid on previous budgets.

³ Including 2,810,064 roubles left from previous budgets.

⁴ Including 36,246,370 roubles to be paid on previous estimates, and 117,749,800 roubles taken from Imperial Treasury for guaranteeing the paper currency.

The detailed budget estimates for the years 1897 and 1898 appear as follows :—

REVENUE.

Sources of Revenue	1897	1898
	Roubles	Roubles
I. Ordinary revenue :		
Direct taxes—		
Land and personal	39,921,328	40,875,716
Trade licences	44,047,800	45,277,800
On capital	13,854,500	14,424,300
Total direct taxes	97,823,628	100,577,816
Indirect taxes—		
Excise on spirits	284,900,000	260,458,000
„ „ tobacco	34,917,000	34,913,000
„ „ sugar	47,526,000	51,046,000
„ „ naphtha	21,061,000	20,782,000
„ „ matches	7,015,500	7,015,200
Customs duties	159,687,100	169,260,000
Stamp duties	70,811,511	70,210,674
Total indirect taxes	625,918,111	623,679,874
Mint, mines, post, and telegraphs	57,144,880	48,529,100
Sale of spirits by the State	63,182,800	85,461,000
State Domains (including railways)	329,479,275	370,127,108
Sale of State Domains	598,429	593,389
Redemption of land : State's peasants	45,618,000	43,181,586
„ „ Liberated serfs	42,060,000	37,376,714
Reimbursement of railways' and other loans	59,705,994	57,318,227
Miscellaneous	5,230,378	5,163,453
War contributions	1,650,000	2,450,000
Total ordinary revenue	1,318,366,495	1,364,458,217
II. Extraordinary revenue :		
Perpetual deposits at the Bank of Russia	2,400,000	3,300,000
Sale of State's Domains	1,408,627	—
Total extraordinary revenue	3,808,627	3,300,000
To meet extraordinary expenditure	91,795,936	106,291,709
Total revenue	1,413,971,058	1,474,049,923

The estimated increase in revenue is due to foreseen increases (1) in the

retail sale of spirits by the State (nearly 22,300,000); (2) State railways (about 31,500,000) owing to the purchase of more railways by the State, and increase of revenue in the remainder. The direct taxes, and especially the land taxes, have been reduced at the same time, the crop of 1897 having been poor, and another poor crop being expected in 1898.

EXPENDITURE.

The main increase of expenditure is expected: (1) in the State railways in consequence of the purchase of two big lines, Vistula and Fastovo (37,800,000 roubles); (2) for the further extension of the sale of spirits by the State; (3) for various ministries. Navy, 7,100,000; War, 4,400,000; Agriculture, 2,200,000; and Education, 200,000 roubles.

The deficit is met by (1) the extraordinary revenue (3,300,000); (2) the surplus of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure (14,373,004); and (3) the sums disposable at the Imperial Treasury (106,291,706 roubles).

Branches of Expenditure	1897	1898
	Roubles	Roubles
I. Ordinary expenditure:		
1. Public debt—		
(a) Interest and capital, State debts	216,708,383	218,675,036
(b) " " railway obligations	51,720,628	51,716,196
(c) Unpaid arrears.	1,901,500	1,701,500
2. Higher institutions of the State	2,590,328	2,612,842
3. Holy Synod	19,652,264	20,374,941
4. Ministry of the Imperial Household	12,810,667	12,597,492
5. " " Foreign Affairs	4,762,188	4,802,176
6. " " War	284,379,994	288,808,664
7. " " Navy	59,902,175	67,050,000
8. " " Finances	201,921,614	211,118,038
9. " " Agriculture and State Domains	83,481,000	85,787,983
10. " " Interior	78,502,825	80,175,211
11. " " Public Instruction	25,495,487	26,440,848
12. " " Ways & Communications	226,910,346	264,677,232
13. " " Justice	42,815,053	42,733,274
14. State Control	6,810,644	7,178,985
15. Direction of studs	1,543,818	1,614,850
Unforeseen	12,000,000	12,000,000
Total ordinary expenditure	1,283,858,862	1,350,085,213
II. Extraordinary expenditure:		
For railways and ports	130,112,196 ¹	123,964,710 ²
Total extraordinary expenditure	130,112,196	123,964,710
Total expenditure	1,413,971,058	1,474,049,923

¹ Siberian railway, 61,134,110 roubles; works connected with it, 3,280,652 roubles; other railways of general use, 54,041,387 roubles; local small branches, 10,656,047 roubles.

² Siberian railway, 34,447,020 roubles; works connected with it, 3,718,363 roubles; other railways of general use, 13,565,182 roubles; local small branches, 10,000,000 roubles; rolling stock for the Siberian and other railways, 49,284,145 roubles; expropriation expenses, 10,000,000 roubles.

The Public Debt of Russia consists of loans contracted at various periods from 1798 to 1895 (many of which have been converted), the Polish obligations of 1844, and Liquidation Certificates of 1831-52, bonds of State railways, and the paper currency. On January 1, 1896, they amounted to 2,849,000*l.* sterling, 568,010,500 francs, 4,895,400 thalers, 16,969,000 guldens, 1,431,130,900 roubles gold, and 2,888,687,322 roubles paper. The conversion operations of the years 1889-96 are summed up as follows in Controller's report (*Official Messenger*, December 31, 1897):—

—	Gold	Silver and Paper
	Roubles	Roubles
<i>Loans converted :</i>		
6 per cent.	50,000,000	—
5½ per cent.	—	65,174,900
5 per cent.	773,283,420	1,531,376,200
4½ per cent.	121,507,488	—
Treasury bonds	—	24,669,000
Total	944,790,858	1,621,220,600 (= 3,038,406,887) ¹
Paper currency covered	—	148,061,277
Cost of conversion	106,301,535	96,307,582
To cover paper currency	148,061,277	—
Total cost	—	(= 477,851,800)
<i>New loans concluded :</i>		
(4 p.c.) for nominal sum of	910,448,375	1,674,000,000 (= 3,039,672,562) ¹
Taken from Imperial Treasury	273,997,991	97,045,040 (= 508,042,026)

¹ 1 rouble 50 copecks paper = 1 rouble gold ; 1 rouble paper = 1 rouble silver.

During the ten years 1887-96, the movement of the State's debt was as follows :—

—	Gold	Paper	Total, in paper 1r. gold = 1r. 50c. paper
Increase of State's debt	783,945,694	273,071,362	1,453,989,903
„ interest	20,389,221	1,058,299	31,642,103
Decrease of annuities	- 738,694	- 23,552,800	- 24,660,841

It thus appears that although the State's debt has increased by nearly 1,454,000,000 roubles (27·5 per cent.), the yearly payments of interest and annuities were only increased by nearly 7,000,000 roubles during the same time.

The State's debt having undergone during the year 1894 considerable modifications, which, among others, render it impossible to treat the Redemption of Land Loans separately, the Ministry of Finances has adopted the following new classification of State debts :—

Debts	Jan. 1, 1896		Jan. 1, 1897	
Loans	Gold	Paper	Gold	Paper
per cent.	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
3 . . .	284,926,750	39,000,000	333,895,250	78,000,000
3½ . . .	99,887,500	—	99,659,375	—
3·79 . . .	—	176,331,000	—	137,331,000
4 . . .	1,516,947,323	370,516,744	1,509,501,908	136,553,044
4½ . . .	111,058,500	248,920,000	110,397,500	248,560,000
5 . . .	11,649,950	158,620,000	11,558,600	155,400,000
6 . . .	—	38,293,358	—	—
Others . . .	—	—	—	37,057,153
	1,974,470,023	1,031,681,102	2,065,012,633	792,901,197

Debts	Jan. 1, 1896.		Jan. 1, 1897	
Loans	Gold	Paper	Gold	Paper
per cent.	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
Bonds :				
3 . . .	14,976,266	—	14,976,266	—
3½ . . .	—	—	—	—
3·79 . . .	—	—	—	—
4 . . .	—	1,651,088,159	—	2,024,368,274
4½ . . .	—	—	—	—
5 . . .	48,837,200	142,157,538	48,837,200	42,157,538
6 . . .	—	38,491,728	—	38,490,119
Others . . .	—	22,949,329	—	22,988,581
Paper currency uncovered .	63,813,466	1,854,636,754	63,813,466	2,127,954,463
	—	671,281,634	—	621,281,634
Grand totl.	2,038,283,489	3,557,599,490 = 6,615,024,724	2,128,826,100	3,542,137,294 = 6,785,376,443

The excess of 120,351,719 roubles is due : (1) to the new 3 per cent. exterior loan for nominal value of 100,000,000 gold (150,000,000 paper) which will be used for covering the paper currency to the full amount of its realisation ; (2) to an issue of 4 per cent. bonds for 30,000,000 roubles nominal, which has produced 28,800,000 roubles, out of which 27,000,000 were paid to the State's bank as a guarantee for a temporary issue of paper currency ; (3) an issue of 10,000,000 roubles of 4 per cent. bonds for the purchase of the Warsaw-Terespol Railway. All taken, the Control considers that the State's debt has been reduced in 1896 by 66,648,281 roubles.

The money in the Imperial Treasury for the last five years was :—

Year Jan. 1.	Gold	Paper and silver roubles	Total (paper roubles at 66½ c. in gold)	Ready cash
1893	126,131,727	157,053,101	346,250,692	71,975,744
1894	236,248,745	190,427,171	544,800,288	239,553,120
1895	258,682,411	344,299,593	732,323,209	333,404,565
1896	193,548,259	338,526,493	628,848,882	273,944,615
1897	225,136,522	418,113,108	755,817,892	246,501,828

The figures of the last column represent those of the fourth column, after deduction of the outlays which had to be made according to previous estimates. As to the liabilities to the State, they were as follows on January 1, 1897 :—

	Roubles
Military contributions from Khiva	426,293 paper.
" " " Turkey	176,785,809 gold.
Railways	{ 241,003,772 gold.
	{ 457,664,545 paper.
Redemption of peasants' lands	1,548,692,609 paper.
Debts of local treasuries	133,627,835 paper.
Debt of Nobility Land Bank	83,656,140 gold.
Various	{ 7,011,346 gold.
	{ 97,901,045 paper.
Total	3,000,997,928 paper.

Besides, there are at the Treasury various sums, partly in cash, and partly in debts (famine fund, pensions' funds, military, philanthropic, special agricultural funds, funds for scientific prizes, and so on), which attained on January 1, 1896, a total of 337,996,966 roubles. A further reduction of the famine debt brought it down, in 1896, to 33,678,628 roubles. The total sums spent in relief having been 155,271,874 roubles, the treasury advanced out of it 118,771,588 roubles; out of this sum 96,800,000 roubles were since pardoned to the debtors.

The payments of interest and capital for the State and railway debts in the budget estimates for 1898 appear as follows, no distinction being now made between payments in gold and in paper money, but all being expressed in roubles = $\frac{1}{1\frac{1}{2}}$ of the *imperial*, i.e., in paper roubles :—

STATE DEBT.

A. Loans concluded in metallic value :—

	Roubles
Exterior, interest and capital	66,283,101
Interior " "	7,842,109
Obligations of State railways, interest and capital	21,385,467
Banking expenses	78,440
Loss on the depreciation of the paper rouble	—
Total A.	95,589,017

	Roubles
B. Loans concluded in paper roubles :—	
Exterior, interest and capital	8,087,772
Interior " " " "	120,099,247
Total B.	128,136,019
RAILWAY DEBT (<i>to be repaid by the railways</i>).	
Railway obligations (gold), interest and capital	44,764,406
Banking expenses	22,090
4½ per cent. consolidated loans (paper)	6,929,700
Total railway debt	51,716,196
Payments for old coupons and obligations not drawn by their owners in former years	1,701,500
Grand Total	272,092,732

During the year 1895, the Ministry of Finance, in order to put an end to the continual fluctuations in the value of the paper rouble, offered facilities for all payments to the Treasury and railways being made in gold, at a certain ratio between gold and paper currency to be determined from time to time by the Ministry. By the laws of May and November, 1895, the ratio had been established at 1r. 48c. in paper money for 1r. in gold, the golden 'imperial' coin of 10r. thus being taken for 15r. 24c. in paper money, and the new 10r. gold coin (law of December 29, 1885) at 14r. 80c. in paper money. For the year 1896, the value of the old and the new 'imperial' has been established (in December, 1895) at, respectively, 15r. 45c. for the old, and at 15r. for the new coin—the ratio between gold and paper being thus 15 *paper roubles* for 10 *roubles in gold*. This ratio has been confirmed for the year 1897. It is proposed to maintain it further on, and to impose upon the State's bank the duty of accepting paper money at the above ratio in exchange for gold. And finally, in view of the proposed permanent introduction of the above regular ratio between gold and paper currency, it was ordered, by an Imperial decree, dated January 3 (15), 1897, while leaving the gold money of the same contents of pure gold, weight, and dimensions as before, to mark upon it—on the 'imperials' 15 roubles (instead of 10), and on the 'half-imperials' 7r. 50c. (instead of 5 roubles). In 1897 (Nov. 26), a new gold money of the value of 5 paper roubles, *i.e.*, equal in value to ½ of the 'imperial' was introduced.

A regular value of the paper currency having thus been introduced, a law was passed on September 10 (August 29), 1897, to the effect that paper currency may be issued by the State's Bank, when necessity occurs, but on the following conditions: If the amount of paper currency does not exceed 600,000,000 roubles, it must be guaranteed by half that sum (300,000,000 roubles in gold); while every issue *above* 600,000,000 roubles must be guaranteed to the full amount in gold deposited at the bank. In the memoir which accompanies the budget estimates for 1898, the Minister of Finances shows that the amount of gold accumulated at the Treasury and the State's bank now attains 1,315,000,000 in paper roubles, that is, exceeds the amount of paper money in circulation by 316,000,000 roubles. A considerable part of this amount of gold—that is, 575,000,000 roubles (= 862,500,000 roubles in paper money)—is considered as a guarantee fund for the paper currency, which has been reduced, since 1896, by 122,300,000 roubles. The growth of the guarantee fund since 1887 is represented as follows:—

	Jan. 1, 1887.	Dec. 15, 1896.	Sept. 13, 1897.
Total amount of paper currency	1,046,500,000	1,121,800,000	1,068,778,167
Total amount of gold at Treasury and Bank, valued, 1r. gold = 1r. 50c. paper	441,600,000	1,206,000,000	1,131,700,000
Percentage of paper currency covered by gold reserves	42·2	107·5	105·9
Guarantee fund in gold to cover paper currency valued, 1r. gold = 1r. 50c. paper	255,500,000	750,000,000	862,500,000
Percentage of paper currency covered by above guarantee fund	24·4	66·9	80·7

In consequence of the just-mentioned law of September 10. (August 29), 1897, the form of the balance of the State's bank was altered on September 13, 1897. The paper currency, which represented a total of 1,068,778,167 roubles, will now appear in the *passive* of the bank, while the guarantee fund in gold (750,000,000 roubles), and the liabilities of the State Treasury to cover the paper currency, will appear in *active* of the bank. The total amount of gold at the bank, considered as a guarantee for paper currency, attained on September 25, 1,131,700,000 roubles. The gold owned by the bank abroad (18,100,000) and the gold owned abroad by the Treasury were not included in that item.

II. LOCAL FINANCE.

The actual annual receipts of the 32 provincial assemblies (the *zemstvos*), which were 32½ million roubles in 1881, reached 44,679,400 in 1894, as against 49,291,500 roubles foreseen in the estimates. Of the 585,800,000 acres which pay the land tax, 235,000,000 acres belonging to peasants pay an average of 6·3 copecks per acre, while the 351,000,000 acres belonging to landlords pay an average of 8·3 copecks per acre. The aggregate expenses of the *zemstvos* reached the same year 56,638,100 roubles. Of that, 8 per cent. was spent for the administration of the *zemstvos*, 24 per cent. for hygiene and medical help, 15 per cent. for education, and 87 per cent. for obligatory expenses. Debt of all *zemstvos* to Government, 37,466,300 roubles.

The aggregate budgets of 684 towns of European Russia and Poland reached in 1893 67,262,370 roubles of income and 68,250,214 roubles expenditure. Only 6 towns have each an income above one million roubles, and 8 more above 500,000. The aggregate debt of all towns reached in 1882 26,842,177 roubles.

The expenses of the village communities have been tabulated for 50 provinces of European Russia proper for 1891; they reached the sum of 45,016,796 roubles; that is an average of 1r. 35c. per male soul of population, varying from 41c. to 8r. 88c. in different provinces.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

Russia has an extensive frontier both by sea and land, protected by numerous fortifications of various classes. On the west,

Poland is defended by a system of four strongholds, sometimes called the Polish Quadrilateral—Novogeorgiëvsk on the right bank of the Vistula; the fortifications of Warsaw; Ivangorod on both sides of the Vistula; Brest-Litovski on the Bug. As the Vistula line remained unprotected on the rear from a possible invasion through Eastern Prussia, new fortifications have been raised in the rear of these fortresses. Western Poland, to the west of the Vistula, remained also quite unprotected, but new fortifications are being raised now about Kielce, at the foot of the Lysa-Gora Mountains in south-west Poland. There are numerous other fortified places, mostly neglected, on the Vistula and Bug.

Between Poland and the Duna is the citadel of Vilna, while other works are being carried out on the river Nieman. The river Duna is defended at its mouth, at Riga, Dunaburg, and Vitebsk. On the west frontier, south of Poland, are several old fortified places which are being restored. The lower course of the Dniester is defended at Bendery and Akkermann; behind this line are Bobruisk and Kieff; the entrance to the Dnieper and the Bug is defended by Kinburn and Ochakov. The Baltic coasts are defended at Riga, Dunamunde, Reval, Narva, Cronstadt, Viborg, Fredericksham, Røchtensalm Island, Sveaborg Islands, Hangeøudd, Abo, and the Aland Islands. The Black Sea coast is defended by the batteries of Odessa and extensive strong works at Nikolaïeff; in the Crimea Sebastopol has been refortified, and the Isthmus of Perekop has various lines of defence, while small fortifications are found at Kertch, Yenikalé, Kaffa, Azov, and Taganrog. There are numerous fortified posts on the Caucasian coast, the chief of which is Poti, at the mouth of the Rion. Batum has now a large arsenal and is fortified. The Caucasus itself has numerous fortifications of varying importance: Yekaterinodar on the Kuban; Adagan, Krymskaya, and Bakan on affluents of the left bank of that river; Vladikavkaz on the Terek, and Nalchik on one of its left affluents; Derbend on the Caspian; Gunib and Deshlagar in Daghestan; Tifis; Akaltsik, Alexandropol, Erivan, and the recent annexations Kars, Ardahan, and Batum. In the Asiatic dominions are Krasnovodsk and Chikishlar on the Caspian; Chat, Kizil-Arvat, Askabad, and Sarakhs on the Persian frontier; Nukus and Petro-Alexandrovsk on the Khiva frontier; on that of Bokhara, Katykurgan and Samarkand, Ura-tube and Khojent; on that of Kashgar, Karakol and Naryn. In the interior of Russian Turkestan are several fortified places, as at Kazalinsk, Karamakohi, and Tashkent. All these latter are earthworks, of importance only against the Asiatic neighbours of Russia. On the Pacific coast there are

fortifications at Nikolaievsk, at the mouth of the Amour, and Vladivostok.

II. ARMY.

Since January 13, 1874, military service has been rendered obligatory for all men from their 21st year. With the modifications introduced in that law on October 30, 1876, and June 26, 1888, military service is organised as follows:—Out of about 870,000 young men reaching every year their 21st year, about 275,000 are taken into the active army, and the remainder are inscribed partly in the reserve and partly in the 2nd reserve, or ‘Zapas.’ The period of service is, in European Russia, five years in the active army (in reality reduced by furloughs to 4 years), 13 years in the reserve, and 5 years in the ‘Zapas;’ 7 years in active army and 6 years in the reserve in the Asiatic dominions; and 3 years in the active army and 15 years in the reserve in Caucasia. In case of need the Minister of War has the right of keeping the men for another six months under the colours.

Certain privileges are granted on account of education, and clergymen are exempt, as also doctors and teachers.

In 1896, of the 987,917 young men liable to military service (of whom 50,641 Jews and 26,382 Mussulmans), 30,585 (7,736 Jews) did not appear; 77,542 were found too weak for military service; 212,209 inscribed in the first part of the militia, and 275,247 (15,831 Jews) were taken into the army, besides 3,394 Caucasian natives, out of 26,228 liable to service. The contingent for 1896 was 274,650 men, besides 2,750 Caucasians. The men inscribed in the *reserve* troops are convoked for drill six weeks twice a year.

The ‘Opoltchenie,’ formerly a simple militia, was reorganised in 1888 and 1891 (April 27th), and the duration of the service prolonged to 43 years instead of 40, for the soldiers, and from 50 to 55 for the officers. It is divided into two parts. The first part (*pervyi razryad*) has the character of reserve troops, and includes all those who have passed through active service, as also those who have not been taken into the active army, though able-bodied. It is intended chiefly to complete the active troops in time of war, and enables Russia to call out, in case of need, 19 classes of drilled conscripts. ‘Cadres’ having been formed in the ‘Opoltchenie,’ the men called out in case of war will find ready battalions, squadrons, &c., wherein to enter, and these parts will be provided with artillery. Drilling of some parts of the militia has been introduced. The second part, or *vtoroi razryad* (including all able-bodied men who have served in the first division, as also those liberated from service as not fully able-bodied, or being single workers in their families), can be called out only by an Imperial manifesto, and only for organising corps of militia.

The Cossacks, who constitute 11 separate *voiskos* (Don, Kuban, Terek, Astrakhan, Orenburg, Ural, Siberia, Semiryetchensk, Transbaikalia, Amur, and Usuri—the latter erected to a separate *voisko* in 1889), are divided into three classes: the first in active service; the second on furlough with their

arms and horses; and the third with arms but without horses. Each *voisko* is bound to equip, clothe, and arm its soldiers. Part of the Cossack cavalry is incorporated in the field troops, together with regular cavalry. The obligations of each *voisko* are regulated by separate laws.

The indigenous troops, which number in time of peace 23 squadrons and 2 companies, are organised from Caucasians.

By the law of December 18, 1878, which came into force on January 1, 1881, personal military service is declared obligatory in Finland. The Finnish troops form 9 battalions of riflemen, each with 18 officers and 505 men, and number in all 4,833 and 1 regiment of dragoons. In 1886 obligatory military service was extended to the natives of the Caucasus, but, according to the law of June 9, 1887, the Mussulman population of Caucasia has had a tax imposed of 528,000 roubles, to be paid from January 1, 1890, instead of military service.

The Russian army is divided into: (a) field troops; (b) fortress troops; (c) local troops; (d) reserve; (e) second reserve or *Zapas*; (f) auxiliary corps. Its numerical forces, both in time of peace and war, are as follows:—

Peace-footing.

The peace-footing in 1897 was as follows:—

(A.) **FIELD TROOPS:** (a) *Infantry*.—193 regiments (12 of the guard), divided into 43 divisions; each regiment has 4 battalions (of 4 companies each) and 1 detachment of non-combatants. Total 772 battalions, 351,074 combatants, 18,510 officers, and the musicians. Riflemen:—24 regiments, of 2 battalions each; 6 brigades of 4 battalions, and 2 brigades of 5 battalions each; 8 Finnish and 6 Cossack battalions; being thus a total of 96 battalions of riflemen (=47,500 combatants, 1,742 officers). Out of these 22 battalions are in Asia. Frontier troops (*lineinye*), 38 battalions, all in Asia (about 20,000 combatants). Total, 806 battalions (=418,600 combatants), to which 152 battalions of reserve troops =114,400 combatants, 2,432 officers (see below) and 52 battalions of fortress troops (see below), =about 26,000 combatants, must be added. Total, infantry, 1,110 battalions, out of which 70 in Asia, representing about 550,000 combatants in time of peace, and from 900,000 to 1,100,000 in time of war. The army is mostly armed with the 'Berdan rifle' (10·7 millimètres), but it is being rapidly rearmed since 1896 with the new small bore rifle ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch) with a magazine of 5 cartridges, several army corps on the Western frontier having already the new rifle.

(b) *Cavalry*.—60 regiments (4 of cuirassiers [4 sq. each], 2 hussars, 2 uhlands, and 54 dragoons), of 6 squadrons each—the 6th squadrons being 'cadre' troops = 364 squadrons, 1 Finnish dragoon regiment, 39½ Cossack regiments (233 *sotnias* or squadrons), 12 separate Cossack and Caucasian *sotnias*, 6 squadrons of gendarmes, and 1 squadron of officers' school. Total 621 squadrons and *sotnias* (about 90,000 combatants). The cavalry is divided into 21 divisions (2 of the guard and 14 of the army, which includes 1 Cossack regiment each), 1 Caucasian (4 regiments of dragoons), and 4 Cossack divisions (16 Cossack regiments). All the cavalry is kept in time of peace on the war-footing of 144 armed men in the squadron, ready to be moved at once after the addition of a few harness-horses, while 56 squadrons (one in each regular regiment) remain for the formation of reserves. The 32 Cossack regiments have with them 14 mounted batteries incorporated into the cavalry divisions. There are, moreover, 74 Cossack *sotnias* in Asia.

(c) *Artillery*.—48 field artillery brigades: 98 heavy, 184 light, and 15 mountain batteries of 8 guns each; 30 brigades are kept on a war footing of 8 guns each, and 275 have horses for 4 guns each =1,240 guns, 63,143 combatants; 6 light and 1 mountain battery in Turkestan; 8 light, 2 mountain,

and 2 mortar batteries, in East Siberia; 7 batteries in other parts of Asia; 21 batteries (4 Finnish) attached to riflemen's battalions (4 in Siberia); 55 mounted batteries, including the 14 above-mentioned mounted Cossack batteries=818 guns, 8,714 men; 3 mountain batteries at the Kieff fortress, 18 guns; 5 sortie batteries, 2 guns each, 560 men; and 28 field mortar batteries in 7 regiments, 8 guns each, both in time of peace and war=224 mortars; thus being a total of 425 field batteries, 1,846 guns, 236 mortars, and over 100,000 men. Moreover 40 batteries of the reserve troops (see below).

(d) The *Engineers' Corps*, reorganised in 1892, comprises: 26 battalions of sappers, each of 4 and 5 companies (about 125 men each); 4 separate companies of sappers (2 in Turkestan, 2 in Siberia); 8 half-battalions of pontoneers, each of 2 companies, having each 102 carts and one bridge 700 feet long; 24 field telegraph companies (40 miles wire and 2 stations in each); 1 telegraph instruction company; 7 battalions of railway engineers (2 in Transcaucasia, 1 in Usuri region); 8 torpedo companies; 1 aeronautic park; and 6 engineer trains (parks) divided into 60 sections, each of which has the tools, &c., necessary for an infantry division; being a total of 44½ battalions (8 brigades), with trains and 28 parks (over 26,000 men).

(e) The *Train* comprises: 5 train cadre battalions=20 companies=1,995 men; 48 flying artillery parks, of 4 divisions each; 15 mobile artillery parks for cadres, 4 divisions in each; 3 siege-parks, 2 in European Russia (12 8-inch guns, 60 heavy and 144 light 6-inch guns, 116 4-inch guns, and 130 mortars in each), and 1 Caucasian (320 guns and mortars); 2 siege engineer-parks, 1 artillery park in East Siberia being, together with the hospital detachment, a total of 36,000 men.

(B.) The *Cossacks*, first calling under arms, comprise:—

Don Cossacks: 19 regiments=120 squadrons of cavalry; 8 mounted batteries, 48 guns; and 1 reserve battery, 3 guns; total, 19,523 combatants.

Kuban: 11 regiments and 8 squadrons of cavalry=68 squadrons; 6 battalions, of 4 *sotnias* each, and 10 cadre detachments (220 men); and 5 mounted batteries, 26 guns; total, 14,600 combatants.

Terek: 4 regiments and 1 squadron=25 squadrons and 2 mounted batteries, 8 guns; total, 3,759 combatants.

Astrakhan: 1 regiment=4 squadrons, 602 combatants.

Orenburg: 6 regiments of cavalry and 3 squadrons=33 squadrons, and 3 mounted batteries, 18 guns; total, 6,232 combatants.

Ural: 3 regiments and 2 squadrons=18 squadrons, 2,808 combatants.

Siberian: 3 regiments=18 squadrons, 2,697 combatants.

Semiretchensk: 1 regiment=4 squadrons, 650 combatants.

Transbaikalia: 1 battalion; 3 regiments=18 squadrons; and 2 horse batteries, 8 guns, about 4,000 combatants.

Amur: 1 regiment=3 squadrons, 800 combatants.

Usuri (formed in 1889, formerly part of the Amur Voisko): 1 regiment=3 squadrons, about 800 combatants.

Total, 312 squadrons, 28 infantry companies, and 20 horse batteries=55,000 combatants and 108 guns; out of which 4½ battalions, 185 squadrons, and 14 batteries (32,786 combatants) must be deducted, as they were part of the field troops. That is, 127 squadrons and 6 batteries, 22,300 combatants, after the deduction of the Cossack forces incorporated into the field troops.

Moreover 24 *sotnias* (squadrons) and two companies of militia: Daghestan (9 squadrons), Kuban (1 squadron), Terek (3 squadrons), Kars (3 squadrons), Batum (1 squadron and 2 companies), Turkomanes (3 squadrons), are under arms.

(C.) The *FORTRESS TROOPS* comprise 18 regiments (41 battalions, which will be as many regiments in case of war) and 13 separate battalions, all of

5 companies each; 3 siege artillery battalions, 12 artillery companies, 11 companies of sappers, 9 companies of mining engineers, and 2 siege parks.

(D.) The RESERVE TROOPS have been reorganised in 1889, so as to have 106 battalions ready to muster as many regiments in case of mobilisation; while those of Caucasus have so been reorganised (partly by re-forming the local militia) that the Caucasus military district, which formerly could muster but 10 regiments for the field, will have 16 regiments fit for action outside Caucasus.

They comprise now:—*Infantry*:—23 regiments = 46 battalions (12 Caucasian and 2 fortress artillery), out of which 16 battalions were transformed in September, 1897, into as many regiments of 2 battalions each; and 101 battalions (10 Caucasian and 24 fortress artillery); being a total of 163 battalions, 82,000 combatants. *Cavalry*:—65 cadre squadrons, 8,422 men. *Artillery*:—6 heavy and 32 light batteries, and 2 batteries of Zapas, 152 guns, 8,000 men; 56 fortress artillery battalions and 8 companies of the same (about 23,500 men.) *Engineers*:—9 companies and 4 half companies of fortress sappers; 6 fortress telegraph parks; 2 ballooning parks, and 10 torpedo companies, 4,113 men.

(E.) The LOCAL AND AUXILIARY TROOPS comprise: 14,110 men of infantry; 12,319 of cavalry (inclusive of 6 squadrons, 7,989 men of gendarmes); 25,310 men of fortress-troops; 37,800 frontier-guards (reorganised in 1889); and numerous local detachments.

Total local and auxiliary troops in the Empire above 105,000 men and officers.

The three armies of the Asiatic dominions, included in the above, are seen separately in the following table, in which the total peace-footing of the army (for the year 1892) is recapitulated:—

Peace Footing, 1892. Total Troops and Reserves.

	Officers	Men Combatants and Non- Combatants	Horses
I. EUROPEAN ARMY:—			
General staff and chief command	1,920	—	—
831½ Infantry battalions (52 riflemen)	16,081	403,708	5,401
121 Reserve battalions	4,865	87,945	754
26 Fortress infantry battalions			
566 Cavalry squadrons (210 Cossack hundreds)	4,022	100,605	86,619
65 Squadrons of 2nd reserve 'cadres'	351	8,422	8,811
367 Field batteries	2,296	68,021	23,962
37 Reserve and 2 second reserve (<i>zapas</i>) batteries	429	7,668	2,013
200 Fortress artillery companies	650	23,500	—
122 Engineers' companies	705	16,197	395
11 Fortress sappers	115	2,823	33
10 Torpedo companies			
20 Telegraph, 6 'engineers', and 3 ballooning parks	107	1,290	40
20 Train 'cadre' companies	75	1,995	400
6 Gendarmes' squadrons	18	270	188
116 Detachments of frontier guards, &c.	860	28,500	11,400
Total European army	30,574	750,944	139,966

	Officers	Men Combatants and Non- Combatants	Horses
II. ARMY IN ASIATIC DOMINIONS.			
<i>Military districts, Amur and Irkutsk :—</i>			
20½ Infantry and rifleman battalions (8 line, 10 riflemen, 2½ Cossacks)	539	20,722	1,114
3 Reserve infantry battalions of local troops	117	1,556	15
12 Cossack squadrons, 6 Transbarkalia, 4 Amur, 2 Usuri	72	1,519	1,509
6 Artillery batteries (4 regular, 2 mounted Cossacks)	38	1,030	576
1 Sappers' company	7	166	4
Total East Siberia	773	24,993	3,218
<i>Military District, Omsk :—</i>			
8 Infantry battalions	184	3,832	72
3 Reserve infantry battalions	156	2,088	20
22 Cossack squadrons (18 Siberian, 4 Semi- retchenak)	172	3,653	3,721
6 Artillery batteries (3 light, 1 mountain, 2 mounted)	38	1,060	586
1 Sappers' company	7	166	4
Total West Siberia	557	10,799	4,403
<i>Military District, Turkestan :—</i>			
38 Infantry and rifleman battalions (12 riflemen)	950	30,926	1,510
24 Cossack squadrons (8 Transcaspien, 12 Orenburg, 4 Ural)	192	4,041	3,829
9 Artillery batteries (2 heavy, 4 light, 2 mountain, 1 mounted)	55	1,621	500
4 Sappers' and 10 railway companies	83	1,880	32
Total Turkestan	1,280	38,468	5,971
Total, Asiatic Dominions	2,610	74,260	13,592
III. ARMY OF FINLAND :			
8 Battalion of riflemen	222	6,082	57
2 Fortress infantry			
6 Squadrons dragoons	43	817	667
4 Batteries	24	720	196
16 Companies of fortress artillery	52	2,224	—
1 Detachment of sappers	4	96	—
Total	345	9,939	920
Total peace-footing	33,529	835,143	155,478

War-footing.

According to the new organisation, the war-footing of each unit is as follows :—

—	All Officers (Non-com- batants in brackets)	Combat- ants	Non-com- batants	Horses exclusive of train
The Infantry Regiment (4 batt.) .	77 (7)	3,867	156	166
„ Rifleman Battalion	24 (3)	960	54	50
„ Dragoon Regiment (6 squad.) .	41 (5)	920	70	1,025
„ Cossack Cavalry Regiment (6 <i>soznias</i>)	23 (3)	889	82	1,103
„ Heavy Battery (8 guns)	6 (0)	237	23	44
„ Light Battery (8 guns)	6 (0)	205	23	44
„ Mounted Battery (6 guns)	5 (0)	180	28	131
„ Sapper Battalion (1 gun)	23 (-)	959	81	108

The estimated war-footing for 1894 appears as follows :—

—	Combatants (Officers, Sub- officers, Musicians included)	Horses	Guns
<i>Field troops :—</i>			
General staff and chief command	3,500	1,500	—
855 battalions of infantry and rifle- men	843,263	41,699	—
34 line battalions	33,388	1,972	—
360 squadrons of regular cavalry	57,467	64,244	—
353 field artillery batteries (exclusive of the 16 sally batteries and inclu- sive of 6 foot mountain batteries)	77,594	72,607	2,824
36½ engineer battalions, 8 torpedo companies, and 6 railway battalions	29,944	7,016	—
All trains and siege-parks	146,298	189,545	1,238
185 squadrons of Cossacks (28,192 men and 34,144 horses) with their 14 mounted batteries (2,570 men and 1,834 horses and 84 guns)	31,762	35,978	84
925½ battalions, 545 squadrons, 383 batteries	1,263,213	878,583	4,146
<i>Cossacks (all three divisions) :—</i>			
348 squadrons of Don	53,092	58,013	—
196 „ „ Kuban	29,129	33,835	—
48 companies of Kuban infantry, about	9,084	1,716	—
66 squadrons of Terek	9,864	11,734	—
12 „ „ Astrakan	1,794	2,115	—
49 „ „ Ural	7,545	8,463	—
104 „ „ Orenburg	15,595	17,999	—

	Combatants (Officers, Sub- officers, Musicians included)	Horses	Guns
93 squadrons of Siberian, Semi-ryetchensk, Transbaikalian, Amur, and Usuri Cossacks	14,185	16,182	—
38 horse batteries	7,030	9,538	246
30 Transbaikal and 6 Amur companies	6,696	240	—
	(154,014)	(159,835)	(246)
868 squadrons, 84 companies, and 38 horse batteries; or, exclusive of the 185 squadrons and 14 horse batteries mentioned under the above heading	122,252	113,857	162
<i>First Reserve</i> :—			
105 regiments of infantry = 508 battalions	406,956	19,584	—
109 battalions of infantry	106,166	872	—
20 heavy and 172 light batteries	20,052	18,092	736
34 sapper companies	8,194	782	—
3 railway battalions = 12 companies	3,210	147	—
527 battalions, 46 engineer companies, and 92 batteries of First Reserve, about	544,578	39,519	736
<i>Fortress Troops</i> :—			
135 infantry battalions	130,491	567	—
8 Finnish landwehr battalions	6,616	—	—
54 artillery battalions	71,766	—	—
16 sally battalions	2,048	1,168	128
143 battalions, 54 artillery battalions, and 16 batteries	210,921	1,785	128
<i>Second Reserve, or 'Zapas'</i> :—			
It consists of 'cadres' for instruction, organised in time of war. If mobilised, it must supply the sub-joined contingents :—			
201 infantry and riflemen battalions	227,733	1,005	—
112 squadrons	20,720	23,856	—
1 Finnish squadron	184	181	—
48 batteries	29,136	3,360	192
4 sapper battalions	5,160	32	—
56 cavalry detachments	7,560	7,560	—
Total about	290,493	28,602	192
<i>Local Troops</i> :—			
Peace-footing—the war-footing being dependent upon many causes not to be foreseen	101,039	15,500	—
Total war-footing	2,532,496	577,796	5,264

According to other estimates, the relative forces of the European and Asiatic armies are as follows:—

	Officers.	Men, Combatants, and non- Combatants	Horses.
European Army	51,353	2,359,720	462,917
East Siberia	1,034	44,224	7,807
West Siberia	773	32,438	13,425
Turkestan	1,286	51,610	10,680
Finnish Army	511	24,151	2,586
Total war-footing	54,957	2,512,143	497,415

Altogether it is considered as probable that in case of war European Russia could have in the first line of battle 19 army corps reinforced each by one division, thus making an army 1,355,000 men strong. The reserve troops, together with about 400,000 men of the militia, might give a second army in the second battle-line, about 1,100,000 men strong.

A law submitting the *employés* on railways to military authority in case of mobilisation was promulgated on March 12, 1890.

By a law, May 15, 1891, a new rank of subaltern officers, nominated in case of war out of sub-officers not entitled by education to the grade of officers (*zauriyad-praporshiki*), as well as of clerks of the same kind in the military administration (*zauriyad-tekhnovniki*), has been introduced. They are intended to fill the several thousands of places of both officers and officials which would be vacant in case of mobilisation.

During the year 1892 new measures have been taken for the speedier formation of the militia in case of war; standing 'cadres' are to be formed, and a new (3rd) 'mortar regiment' has been formed on the western frontier. In the ten governments of Poland, all men of the militia (*opolcheniye*) who have passed through the army will be ready to be mobilised at the same time as the army itself.

During the year 1893, the staffs of 15 reserve brigades of infantry have been formed; 51 reserve battalions of the army in Russia and 8 in Caucasus entered into these brigades.

New measures were taken in 1895, in order to increase the artillery, 26 batteries (196 guns) having been formed, so as to have 3 guns for each rifleman battalion, and 4 guns for each field battalion. The artillery of the troops on the Amur has been brought to contain 80 light guns, 8 mountain guns, and 12 mortars. The Amur cossacks, in case of war, have now to bring in the field only cavalry, while the reserve regiment of Transbaikalia has to be 5 battalions strong.

III. NAVY

The Russian Navy is subject to special conditions such as do not affect the navies of other Powers. Owing to the geographical situation of the Empire, and the widely separated seas which wash its coasts, Russia is obliged to maintain four distinct fleets or flotillas, each with its own organization. Of these the most important in regard to Western relations is the Baltic Fleet, which is at present, through Eastern complications, defective in first-class battleships, actually ready for sea, but includes many cruisers, and a considerable number of armoured coast-defence vessels, as well as a large torpedo flotilla. The chief base of the Baltic Fleet is Cronstadt, which is heavily fortified, as are Dinamünde, Wiborg, Sweaborg, and other Baltic ports. The Gulf of Finland is usually blocked by ice from November to April, whereby the operations of the fleet are impeded, and a new ice-free port at Libau, in Courland, is reported as unlikely to prove fully successful. It is further in contemplation to establish a naval port on the Arctic coast of Russian Lapland, which is free from ice throughout the year, and thus to give the fleet free access to the Atlantic Ocean. If this object be accomplished, a special Arctic Fleet must be constituted. Considerable progress has lately been made in the construction of ice-breaking vessels.

The Black Sea Fleet, which has no access to the Mediterranean except by the exercise of force, is being largely augmented. To the first battleships of this fleet the powerful armour-clads *Georgi Pobiedonosetz* ('George the Victorious'), *Dvenadzat Apostoloff* ('Twelve Apostles'), and *Tri Sviatiteliia* ('Three Saints') have been added, and the *Kotislav* (a sister of the *Sissoi Veliky*) has been launched. Here also are the two circular local defence ironclads, *Admiral Popoff* and *Novgorod*, with a considerable torpedo flotilla. In this sea, Sebastopol, now a naval port, and headquarters of the fleet, has been strongly fortified; Nicolaieff, Kinburn, and Ochakoff have received important defensive works; Kertch and Yenikale have been made very strong, and Azov, Poti, and Batoum are to be strengthened. Great additions have lately been made to the Russian squadron in the Siberian and China seas, where Vladivostok is the naval base, but Port Arthur now the winter station. At the present time (February, 1898) the ships on the station, or proceeding thither, are the battleships *Navarin*, *Nicholai I.*, and *Sissoi Veliky*, the armoured cruisers *Rurik*, *Rossia*, *Pansyat Azova*, *Dmitri Donskoi*, *Admiral Nachimoff*, and *Vladimir Monomach*, the protected cruiser *Admiral Korniloff*, and a number of sloops and gunboats, with a torpedo flotilla. There is a flotilla also in the Caspian Sea, which ensures the communications of the Trans-Caspian railway between Baku and Usun Ada, and would have its purpose in operations against Persia.

The Russian naval estimates show a continuous increase. The total expenditure upon the navy in 1893 was 49,892,893 roubles, being an increase of 2,010,660 roubles upon the outlay of 1892, which again showed a considerable advance upon that of 1891. There was a further increase to 52,492,808 rs. in 1894, to 55,100,000 rs. in 1895, and to 57,966,600 rs. (6,440,666l.) in 1896. A notable circumstance is the very high proportion which the ship-building votes bear to the total expenditure. Thus a sum of 19,145,509 roubles was devoted to ship-building in 1892, of 20,678,917 roubles in 1893; of 18,689,788 rs. in 1894; of 19,000,000 rs. in 1895; and 18,300,000 rs. in 1896. Russia has now excellent shipbuilding yards, but her swiftest torpedo boats have been built at Elbing. The new Admiralty

yard and the Baltic works are both State establishments, as are also a smaller yard at Abo, in Finland, and repairing basins at Cronstadt. There is also a large Imperial ship-building yard at Nicolaieff. Private establishments which build for the State are those of the Franco-Russian and Black Sea Companies, and the Neva, Putiloff, and Ijora yards.

Additions are being made to the Russian fleet in accordance with a scheme which is understood to have been laid down upon the basis of a programme covering seven years, the estimated outlay being 413,000,000 roubles. The types of some of the new vessels are indicated below.

The chief of the Russian Navy is the General Admiral, Commander-in-Chief. There are 11 admirals, 24 vice-admirals, 24 rear-admirals, 63 captains, first-class, and 195 second-class, 541 lieutenants, and 390 midshipmen—in all, 1,249, being somewhat below the establishment. The engineering branch numbers 2 inspectors, 15 fleet engineers, 56 senior engineers, 167 assistant senior engineers, and 86 junior engineers; total, 326. Up to a recent period the men of the Russian Navy were divided into 12 'equipages,' but the progressive increase in numbers rendered these units unwieldy, and there are now 18 'equipages' in the Baltic and 6 in the Black Sea, each including the complements of two battleships or large cruisers, and of a number of smaller vessels. The total number of seamen is now 38,000.

The following is a statement of the strength of the Russian Fleet, including ships building and provided for, but excluding training ships, transports, and non-effective vessels, in the Baltic, Black Sea, and Pacific. The large proportion of modern battleships will be observed:—

	Baltic		Black Sea		Pacific		Totals
	Launched Dec. 1897	Building	Launched Dec. 1897	Building	Launched Dec. 1897	Building	
Battleships, 1st class	3	3	5	—	1	—	23
" 2nd class	1	—	2	1	2	—	
" 3rd class	5	—	—	—	—	—	
Coast defence vessels	9	1	2	—	2	—	14
Cruisers, 1st class	—	3	—	—	7	—	10
" 2nd class	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
" 3rd class (a)	4	—	1	—	—	—	5
Gunboats, &c.	23	—	8	—	7	—	38
Torpedo craft, 1st class	44	24	20	—	6	—	96 1
" " 2nd class	—	—	1	—	—	—	
" " 3rd class	—	—	1	—	—	—	

1 Russia has 97 torpedo boats less than 86 feet in length; of these 38 have spar torpedoes.

The Caspian flotilla, which is not included in the above statement, consist of a few small gunboats and steamships, but on the part of Persia has practically nothing opposed to it.

The tables which follow of the Russian armour-clad fleet and first-class cruisers are arranged in chronological order, like similar tables in this book. In the first table the coast-defence vessels (named in italics) follow the battleships. The numbers after the names of the last named indicate the classes to which they have been assigned in the foregoing statement of strength. The ships marked by an asterisk (*) are in the Black Sea; those with (+) in the Western Pacific. Abbreviations: *b.*, broadside; *c.b.*, central battery; *t.*, turret; *bar.*, barbette; *cir.*, circular; *a.g.*, armoured gunboat; *Q.F.*, quick-firing.

Description	Name.	Launched	Displacement, Tons.	Extreme Armouring Inches	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed, knots
t. bar.	Peter Veliky (3). Tchesma * (1)	1872 1886	8,750 10,180	14 18	4 12in.; 18 smaller Q.F., &c. 6 12in.; 7 6in.; 14 smaller Q.F., &c.	2 7	8,350 11,500	14.5 16.0
bar.	Ekaterina II. * (1).	1886	10,180	18	Ditto	7	11,500	16.0
bar.	Sinope * (1).	1887	10,180	18	6 12in.; 7 6in.; 16 smaller Q.F., &c.	7	11,500	16.0
bar.	{Emperor Alex- ander II. (2).	1887	8,400	14	2 12in.; 4 9in.; 8 6in.; 24 smaller Q.F., &c.	5	8,000	16.0
t.	{Emperor Nico- las I. † (2).	1880	8,400	14	2 12in.; 4 9in.; 8 6in.; 22 smaller Q.F., &c.	6	8,000	16.0
bar.	{Twelve Apos- tles * (2).	1890	8,076	14	4 12in.; 4 6in.; 22 smaller Q.F., &c.	6	11,500	16.6
t.	Navarin † (1)	1891	9,476	16	4 12in.; 8 6in.; 25 smaller Q.F., &c.	6	9,000	16.0
bar.	{George the Vic- torious * (1)	1892	10,800	16	6 12in.; 7 6in.; 24 smaller Q.F., &c.	7	10,600	16.5
bar.	Three Saints * (1)	1893	12,480	16	4 12in.; 8 6in. Q.F.; 4 4.7in. Q.F.; 52 smaller Q.F., &c.	4	10,600	16.0
t.	Petropavlovsk (1)	1894	10,960	16	4 12in.; 12 6in. Q.F.; 34 smaller Q.F., &c.	6	10,600	17.5
t.	Poltava (1)	1894	10,960	16	Ditto	6	10,600	17.5
t.	Sissoi Veliky † (2).	1894	8,880	16	4 12in.; 6 6in. Q.F.; 18 smaller Q.F., &c.	6	8,500	16.0
t.	Sevastopol (1)	1895	10,960	16	4 12in.; 12 6in. Q.F.; 34 smaller Q.F., &c.	6	13,600	17.5
t.	Rotislav * (2)	1896	8,880	16	4 10in.; 8 6in. Q.F.; 26 smaller Q.F., &c.	4	8,500	16.0
t.	New Ship (2)	...	8,880	16	Ditto	4	8,500	16.0
...	Oslabya (1)	...	12,674	...	4 10in.; 8 6in. Q.F.; 6 4.7in. Q.F.; 30 smaller Q.F., &c.	6	12,000	...
...	Peresvyet (1)	...	12,674	...	Ditto	6	12,000	...
...	New ship (1)	...	11,000	...	...	...	...	...
t.	Admiral Lasareff.	1867	3,500	6	3 11in.; 10 light and machine guns	...	2,004	10.3
t.	{Admiral Tchitcha- goff	1868	3,500	6	2 11in.; 10 light and machine guns	...	2,040	10.5
t.	Admiral Spiridoff	1868	3,500	6	Ditto	...	2,007	10.5
t.	Admiral Greig	1868	3,500	6	3 11in.; 8 light and machine guns	...	2,031	10.0
civ.	Novgorod *	1873	2,700	11	2 11in.; 4 light gun	...	2,000	6.0
civ.	Vice - Admiral Popoff *	1875	3,550	18	2 12in.; 8 light guns	...	3,066	8.0
a. g.	Grasyashchy	1890	1,492	5	1 9in.; 1 6in.; 8 smaller Q.F., &c.	2	2,000	15.0
a. g.	Gremyashchy †	1892	1,492	5	1 9in.; 1 6in.; 10 smaller Q.F., &c.	2	2,000	15.0
a. g.	Otoajny †	1892	1,492	5	Ditto	2	2,000	15.0
t.	Admiral Ushakov.	1893	4,126	10	4 10in.; 4 4.7in. Q.F.; 36 smaller Q.F., &c.	4	5,000	16.0
t.	Admiral Senyavin	1894	4,126	10	Ditto	4	4,250	16.0
a. g.	Khrabry	1895	1,492	5	2 8in.; 1 6in. Q.F.; 10 smaller Q.F., &c.	2	2,000	15.0
t.	{General Admiral Apraxin	1896	4,126	10	4 10in.; 4 4.7in. Q.F.; 36 smaller Q.F., &c.	4	5,000	16.0
t.	New Ship	...	4,126	10	Ditto	4	5,000	16.0
c.b.	Knyaz Pojarskii (3)	1867	5,000	4½	8 8in.; 2 6in.; 16 smaller Q.F., &c.	2	2,835	11.0
c.b.	General Admiral (3)	1873	4,600	6	6 8in.; 2 6in.; 16 smaller Q.F., &c.	2	5,000	16.0
c.b.	Minin (3)	1874	5,740	7	4 8in.; 12 6in.; 20 smaller Q.F., &c.	2	5,290	14.0
c.b.	{Duke of Edin- burgh (3)	1875	4,600	6	4 8in.; 5 6in.; 18 smaller Q.F., &c.	2	5,222	15.2

The first-class cruisers in the following list are all of 5,000 tons or more. The vessels named in italics are armoured. All these cruisers ready for sea have been despatched to Chinese waters.

Class	Name	Launched	Displacement Tons	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed, knots
arm.	<i>Vladimir Monomach</i> †	1882	5,700	4 8in. ; 12 6in. ; 22 smaller Q.F., &c.	8	7,000	15.2
arm.	<i>Dmitri Donakot</i> †	1883	5,700	6 6in. ; 10 4.7in. Q.F. ; 80 smaller Q.F., &c.	5	7,000	16.5
arm.	<i>Admiral Nachimoff</i> †	1885	7,700	8 8in. ; 10 6in. ; 16 smaller Q.F., &c.	8	8,000	16.7
prot.	Admiral Korniloff †	1887	5,000	14 6in. ; 18 smaller Q.F., &c.	...	9,000	17.5
arm.	<i>Pamiat Azova</i> †	1888	6,000	2 8in. ; 18 6in. ; 17 smaller Q.F., &c.	3	8,000	18.8
arm.	<i>Rurik</i> †	1892	10,938	4 8in. ; 16 6in. ; 6 4.7in. Q.F. ; 18 smaller Q.F., &c.	4	18,250	18.0
arm.	<i>Rossia</i> †	1896	12,300	4 8in. ; 24 6in. ; 6 4.7in. Q.F. ; 30-40 smaller Q.F., &c.	6	18,000	20.0
arm.	<i>Rossia class, im- proved</i>	...	14,000				
prot.	<i>Diana</i>	...	6,500	6 6in. Q.F. ; 6 4.7in. Q.F. ; 35 smaller Q.F., &c.		11,610	
prot.	<i>Pallada</i>	...	6,500	Ditto		11,610	

The energies of Russia were for many years devoted to the construction of coast-defence monitors in the Baltic. The old *Knyas Pojarsky*, a central-battery vessel, was joined in 1872 by the mastless turret-ship *Peter the Great*. Fifteen years later the powerful sister ships *Alexander II.* and *Nicolas I.* were added. These bear some resemblance to our own *Hero*. They displace 8,400 tons, are 326 feet long and 67 feet in beam, and have end-to-end compound belts 9 feet high, with an extreme thickness of 14 inches, upon a 12-inch oak backing. The *Alexander II.* carries her two 50-ton guns *en barbette* near the bows, while the same guns in the sister ship are coupled in a closed turret in the same position. The four 19-ton guns are placed at the corners of the battery with 14-inch protection, but the other guns are unprotected. The *Gangut* was a smaller barrette ship (6,590 tons), partially belted. She was lost in the Gulf of Finland, June, 1897. The turret battleship *Navarin* displaces 9,476 tons, and is armed with four heavy guns coupled fore and aft. The extreme thickness of side armouring is 16 inches, and there is 12-inch plating in the barbettes. The sister battleships, *Petrovavlovsk*, *Poltava*, and *Sevastopol*, of 10,960 tons, heavily armoured, and carrying four 12-inch guns as well as a powerful secondary and quick-firing armament, were the most powerful vessels in the Baltic Fleet, but they will be exceeded in size and gun power by the *Ostyabnya* and *Peresvyet* now building. The *Sissoi Veliky* and her sisters are of a smaller but very powerful type.

The great want of a suitable fleet in the Black Sea led the Russians to lay down the three powerful battleships, *Catherine II.*, *Tchesma*, and *Sinope*, which were launched in 1886-87. The following are the dimensions of these remarkable vessels: displacement, 10,180 tons; length between the perpendiculars,

320 feet; beam, 69 feet; draught, 25 feet. The compound armour belt has a maximum thickness of 18 inches, and the triangular redoubt is plated with 10 inches. This redoubt or citadel is a special feature. It presents its base to the bows, and, inasmuch as two 12-inch 56 ton guns are coupled *en barbette* at each of the angles, the bow fire is exceedingly powerful. The six heavy guns are mounted on the disappearing principle; they only show over the top of the redoubt when about to fire. Of the seven 6-inch guns, four are also disposed for bow fire, and three directed astern. The later battleship, *Dvenadzat Apostoloff* (Twelve Apostles), which is smaller (8,076 tons), but carries four of the heavy guns coupled in turrets, steamed 16.6 knots at her trials without pressure and without reaching the estimated horse-power. The *Georgi Pobiedonosetz* (George the Victorious), launched in 1892 (10,300 tons), is armed with six 56-ton guns, and is of a modified *Sinope* type. The *Tri Sviatitelia* (Three Saints) is of a still more powerful type (357 feet 6 inches long and 72 feet beam, with a 16-inch belt), and the Black Sea Fleet is to be strengthened by two other new ships. The armour-clad *Rostislav*, launched at Nikolaiev in 1896, has the following dimensions:—Maximum length, 351 feet, maximum width, 68 feet; displacement, 8,880 tons; engines, 8,500 horse-power; expected speed, 16 knots; length of armour belt, 224 feet. Armed with four 10-inch and eight 6-inch guns; twelve 47-mm. and fourteen 37-mm. quick-firing guns; six turrets. A new one of the same type was begun in 1896.

Next to these ships come the third-class battleships, but it should be noted that in the Russian system of classification many battleships are described as cruisers. The *Duke of Edinburgh* and the *General-Admiral* are each 285 feet long and 49 feet broad, built of iron and sheathed with wood. Each has a complete 6-inch belt, and has amidships a protected overhanging barbette battery, mounting the heaviest guns at its corners and the lighter ones between them.

The belted cruiser *Pamiat Azova* or *Remembrance of Azoff*, is 377 feet long. She is an improved *Dmitri Donskoi*, and carries her two 8-inch guns in sponsoned barbettes on either broadside. The *Rurik*, launched 1892, is 435 feet long, 67 feet beam, and has 25 feet 9 inches draught. The armour at the water-line is 10 inches thick for 80 per cent. of the ship's length. Her armament is very strong, and she will carry 2,000 tons of coal, being enough for 20,000 miles steaming at 10 knots. The cruiser *Rossia*, which was launched in 1896, has a displacement of 12,300 tons. She is armed with four 8-inch and 24 6-inch guns, as also 6 67-mm. thirty-eight quick-firing guns, and 6 torpedo ejectors. Armour from 5 to 12 inch. She has two engines 7,250 horse-power each, and one of 2,500 horse-power. Maximum speed, 19½ knots. Another sister is still in hand. The ramships *Admiral Oushakoff* and *Admiral Seniavin*, built as coast-defence vessels, are, in fact, armoured cruisers having a powerful armament and respectable speed. The *General Admiral Apraxine* is a sister vessel. The two cruisers, *Pallada* and *Diana*, which are building at St. Petersburg, are three-screwed, 6,680 tons displacement, three engines of 8,870 horse-power each.

The so-called Russian "Volunteer Fleet," which is being added to, constitutes a factor that must not be underrated in Russia's next war with any other Power. The ships of the Volunteer Fleet, about twelve in number, are, in peacetime, merchantmen, which can, in time of war, be easily armed and used for doing the work of cruisers. They provide for the regular traffic between Odessa and Vladivostok, and run, in addition, the tea trade and passenger traffic between China and the Black Sea, besides being employed in peace as transports for troops, particularly for carrying recruits and Reserve men between Odessa and Batoum. The connection of this fleet with the State was formerly

much too loose, in consequence of which a new organisation of it took place in 1886, whereby the Volunteer Fleet is under the Admiralty, but has its own management and capital.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURAL.

According to official data of 1892, the whole territory of the 50 Governments of European Russia proper, exclusive of the islands of Arkhangelsk, and the pasture grounds of the Kalmucks and Kirghizes (40,925,060 acres), was distributed among different owners, as follows :—

Owners.	Area		Unfit for Culture, Roads, &c.	
	Acres		Acres	
The State	410,801,867		139,897,498	
The Imperial Family	19,890,835		...	
The Peasants	373,310,496		35,545,735	
Private Owners	294,504,582		35,115,557	
Total	1,098,507,780		210,058,770	

In 1892, the total land and that held in private ownership was as follows :—

Nature of Land	Total		In private ownership	
	Acres	Per cent.	Acres	Per cent.
Arable	287,969,552	26·2	80,063,271	27·3
Orchards, meadow, grazing, &c.	174,958,734	15·9	68,628,269	23·2
Forests, &c.	425,520,714	38·8	110,697,486	37·6
Unfit for culture, roads, &c.	210,058,770	19·1	35,115,566	11·9
Total	1,098,507,780	100·0	294,504,582	100·0

In Poland 55 per cent. of the area is arable land.

The state of the redemption operation among the village communities of liberated serfs is seen from the following accounts up till January 1, 1895. The accounts are shown separately for Russia and the Western provinces where the conditions of redemption were more liberal for the peasants, according to the laws of 1863

	Russia	Western Provs.
Number of male peasants who redeemed the land with State help	6,641,836	2,516,919
Number of acres redeemed	61,575,821	25,517,788
Value of the land, in roubles	704,018,004	162,506,668
Average price of the allotment	106r. 0c.	64r. 57c.
Average size of allotment, in acres	9·4	10·0
Average price of the acre	11r. 48c.	6r. 37c.
Average former debt of the landowner to the State mortgage bank, per allotment	37r. 32c.	26r. 99c.
Average sum paid to the landlord, per allotment	68r. 68c.	37r. 58c.

Moreover, 109,791 leaseholders redeemed their allotments (2,100,000 acres), for the sum of 24,349,890 roubles, in South Russia and the Western Provinces, according to the laws of 1868–88, which recognise private ownership of land.

In accordance with a new law, of December 26, 1893, the peasants' allotments are recognised in European Russia proper (exclusive of Poland and the Baltic provinces), the property of the peasant communities, whether redeemed or not. They cannot be sold by the community otherwise than in virtue of a decision taken by a majority of two-thirds of the community: householders, approved by the Provincial Peasants' Institutions if under 500 roubles of value, and by the Ministers of Interior and Finance if above that value. The allotments redeemed individually by separate householders under previous laws, can be transmitted, or sold for redemption arrears, only to persons belonging to the peasant communities. The communities allotments can be mortgaged no more, even after redemption money having been paid in full. No separate householder can personally redeem his allotment without the approval of the *mir*.

In Central Russia 66 per cent. of the arable land is under crops; in South Russia 78 per cent.; in North and in South-east Russia 10 per cent.; and in Astrakhan only 8 per cent. In 1896, the areas under crops were:—

	Acres
European Russia	170,253,400
Poland	10,284,650
North Caucasia	9,459,440
Siberia ¹	8,402,000
Central Asia ¹	2,495,800
Russian Empire ¹	200,895,290

¹ Incomplete.

Crops.—The cereal crops of Russia (exclusive of Finland) for the last six years are seen from the following, in thousands of quarters for all sorts of grain, and in thousands of tons for potatoes:—

—	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Various ¹	Total	Potatoes
	1,000 quarters	1,000 quarters	1,000 quarters	1,000 quarters	1,000 quarters	1,000 quarters	1,000 tons
European Russia, 1892	28,557	71,031	20,427	52,845	19,110	191,970	—
" " 1893	45,051	87,168	35,622	78,572	21,137	287,550	—
" " 1894	44,240	104,474	28,808	78,700	18,335	274,557	—
" " 1895	37,586	90,814	27,165	76,514	21,236	233,315	14,665
" " 1896	38,785	88,670	26,936	76,073	26,335	256,799	10,757
Poland, 1892	2,962	7,569	2,303	5,242	1,182	19,258	—
" 1893	1,585	6,482	2,067	5,761	846	17,741	—
" 1894	2,104	7,160	2,102	5,413	958	17,737	—
" 1895	2,289	6,439	2,056	4,927	1,105	16,816	6,164
" 1896	2,428	7,829	2,163	5,435	1,212	18,967	6,118
North Caucasia, ² 1893	5,996	979	1,771	857	482	7,085	—
" " 1894	5,605	980	2,098	1,572	975	11,230	—
" " 1895	8,456	579	2,635	1,679	2,568	15,917	276
" " 1896	5,707	1,334	2,493	1,388	2,792	13,714	365
Siberia, ³ 1893	5,418	3,169	866	6,841	499	16,793	—
" 1894	3,917	2,840	618	4,870	410	12,655	—
" 1895	3,807	2,495	624	4,983	305	12,214	309
" 1896	4,464	2,679	775	6,907	447	15,272	368
Turkestan ⁴ 1895	982	88	306	40	427	1,843	56
" 1896	1,715	126	407	115	1,017	3,380	38

- 1 Mixed rye and wheat, buckwheat, millet, Indian corn and peas.
- 2 Provinces Kuban, Stavropol, and Terek.
- 3 Provinces Irkutsk, Tobolsk, Tomsk, and Yeniseisk.
- 4 Provinces Akmolinsk, Semipalatinsk, Semirechensk, and Turgai.

The crop in 1897 was a bad one. For winter rye and winter wheat it represents in European Russia proper and Poland, only 80·1 per cent. of the crop of 1896, which was an average one.

Of special cultures there were, in European Russia in 1896, 5,484,050 acres under flax (670,000 tons of flax fibre and 909,200 tons of linseed, out of which 1,191,000 cwt. and 5,800,000 cwt. respectively are exported); 2,004,730 acres under hemp (246,800 tons of fibre and 723,400 tons hempseed; 1,400,000 wt. of fibre exported); about 650,000 cwt. of hops are gathered every year.

In Transcaucasia, 4,047,100 acres were under crops in 1893. Out of them, 304,760 acres under wheat, 716,310 under Indian corn, and 622,640 under arley.

The amount of hay gathered in 1896 attained 37,323,000 tons in European Russia (31,486,900 in 1895), 1,797,000 tons in Poland, and 9,913,000 tons in West Siberia and North Caucasia.

In 1895 128,480 acres were under tobacco in Russia, Siberia, and Caucasia, yielding about 1,263,400 cwt., as against 1,287,500 cwt. (120,025 acres) in 1890. There were in 1892 no less than 350 tobacco factories, which manufactured no less than 1,073,080 cwt. of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, &c. Under vineyards there were about 16,000,000 acres, but only 361,000 acres were under proper culture. The yield was 4,550,000 gallons, of which 150,000 were produced in Crimea.

The cotton crops in Turkestan which covered, in 1888, 214,115 acres, and yielded 325,148 cwt. of raw cotton, one half of which was the American, and the other half the local cotton tree, attained in 1895 to 469,800 acres, chiefly in Ferganah (351,000 acres), and yielding over 840,000 cwt. of purified cotton (2,080,000 cwt. of raw cotton). Khiva and Bokhara supply annually about 22,000 cwt. Attempts at raising cotton have also been made in Transcaucasia, the crop of 1891 attaining 2,900 cwt. in Elisabethpol, and 200,000 wt. in Erivan; 9,833 acres were under cotton trees in 1892. Nearly

2,670,000 cwt. of rice are grown every year in Turkestan, and about 330,000 cwt. of cocoon silk are obtained.

In 1888 Russia in Europe (without Poland) had 19,633,340 horses, 24,609,260 horned cattle, 44,465,450 sheep (about 9·5 millions of fine breeds), and 9,243,000 swine, showing thus a notable diminution against 1882. Poland had, same year, 1,204,340 horses, 3,013,400 horned cattle, 3,754,665 sheep, and 1,499,100 swine. In Caucasia and Turkestan, in 1892, there were 1,690,740 horses, 6,511,930 cattle, 20,175,800 sheep, 960,000 swine, 441,120 camels, and 211,760 mules and asses. The horse census of 1891 showed 21,665,632 in European Russia and Poland, 706,985 horses in North Caucasia, and 449,343 in Transcaucasia.

Since sanitary measures have been taken for slaughtering the herds of cattle attacked by epizooty, the number of heads of cattle lost every year, which formerly attained from 180,000 to 220,000 heads, has been reduced to 14,000 a year for the period 1890-94.

II. FORESTS.

Of the total area of European Russia, nearly one-third is under forest. It appears from recent investigation that the following areas are under forest in European Russia, Poland, Finland, and Caucasia (the two latter incomplete):—European Russia, 422,307,000 acres; Poland, 6,706,000; Finland, 50,498,000; Caucasia, 18,666,000: total, 498,177,000 acres. On Jan. 1, 1895, the area of forests under Crown management in Russia attained 618,244,000 acres, out of which 36,959,000 acres were under regular treatment. The net revenue of the Crown forests attained in 1896 only 14,500,000 roubles.

An important measure was taken in 1888 for the protection of forests, most of which have been placed under a special committee appointed in each province of European Russia. Some forest lands have been recognised as 'protective' for rivers, &c., and they can in no case be destroyed, felling of timber in these tracts being submitted to severe regulations.

III. MINING AND METALS.

The soil of Russia is rich in ores of all kinds, and mining industry is steadily increasing. The statistics during the years 1880 and 1889-95 are given in the following table:—

Year	Gold	Plati- num	Silver	Lead	Zinc	Cop- per	Pig Iron	Iron	Steel	Coal	Naph- tha	Salt
	Kilogrammes			Tons			Thousands of tons					
1880	43,276	2,947	10,107	1,146	4,266	3,203	448	292	307	3,289	352	779
1889	38,003	2,622	13,857	669	6,343	5,978	734	423	258	4,496	3,209	1,370
1890	39,394	2,837	13,776	825	—	5,818	676	421	365	5,933	3,857	1,361
1891	39,016	4,183	—	—	3,697	4,681	871	319	259	6,126	4,301	—
1892	42,996	4,357	—	—	5,059	4,199	995	—	—	8,800	4,490	1,405
1893	44,804	5,094	11,956	830	4,522	5,348	1,137	458	466	7,437	5,434	1,337
1894	42,910	5,210	10,332	—	4,935	5,063	1,293	476	451	8,582	5,095	1,316
1895	41,140	4,415	865	742	4,951	5,481	1,431	457	565	8,867	6,868	1,523
1896	—	—	—	251	—	—	1,612	—	—	—	—	—

Gold is obtained chiefly in Siberia (71,532 lbs. in 1893 and 64,208 lbs. in 1895) and the Ural Mountains (26,352 lbs. in 1893 and 21,451 lbs. in 1895), where one-fifth of the whole is obtained from pulverized rocks; silver

from the following districts, with the amount obtained 1893: Altai and Nertchinsk, 13,680 lbs.; Semipalatinsk, 3,564 lbs.; Caucasus, 1,188 lbs.; from gold, 7,956 lbs. Platinum in the Urals. Copper was obtained chiefly in the Urals (2,589 tons in 1895) and the Caucasus (2,100 tons). Cobalt is found in the Elisabethpol government of Caucasia (56 cwt. of ore in 1895); also manganese ore (118,170 tons of ore). Mercury was extracted in S. Russia to the amount of 954,000 lbs. in 1895, (81 tons of ore in Caucasia); tin, 12 tons in Finland. Zinc comes entirely from Poland. Of the salt extracted in 1895, 797,700 tons were from South Russia; 270,000 from Astrakhan; 277,000 from Perm; 40,000 from Caucasia; 39,000 from Orenburg; the remainder being from Turkestan, the Transcaspian region, Siberia, North Russia, and Poland. In 1895 21,895 workers were employed in the salt works.

The province of Ekaterinoslav grows to be an important centre of iron mining. In 1895 South Russia yielded 533,000 tons of pig iron, 24,200 of iron, 35,000 tons of steel, and 194,000 tons of rails. The manufacture of agricultural machinery, which was valued at 2½ million roubles in 1867, rose to nearly 10 million roubles in 1885, and has much increased since.

Iron is chiefly obtained from the Urals (542,000 tons of pig-iron in 1895), South Russia (same quantity), and Poland (181,000 tons), the remainder of the Empire, exclusive of Finland, supplying only 165,000 tons. The import duties are so high that they are nearly 150 per cent. of the price of pig-iron in England, *i.e.*, 28s. 12c. (about 56s., per ton). The imports of pig iron were only 75,000 tons in 1896 (160,000 in 1893), and of iron and steel goods 837,000 tons (357,000 in 1893), the annual consumption per head being thus 38 lbs. of iron per inhabitant.

The coal mines on the Don are yearly extending; in 1884 they occupied 13,950 men and 135 engines, the produce reaching 1,624,720 tons, but it rose to 2,897,000 in 1895 (3,684,000 tons in 1894). The total extraction of coal in 1894 was:—Coal, 7,437,000 tons; anthracite, 620,000 tons; brown coal, &c., 87,000 tons: total, 8,146,000 tons, distributed as follows:—Don, 3,684,000; Poland, 3,097,000; Ural, 242,000; Moscow, 176,800; Altai, 19,200; Caucasus, 16,700; Sakhalin, 12,500; Kieff, Kirghiz Steppe and Olonets, 13,700 tons. Strong measures have been taken to increase the local consumption of Russian coal and coke by imposing a duty of 98·5*d.* per ton of coal imported through the Black Sea, 47*d.* through the Western frontier, and 23·5*d.* through the Baltic Sea, and by reducing the tariffs of railway shipping of Russian coal from the Don mines. The import of foreign coal and coke has thus been reduced as follows:—

Imports of	Coal Tons	Coke Tons	Imports of	Coal Tons	Coke Tons
1891	1,502,800	199,900	1894	1,736,000	276,000
1892	1,410,900	226,500	1895	1,942,400	286,240
1893	1,682,000	285,800	1896	1,948,600	357,800

During the last three years the annual consumption of fuel in the Moscow manufacturing region was about 1,000,000 tons of wood, 80,000 tons of English coal, 80,000 tons of Russian coal, and about 80,000 tons of naphtha refuse. The Caspian naphtha industry is extending very rapidly. The output of petroleum in various forms in 1896 was (in gallons): crude oil, 127,423,000; residuum, 927,125,000; illuminating oil, 433,615,000; lubricating oil, 42,785,000; others, 5,180,000; total, 1,536,180,000.

The number of persons engaged in the mining and working of minerals

was 460,000 in 1895, and the number of water and steam engines employed in the Empire in the iron industry respectively was 1,110 and 1,040, showing an aggregate of more than 100,000 horse-power.

IV. MANUFACTURES.

The number of all kinds of manufactories, mines, and industrial establishments in European Russia (without Poland and Finland) was 62,801 in 1885, employing 994,787 workpeople, and producing a value of 1,121,040,270 roubles. The 20,381 manufactories of Poland employed 139,650 workmen, and produced a value of 185,822,200 roubles. Transcaucasia had in 1891 9,333 manufactories, mostly small, with 40,284 workmen, producing a value of 40,003,900 roubles, chiefly in silk; while the 6,496 manufactories of Finland yielded in 1890, 6,681,700*l*.

According to the estimates of the Department of Trade and Manufactures, which includes the mining industries, as well as those which pay excise duties (spirits, beer, sugar, and tobacco), the manufactories of the Empire having a yearly productivity of more than 1,000 roubles each appeared as follows:—

1893	Numbers	People employed		Steam engines		Yearly production Roubles
		Men	Women	Number	Horse Power	
European Russia	17,605	949,044	264,080	10,525	289,404	1,466,983,000
Poland	2,711	108,434	44,925	1,959	81,328	229,485,000
Caucasia	1,190	20,766	1,261	791	7,114	34,733,000
Siberia	609	10,961	1,056	115	1,812	11,929,000
Turkestan	359	6,296	—	25	399	16,186,000
Total, 1893	22,483	1,094,972	311,803	13,325	380,057	1,759,331,000

Of the people employed, 30,000 were children. The small factories, having a production of less than 1,000 roubles a year, numbered 103,360 in 1891.

The chief branches of the above were as follows in the year 1893:—

1893	Numbers	Production Roubles
Articles of food	13,345	500,525,000
Textiles	3,520	619,945,000
Paper and cardboard	436	26,995,000
Wood	1,373	35,666,000
Chemicals	1,227	40,944,000
Tallow, candles, &c.	1,138	35,229,000
Leather	2,815	39,571,000
China, glass	437	16,099,000
Iron and steel	804	166,833,000
Machinery	635	66,021,000
Copper and jewellery	591	19,738,000

The growth of the cotton industry is best seen from the following :—

Years	Spinning	Weaving	Printing and Dyeing	Finishing	Total
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
1880	74,100,000	99,700,000	61,100,000	5,500,000	240,400,000
1885	97,400,000	98,000,000	59,500,000	3,300,000	258,200,000
1893	135,274,000	160,935,000	98,869,000	3,122,000	398,196,000

In 1889 the textile industries of Russia and Poland had 3,799,416 spindles and 191,290 looms. They were concentrated chiefly in the two governments of Moscow and Vladimir (yearly production 131,150,000 roubles, and more than one-half of the total cotton industry of Russia), Piotrkov in Poland (38,818,000 roubles), St. Petersburg (23,610,000 roubles), Kostroma and Esthonia (about 14,000,000 roubles each). The cotton industry proper is valued at 384,000,000 roubles per year.

The iron industries are carried on in Russia on a considerable scale. There are 22 Government iron works, about 190 works belonging to syndicates, and about 46 carried on by private persons within the Russian empire. In 1895 the total output of pig iron was 1,400,800 tons ; of iron, 412,120 tons ; of steel, 522,700 tons. In 1896 the total output of pig-iron was 1,776,963 tons ; of iron, 553,615 tons ; of steel, 768,113 tons. In the same year 82,913 tons of pig iron were imported, and the total consumption of iron, steel, and iron and steel imports amounted to 2,699,552 tons.

The production of spirits in 1895-6 was 82,216,000 gallons of pure alcohol. There were 2,056 distilleries. There were (1893) 1,233 beer breweries and 528 meathe breweries. The former produced 87,282,100 gallons, while the production of the latter is quite insignificant.

Since the year 1894 the Crown undertook itself the retail selling of spirits.

There were 190 sugar works in Russia, 44 in Poland and one in Siberia. Their operation in 1895-96 is seen from the following:—Beetroot crop, 5,513,500 tons ; sugar obtained in 1895, 476,600 tons. In 1897 there were 235 sugar works, and 874,050 acres more under beetroot.

Only $\frac{1}{11}$ part of all corn exported from Russia during the last 4 years was exported in the shape of flour. There were in Russia and Poland, in 1895, 3,854 flour mills, each yielding more than 670 cwt. of flour per year. Their total production was 35,100 tons per diem. There were 979 steam mills producing 1,076,000 tons of flour, and 4,020 water mills, 1,209,000 tons. Most of the latter have steam motors in reserve. Out of the above, 497 mills (1,000,000 tons) used rollers for grinding.

Commerce.

The following table gives the average yearly imports and exports of Russia for 1886-90, and for each of the years 1891 to 1895, in her trade with Europe, Asia, and Finland (bullion not included, nor the external trade of Finland):—

Years	Exports	Imports
	Paper roubles	Paper roubles
1886-90	675,200,000	415,100,000
1891	721,600,000	379,300,000
1892	489,409,718	403,879,940
1893	613,732,409	463,546,017
1894	668,752,915	559,571,718
1895	689,082,263	538,508,423
1891-95	628,000,000	469,000,000
1896 ¹	689,800,000	589,300,000

¹ Preliminary figures.

In Russia the Custom House agents fix the values of imports and exports, either on the basis of declarations of interested parties and documents in support of them or by reference to experts when the declarations are untrustworthy and erroneous. They are assisted also by price lists. The values of exports are determined at the point of shipment exclusive of cost of transport, insurance, &c. The quantities of goods imported are determined by weighing or other effective means, as are also the quantities of goods exported—when subject to export duty. The declarations of shipping are sufficient in the case of exports duty free. The gross weight is always recorded except in those cases for which the Customs regulations have provided official rates. The Customs officials never require the true country of origin or of destination. They register the port where the bill of lading is dated, for imports—and proceed similarly in the case of exports.

The chief trade of the Empire is carried on through its European frontier, which does not include the Caucasus. However, as the exports of naphtha and grain from the Caucasus to Western Europe became of late very important, the Ministry of Finances began to include, since the year 1894, into the exports through the European frontier, the exports through the Black Sea frontier of Caucasus and the trade with Finland.

The exports and imports from and to the different frontiers for the last five years, are given in the following table:—

	1891	1892 ²	1893	1894	1895
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
<i>Exports:—</i>					
Through European frontier	613,074	365,896	505,895	633,087 ¹	653,262 ¹
" Asiatic	77,917	68,586	74,787	20,383	21,307
Trade with Finland	16,396	21,099	18,528	15,308	15,514
Total	707,388	475,580	599,210	668,768	689,083
(Black Sea frontier of Caucasus)	(56,755)	(50,354)	(55,740)	(52,731)	(58,782)
Moreover, to Russian Manchuria ³	14,226	13,743	14,497	15,866	23,771
<i>Imports:—</i>					
From European frontier	326,297	346,475	395,091	496,357 ¹	457,712 ¹
" Asiatic	40,252	45,456	52,618	63,215	59,916
Trade with Finland	12,793	11,949	15,836	18,879	20,880
Total	379,342	403,880	463,546	559,571	538,508
(Black Sea frontier of Caucasus)	(8,509)	(10,950)	(10,956)	(7,859)	(10,808)
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
<i>Gold and silver in money and ingots—</i>					
Exports	5,969	4,619	7,313	44,222	1,375
Imports	82,876	113,766	31,319	130,941	37,597

Inclusive of Black Sea frontier but not of trade with Finland. ² Famine year.

With the exception of the year 1894, when 37,528,000 roubles in gold (= 56,292,000 paper roubles) were exported, the exports of gold are insignificant, the chief export being silver to Asia. Of silver from 10 to 21 million roubles were imported, the remainder being gold.

The following tables, giving the value of exports and imports, in thousands of paper roubles, to and from Europe (European frontier, including Caucasus since the year 1895) will better show the character of the foreign trade of Russia :—

—	1882-86	1887-89	1890-94	1895 ¹	1896 ¹
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
<i>Exports :—</i>					
Articles of food	323,623	400,493	349,400	382,517	382,900
Raw and half-manufactured articles	190,254	222,274	232,300	258,408	257,800
Animals	14,787	12,597	14,200	15,138	15,100
Manufactured goods	8,031	17,843	12,200	11,196	12,900
Total	536,695	661,206	607,900	667,259	668,800
<i>Imports :—</i>					
Articles of food	108,711	52,952	63,800	67,652	69,800
Raw and half-manufactured articles	254,646	230,246	261,500	282,373	306,700
Animals	435	535	1,700	2,883	2,300
Manufactured goods	92,564	64,007	101,500	136,403	161,500
Total	456,356	347,740	428,500	489,401	540,200

¹ Including trade on Black Sea frontier of Caucasus and with Finland, but exclusive of trade with Russian Manchuria.

To render these figures comparable with one another, the value of the same exports and imports for the same years, but *in gold*, is given in the subjoined table :—

—	1882-86	1887-89	1890-94	1895 ¹	1896 ¹
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
<i>Exports (in gold) :—</i>					
Articles of food	202,320	245,030	232,100	258,100	255,300
Raw and half-manufactured articles	118,887	134,300	153,500	174,200	171,900
Animals	9,247	7,600	9,400	10,200	10,000
Manufactured goods	5,002	10,830	7,900	7,600	8,600
Total	335,456	397,760	402,900	450,100	445,900
<i>Imports (in gold) :</i>					
Articles of food	67,885	31,800	42,300	45,700	46,500
Raw and half-manufactured articles	159,085	138,400	173,300	190,500	204,500
Animals	272	330	1,200	2,000	1,500
Manufactured goods	56,940	38,670	67,400	92,100	107,500
Total	284,182	209,200	284,100	330,100	360,200

For the last six years grain has formed, on the average, 55 per cent. in value of the aggregate exports to Europe. 58·7 per cent. in 1888, and 51 in 1889.

The official figures of grain exports being now given in units of weight the exports from European Russia, Caucasus, and to Finland in 1896, as well as during the two preceding years, are given in the subjoined table :—

	1894	1895	1896
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat	65,966,000	76,453,000	70,774,000
Rye	26,307,000	29,588,000	26,281,000
Barley	49,328,000	34,877,000	26,289,000
Oats	30,436,000	21,457,000	21,768,000
Maize	18,783,000	8,268,000	4,170,000
Peas	2,756,000	3,246,000	3,017,000
Various groats	1,610,000	284,000	254,000
Flour	2,609,000	2,600,000	2,466,000
Other grain products	8,222,000	8,469,000	8,822,000
Total	205,998,000	185,242,000	163,611,000

The export of naphtha for the last five years (from Russia and Caucasus as well) will be seen from the following table :—

Year	Raw Naphtha	Oils for Lighting	Oils for Greasing	Waste	Total
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1892	5,480	15,190,000	1,982,400	795,000	17,972,880
1893	28,400	16,084,000	2,042,000	1,080,000	19,134,400
1894	33,800	15,998,000	2,092,000	1,064,000	17,062,000
1895	380,000	16,605,000	2,469,000	1,064,000	20,468,000
1896	1,011,000	17,011,000	2,394,000	968,000	20,097,000

The export of eggs (chiefly to Germany, France, and Austria) is acquiring every year a greater importance, as seen from the following figures of exports for the last five years :—

Year	No. of Eggs	Value		
		Roubles	5Cwt.	Roubles
1892	739,229,560	12,217,614	12,556	164,770
1893	724,000,000	13,469,000	22,890	309,000
1894	955,000,000	15,485,000	23,860	381,000
1895	1,411,000,000	19,775,000	33,100	599,000
1896	1,475,000,000	21,925,000	26,760	355,000

The export of oil cakes attained 10,560,000 roubles in 1896; 51,500 horses and ponies were exported the same year.

The following table shows the relative importance of the chief exports from European Russia and North Caucasia, including exports to Finland, during the last three years :—

Exports	1894	1895	1896
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
Corn, flour, buckwheat, &c.	380,462,000	334,896,000	321,950,000
Fish and caviare	3,895,000	2,548,000	4,711,000
Dairy produce and eggs	19,303,000	23,513,000	22,805,000
Alcohol and gin	3,176,000	1,858,000	1,832,000
Sugar	14,486,000	11,830,000	21,931,000
Various articles of food	7,115,000	22,339,000	9,649,000
Articles of food	428,437,000	385,647,000	382,888,000
Timber and wooden goods	39,161,000	40,144,000	46,727,000
Raw metals (platinum, mercury.)	1,232,000	3,052,000	4,248,000
Oleaginous grains, chiefly linseed and grass seeds	31,071,000	45,901,000	50,721,000
Flax	47,518,000	72,364,000	62,836,000
Hemp	14,854,000	19,212,000	16,115,000
Tallow	453,000	533,000	542,000
Bristle, hair, and feather	7,865,000	10,439,000	9,924,000
Wool	5,904,000	6,490,000	7,869,000
Furs	3,502,000	4,172,000	3,673,000
Naphtha and naphtha oils, &c.	19,441,000	27,274,000	28,679,000
Various	30,664,000	73,779,000	26,554,000
Raw and half-manufactured goods	201,665,000	260,044,000	257,838,000
Metallic goods	4,525,000	1,114,000	1,451,000
Woollens	2,182,000	2,265,000	1,749,000
Cottons	2,155,000	2,792,000	1,601,000
Various	13,104,000	5,025,000	8,105,000
Manufactured goods	21,966,000	11,196,000¹	12,906,000¹

¹ Besides, to Vladivostok, 19,005,000 roubles worth in 1895, and 24,552,000 in 1896.

The principal imports into European Russia and North Caucasia are shown in the following table :—

Imports	1894	1895	1896
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
Rice	723,000 ²	700,000 ²	695,000 ²
Other grain and flour	447,000	407,000	876,000
Fruits and vegetables	4,778,000	8,877,000	9,468,000
Fish	10,178,000	12,983,000	13,092,000
Tea	16,913,000 ¹	19,163,000 ¹	18,819,000 ¹
Coffee	5,851,000	5,604,000	5,408,000
Tobacco	2,256,000	2,479,000	2,383,000
Wines, ale, and spirits	10,316,000	10,436,000	10,445,000
Raw cotton	88,655,000	59,439,000	72,197,000
Cotton yarn and wadding	4,284,000	4,240,000	3,960,000
Wool, raw and yarn	31,456,000	30,506,000	24,066,000
Silk, raw and yarn	13,286,000	10,915,000	12,086,000
Leather and hides	13,686,000	9,815,000	11,236,000
India rubber	8,161,000	7,770,000	8,541,000
Colours	15,142,000	16,133,000	15,983,000
Chemicals	13,042,000	12,430,000	13,236,000
Coal and coke	15,645,000	15,553,000	13,592,000
Raw metals	36,737,000	59,493,000	59,695,000
<i>Manufactured goods :—</i>			
Cotton goods	2,489,000	2,260,000	1,192,000
Other textile goods	8,029,000	7,145,000	6,844,000
Metal goods	25,231,000	23,797,000	25,570,000
Machinery	46,253,000	53,175,000	57,773,000
Watches and clocks	5,193,000	5,710,000	—

¹ Moreover, 22,260,200 roubles' worth through Asia in 1894, 19,214,000 in 1895, and 20,253,000 in 1896.

² Moreover, 2,104,000 roubles' worth from Persia in 1894, 2,622,000 in 1895, and 2,775,000 in 1896.

The exports and imports by the frontier of Asia (exclusive of the Black Sea coast of Caucasia) were :—

	1893	1894	1895	1896
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
<i>Exports :—</i>				
Articles of food	7,468	9,540	8,637	7,888
Raw and half-manufactured goods	2,391	2,299	2,671	2,513
Animals	682	743	417	492
Manufactured goods	8,523	7,780	10,039	10,149
Total	19,064	20,362	21,823	21,042
<i>Imports :—</i>				
Articles of food	27,961	28,893	30,085	30,888
Raw and half-manufactured goods	8,487	8,769	10,359	10,897
Animals	1,177	1,413	2,304	1,805
Manufactured goods	4,035	5,405	5,259	5,453
Total	41,660	44,890	48,007	49,043

The main items of the exports and imports by the frontier of Asia (inclusive of Caucasia) were in 1894 :—

Exports, 1894		Imports, 1894	
	1,000 roubles		1,000 roubles
Cereals	25,353	Tea	22,367
Naphtha, &c.	16,106	Fruits, dryf.	3,493
Cottons	6,221	Rice	1,716
Sugar	6,019	Raw cotton	3,217
Oil seeds	6,239	Raw wool	1,414
Manganese ore	2,982	Animals	1,413
Woolens	1,124	Cottons	1,673
Silks	62	Silk	2,224
Metallic goods	357	Various	14,782
Various	8,680		
Total	73,093	Total	52,249
Gold and silver	21,817	Gold and silver	6,694

The amount of customs duties levied in the Empire, chiefly in gold and partly in paper roubles, appears as follows, the year 1896 having yielded the highest customs revenue on record :—

	Roubles			Roubles	
	Gold	Paper		Gold	Paper
1891	79,265,268	1,619,156	1894	114,461,845	3,861,909
1892	82,420,750	697,023	1895	113,637,683	3,626,668
1893	97,175,007	3,323,070	1896	125,613,783	4,644,506

The following table shows the value of the imports from, and exports to, the countries named, through the European and Asiatic frontier, including the trade with Finland, in thousands of roubles :—

	1894		1895	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Germany	142,967	147,867	175,647	179,276
United Kingdom	192,759	175,303	119,782	174,849
France	28,124	56,160	22,549	49,531
Austria-Hungary	27,043	39,801	24,092	34,524
Belgium	17,017	36,763	14,610	25,895
Netherlands	5,935	53,011	5,051	59,184
Turkey	7,186	16,089	6,805	13,519
Italy	36,265	26,906	11,698	32,418
Sweden and Norway	7,734	8,924	7,307	10,509
Denmark	1,603	12,347	1,777	10,541
Greece	2,411	4,687	1,857	6,757
Roumania	1,934	7,727	2,377	9,822
United States	45,709	1,674	29,457	2,207
China	36,265	2,049	41,485	4,982

—	1894		1895	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
Egypt	21,119	1,909	12,212	4,863
Other countries	—	—	—	—
Total	559,572	668,753	538,508	689,082
(Finland)	(18,879)	(15,303)	(20,880)	(15,514)
(East Siberia)	7,859	15,865	—	23,771
Transit Trade	16,840,000			

Since 1869 the customs duties have been steadily increasing. In that year the duties levied on articles of food amounted to 31 per cent. of the declared value of imports over the European frontier; in 1894, to 61 per cent.; duties on goods used for the industries in 1869, 5 per cent.; in 1894, 24 per cent. of declared value of imports; on manufactured goods in 1869, 9 per cent.; in 1894, 32 per cent. of declared value of imports.

The imports from Russia into the United Kingdom, and the exports of British home produce to Russia, according to the Board of Trade Returns, are shown in the subjoined table:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Imports from Russia into U. K.	£ 15,122,677	£ 18,574,565	£ 23,598,748	£ 24,736,919	£ 22,667,443
Exports to Russia from U. K.	5,357,018	6,372,236	6,884,480	7,004,587	7,185,185

The chief article of import from Russia into the United Kingdom is grain, mainly wheat, oats, and barley, as follows:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Wheat	£ 1,470,425	£ 3,095,501	£ 4,284,862	£ 6,048,929	£ 5,187,240
Oats	1,601,346	2,304,088	2,967,999	2,763,851	2,405,298
Barley	1,167,314	2,854,088	3,508,840	2,634,256	1,999,562

Other articles of import into Great Britain from Russia in the year 1896 were flax and tow, to the value of 1,821,523*l.*; wood and timber, 4,358,110*l.*; flax seed, 1,060,608*l.*; hemp and tow, 273,159*l.*; wool, 347,219*l.*; petroleum, 671,349*l.*; butter, 755,080*l.*; sugar, 526,800*l.* Minor articles of import into Great Britain are tallow and stearine, bristles, cordage and twine, oil-seed cake, and tar. The principal British exports to Russia in the year 1896 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,207,470*l.*; lead, 144,349*l.*; cotton stuffs and yarn, of the value of 360,146*l.*; woollens, with worsteds and yarn, of the value of 438,561*l.*; coal, 819,328*l.*; machinery, 1,932,963*l.*; alkali, 63,284*l.*; fish, 244,211*l.*

The quantities of wheat imported from Russia into the United Kingdom in five years from both the northern and southern ports of the Empire, were as follows:—1893, 10,063,614 cwts.; 1894, 16,822,271 cwts.; 1895, 23,017,035 cwts.; 1896, 17,241,600 cwts.; 1897, 15,049,900 cwts.

The year 1895 being a normal year, the quantities of cereals exported from

Russia to different countries of Europe, in 1895, appear as follows in 1000 pounds (1 pound = 0·32244 cwt.) :—

1895	Wheat	Wheat flour	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize
Great Britain	71,376	—	—	40,402	36,519	16,492
France	12,339	—	—	725	7,587	1,286
Italy	36,171	35	—	—	—	—
Spain	8,642	—	—	—	—	—
Austria Hungary	454	592	783	1,235	1,418	3,086
Germany	41,370	69	51,360	37,786	13,751	2,049
Belgium	6,661	—	390	5,803	4,618	1,117
Holland	36,712	23	21,822	14,809	12,573	797
Switzerland	18,824	309	—	140	2,827	445

According to the Central Statistical Committee—the total crops of European Russia, Poland, and North Caucasia being taken into account, and the seeds as well as the exports being deduced therefrom—the following quantities remain for annual home consumption, in E. lbs. per head of population :—

—	1892-3 ¹	1893-4	1894-5
	E. lbs.	E. lbs.	E. lbs.
Wheat	69·3	120·6	88·1
Rye	258·5	312·0	351·0
	327·8	432·6	439·0
Oats	100·4	149·8	155·2
Barley	48·1	77·6	46·9

¹ Bad crops year.

The exports from Russian Turkestan, via Bukhara and Khiva (Trans-caspian railway) attained, in 1894, 13,600,000 roubles, chiefly raw cotton (12,324,000 roubles); and the imports, 13,062,000 roubles, chiefly grain, cottons, dry fruit and wool, naphtha, sugar, and manufactured goods.

The chief Russian fair is that of Nijni Novgorod. The value of the goods brought to the fair in 1896 was 17,655,757*l.*, being 1,458,576*l.* below that of 1895. The sales amounted to 15,333,840*l.*, or 1,508,000*l.* less than in 1895. Including orders for the fair of 1896 and banking operations, the transactions reached about 35,000,000*l.* The principal articles sold were: cottons, 5,100,000*l.*; woollen cloth, 680,000*l.*; flax goods, 169,000*l.*; wool, horsehair, &c., 400,200*l.*; furs, 400,000*l.*; leather and hides, 585,000*l.*; iron, about 2,000,000*l.*; tea, 1,269,000*l.*; raw cotton from Turkestan and Persia, 393,250*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

On January 1, 1896, the registered mercantile marine of Russia consisted of 522 steamers, of 205,649 tons net, and 2,135 sailing vessels, of 323,339 tons

net; total, 2,657 vessels, of 528,988 tons. About one-fourth of the vessels were engaged in trading to foreign countries, and the remainder coasting vessels, many of them belonging to Greeks, sailing under the Russian flag. There are 85 steamers in the Baltic Sea, 280 in the Black and Azov Seas, 181 in the Caspian, and 28 in the White Sea.

In 1896 the navigation in the ports of Russia and the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus appeared as follows for vessels above 20 tons.

1896	Russian		Foreign		Total	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
<i>Entered:—</i>						
White Sea	321	48,131	407	268,213	728	311,344
Baltic	680	265,645	5,367	3,230,874	6,047	3,506,469
Black and Azov	806	415,082	3,226	3,740,692	3,582	4,155,774
Total	1,807	728,858	9,000	7,239,729	10,807	7,973,587
<i>Cleared:—</i>						
White Sea	306	41,113	407	268,213	713	309,326
Baltic	707	270,978	5,861	3,228,554	6,068	3,499,527
Black and Azov	283	396,258	3,217	3,747,090	3,500	4,143,348
Total	1,296	708,344	8,985	7,243,857	10,281	7,952,201

The Caspian ports were entered in 1895 by vessels of (in all) 15,669 tons. Vladivostok on the Pacific coast was visited by 171 vessels of 194,078 tons in 1895.

In 1895, 37,422 coasting vessels visited the ports of the White Sea, Baltic, and Black Sea.

The movements of passengers and emigrants in the empire has been:—

—	Entered Russia	Left Russia
1861-90	4,546,618	4,996,711
1891	2,508,400	2,648,100
1892	1,875,900	1,901,200
1893	2,087,591	2,034,574
1894	2,043,760	2,048,776
1895	2,586,118	2,580,942
1896	2,725,645	2,743,418

The surplus or otherwise of Russian and foreigners is seen from the following:

—	Entered more than left		Left more than entered	
	1895	1896	1895	1896
Russians	—	—	27,594	27,084
Foreigners	17,062	6,906	—	—

Internal Communications.

I. RIVERS AND CANALS.

In 1895, 127,857 smaller vessels, and 218,560 rafts were unloaded at the river ports of European Russia and Poland, the value of merchandise thus transported exceeding 278,558,000 roubles, and its total weight, 23,475,000 tons. Plying on Russian rivers (exclusive of Finland and Caucasus) in 1891 were 1,824 steamers, 103,200 nominal horse-power, capable of receiving a load of 141,700 tons, and valued at 75,576,600 roubles (crews, 25,814 men). There were besides 20,125 vessels of various denominations, capable of carrying about 6,500,000 tons (cost, 38,327,000 roubles; crews, 90,356 men). An average of 72 steamers (3,395 horse-power) and 6,102 boats (1,880,000 tons) has been built during the years 1888-91. Of the latter, the greatest number is destroyed every year.

The river fleet of European Russia and Poland consisted in 1894 of 2,185 steamers (115,140 horse-power), thus distributed in the different basins: Volga, 1,197; Neva and lakes, 339; Dnieper, 250; Don, 148; Northern Dvina, 82; Western Dvina, 62; Vistula, 28; Dniester, 16; Lakes Pakov and Chudskoye, 13; Nyeman, 13; Narova, 5; Urals, Eastern Slope, 3.

In 1894 102 steamers navigated on the rivers of West Siberia, the traffic attaining an aggregate of 322,000 tons, and 66 steamers plied on the rivers of East Siberia. In 1897, 94 steamers and 129 barges plied on the Amur and its tributaries.

The naphtha flotilla of the Caspian Sea numbers 57 steamers and 263 sailing vessels, which have transported above 30,000,000 cwt. of naphtha.

In 1894 Russia and Poland had 46,277 English miles of navigable rivers, and 499 miles of canals and 648 miles of canalized rivers. The traffic on the rivers of European Russia proper (exclusive of Poland, Finland, and Caucasus) was in tons:—

—	Total	Corn	Fuel Wood	Timber	Naphtha
1890	16,659,000	2,227,000	3,510,000	7,816,000	714,000
1891	16,710,000	1,996,000	3,705,000	6,470,000	1,153,000
1892	16,480,000	1,482,000	3,282,000	7,011,000	1,378,000
1893	19,040,000	2,390,000	3,240,000	7,604,000	1,256,000
1894	23,290,000	3,680,000	3,822,000	9,209,000	2,022,000

Of the whole river traffic (including rafts) of European Russia, 67 per cent. falls upon the system of the Volga and the Neva—the remainder being: 28 per cent. on the Dnieper-Nyeman and Dvina system, 3 per cent. only on the Don, 1·4 per cent. on the Dniester, and 1·1 on the Narova.

Siberia has 27,920 E. miles of navigable rivers (16,366 miles navigated by steamers), and Central Asia 2,745 miles.

II. RAILWAYS.

The railway-net, on September 1, 1897, was as follows:—*Opened for traffic*, 26,211 miles. Out of them, under the Ministry of Ways and Communication, 23,783 miles (15,711 miles worked by the State, and 8,072 miles by private companies); under the Ministry of War (Transcaspian), 940 miles; in Finland, 1,519 miles. *In building*, 7,757 miles. Out of them, by the State, 1,213 miles; by the Siberian Railway administration, 2,951 miles; by

private companies, 3,507 miles; in Finland, 86 miles. *Resolved to build*, 881 miles. Out of them 17 miles by the State, and 864 miles by private companies.

The activity of the Russian railways, exclusive of the Transcaspiian railway and those of Finland, is seen from the following table, which shows the length, gross receipts, working expenses, and net receipts, as also the number of passengers and amounts of goods carried for the last five years, according to the last figures published by the Ministry of Ways and Communications.

Years	E. miles	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses	Net Receipts	Passengers	Goods carried
		Paper Roubles	Paper Roubles	Paper Roubles	Persons	Tons
1891	18,441	296,087,000	177,651,000	118,436,000	47,942,765	69,848,000
1892	18,441	301,709,000	194,032,000	107,676,000	49,853,000	72,311,100
1893	21,690	328,793,000	199,362,000	129,431,000	51,523,000	78,134,000
1894	22,986	370,129,955 ¹	215,012,634	155,117,320	48,490,000	42,060,000 ¹
1895	23,220	393,626,551	232,786,644	165,839,987	49,342,000	90,115,000
1896	25,756	405,949,300	—	—	—	—

¹ Exclusive of transfers from one Russian line to another.

The chief line in construction was the Trans-Siberian, 4,950 miles, which it is proposed to complete in 1905, at the cost of about 150,000,000 roubles. On December 11, 1895, the first section from Tchelyabinsk (which is already connected by rail with Samara, *via* the ironworks Zlatoust and Mias) to Omsk, 493 miles, was ready, with the exception of the iron bridge across the Irtysh; the second section, Omsk to the Ob River, 388 miles, was ready in October, 1896; and building was begun on the next three sections: Ob to Krasnoyarsk on the Yenisei, 476 miles (rails already laid on December 17, 1895), and traffic opened from the Ob to Bolotnaya, 70 miles), Krasnoyarsk to Irkutsk, 672 miles, and Station Mysovaya on Lake Baikal to Sryetensk at the head of navigation on the Amur, 701 miles. At the Pacific end of the railway, the section from Vladivostok to Khabarovsk, 475 miles, was completed in the summer of 1897; the first train from Vladivostok reached Khabarovsk on the Amur on September 13, 1897. The branch, Tchelyabinsk to Ekaterinburg, 150 miles, which connects the main trunk with the Middle Urals line Perm-Ekaterinburg-Tyumen, was opened in 1896. However, as the building of the line would have met with extreme difficulties from Sryetensk on the Shilka till Pokrovskoye on the Amur (240 miles), as well as from this last further on down the Amur, a company has been formed by the Russian Government, by a law of December 4 (16), 1896, for building a railway to connect Transbaikalia (Onon station) with Vladivostok, *via* Manchuria (Russian frontier village Tsurukhaita, to Tsitsikar. Khulan-chen, and Ninguta). The total length of this line is estimated at about 1,273 miles, out of which 945 miles are in Chinese territory. As this line must, however, cross the valley of the Sungari, it will also have to cope with considerable difficulties. A new great railway, from Perm to Vyatka and thence to Kotlas, on the Northern Dvina, at its junction with the Vyehgda, in order to make Arkhangelsk the chief port of West Siberia, has begun to be built. It will have a length of 619 miles, and its cost is estimated at 35,000,000 roubles. The line Vologda-Arklangel'sk was opened in 1897. A sum of 129,112,196 roubles has been subscribed for new railways in the budget estimate of 1897, out of which 64,414,762 for the Siberian railway and works connected with it, and 10,656,047 for narrow gauge feeding branches.

Two other important lines were begun in 1895, one in Caucasia, to con-

nect Tiflis with Kars (188 miles), and another in Central Asia. This last will connect the Samarcand terminus of the Transcaspian railway with Andijan in Ferganah, and have a branch to Tashkend, capital of Russian Turkestan. Length, 842 miles; estimated cost, 27,000,000 roubles. In Caucasia, a branch line from the main Vladikavkaz line to Petrovsk on the Caspian has been completed in 1896, and the Borjom tunnel is in construction; in European Russia, the lines Kursk to Voronezh; Moscow to Kazan; Tamboff to Kamyshin; and St. Petersburg to Sestroyetsk are in construction.

The number of passengers on Russian railways being small (from one-third to one-tenth of that on the railways of Western Europe), a zone-tariff for passengers was introduced in 1894, whereby the cost of travelling was so much reduced that the fare for a journey of 3,000 versts (1,989 miles) is now 16 roubles 80 copecks, instead of 43 roubles 13 copecks as formerly.

The rolling stock on January 1, 1895, was: 8,123 steam engines (7,571 on January 1, 1895), 9,303 passengers' carriages, 159,587 goods carriages, and 256 post carriages. Moreover, on the Transcaspian railway, 110 engines and 1,080 carriages. About 400 engines and 15,000 carriages can be built every year by Russian works. The number of men employed on the Russian railways was 343,996 in 1895, receiving an aggregate of 109,795,743 roubles of wages.

The financial conditions of the Russian railways and their relations to the State are best seen from the yearly reports of the State Control for 1896 (*Official Messenger*, December 1897). The revenue and expenditure of the State Treasury in connection with both the State railways and the private railways appeared for the last five years as follows (in paper roubles):—

Year	Revenue from railway, State and private	Expenditure for the same	Balance	Balance after deducting expenditure for improvement
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
1892	111,102,293	142,905,128	- 31,802,835	- 20,000,150
1893	119,667,663	153,905,031	- 34,237,368	- 15,095,193
1894	155,455,493	183,115,228	- 27,659,735	- 16,111,096
1895	217,701,690	242,811,956	- 25,110,266	- 11,887,014
1896	312,374,372	278,288,293	+ 34,091,079	+ 25,288,461

The considerable surplus of 1896 is due to the transfer of 35,300,000 roubles from special accounts to the Treasury.

On January 1, 1897, the net of railways belonging to the State attained 17,009 E. miles, out of which 16,493 miles (66 per cent. of all the railway net of the Empire) were under State management, and 516 miles were rented by the State to private companies.

The building capital of the whole net belonging to the State was reckoned at 1,346,677,788 roubles in gold and 724,906,895 in paper (= 2,744,923,577 paper roubles).

The gross receipts of the railways exploited by the State in 1896 were 273,969,819 roubles, and the expenditure 157,366,602 roubles, thus showing a net income of 116,603,217 roubles, or 119,666,619 roubles, including a newly-acquired railway; out of them 110,635,698 roubles had, however, to be paid as interest upon the capital borrowed for the purchase of these lines, thus showing a real net revenue of 9,030,921 roubles.

On the same date (January 1, 1897) the railway-net belonging to private companies which had standing obligations towards the State attained 8,101 miles built, and 2,465 miles building; total, under private management,

9,563 miles (inclusive of the 516 miles of State railways rented to private companies).

The building capital of this net was reckoned at 485,012,071 roubles in gold and 477,627,778 paper roubles (=1,005,145,885 paper roubles). The yearly interest upon this capital attained 41,668,695 roubles.

The gross receipts from the private net attained in 1896, 140,224,306 roubles, and the expenditure was 81,851,231 roubles.

The total debt of the private railway companies to the State was, on January 1, 1897, 819,170,204 roubles, as against 925,978,317 on January 1, 1895, *i.e.* about 92 per cent. of their total liabilities.

III. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The following are the postal statistics for 1895 :—Number of offices, 7,887.

Sent out.	Interior.	International.
Letters and Postcards .	271,286,000	29,844,000
Letters with Money .	16,545,000	554,000
Value, Pounds	884,560,760 <i>l.</i>	18,447,040 <i>l.</i>
Periodicals & Book Post	202,420,000	20,648,000

The length of State telegraph lines in Russia on January 1, 1895, was 78,396 English miles, and the length of wire 157,397 English miles; there were 4,623 stations. Of the total system, about nineteen-twentieths were the property of the State. The total number of telegrams carried in 1894 was 14,546,753 (and about 55,000,000 railway telegrams). The length of the telephone lines attained 19,313 miles in 45 towns (12,669 call stations), and the number of telephone messages was 21,199,500, as against 10,766,000 in 1894. The actual receipts and expenditure of the posts and telegraphs combined have been as follows :—

Years	Income	Expenditure
	Roubles	Roubles
1892	33,753,332	25,769,010
1893	35,267,039	24,085,362
1894	36,961,042	26,144,108
1895	38,837,399	29,123,907

Money and Credit.

The amount of money coined at the mint during the last three years was :

Year	Gold	Silver at $\frac{1}{6}$	Silver at $\frac{1}{6}$	Copper
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
1895	50,000,560	4,605,053	1,099,001	542,065
1896	1,315	25,723,862	301,001	—
1897	117,500,000	13,364,000 ¹	699,000 ¹	—

¹ During the first 3¼ months only.

The amount of gold, silver in money and ingots and paper money in circulation are thus given by the Minister of Finances (Jan. 13, 1898), in millions of roubles :—

Year	Gold		Silver at ‰		Paper currency	
	At the Bank and Treasury	In circulation	At the Bank and Treasury	In circulation	At the Bank and Treasury	In circulation
End of 1896	1,206	37.5	73	50	139.7	981.6
End of 1897	1,315	155	63	99	69	930

As to the paper money, which amounted to 999,000,000 roubles, out of which 69,000,000 were at the Bank, it was covered by gold money and gold in ingots at the Bank alone to the extent of 1,166,000,000 roubles, thus showing an increase of 226,500,000 roubles in gold, and 39,000,000 roubles in silver, with a decrease of 122,500,000 in the paper currency.

1. *The Bank of Russia* acts in a double capacity—of State Bank and of a commercial bank. It has 108 branches. Its accounts, according to the new form of accounts established by the law of September 10, 1897 (see pp. 881 and 882) were:—

Liabilities—	Roubles
Paper, roubles in circulation	1,050,000,000
Liabilities abroad and metallic	1,329,074
Foundation capital	50,000,000
Reserve	8,000,000
Capital for building new house	331,872
Interest bearing deposits	29,681,992
Unredeemable deposits	64,093,721
Current accounts, Treasury, State, and private	539,967,779
Railways' accounts	16,775,187
Interest due and various transferable sums	39,397,989
Profits of 1896	9,174,529
Transfers	215,577,191
	<hr/>
	Total 2,019,329,331

Assets—	Roubles
Cash : paper money	137,801,183
„ gold	159,184,915
„ silver	25,017,299
Debt of Treasury for paper money	206,278,167
Gold in money, ingots, &c.	983,798,464
„ abroad	16,347,766
Sums at Bankers' abroad	209,733
Discounted bills	141,595,367
Paid on current accounts guaranteed by securities	24,492,156
Loans under securities	192,432,649
Bonds, &c., belonging to the Bank	26,007,666
Accounts of the Branches of the Bank and Treasury	174,456,432
Miscellaneous	31,707,537
	<hr/>
	Total 2,019,329,334

Deposited in trust 2,676,969,987

2. *The Savings Banks.*—On June 1, 1897, the number of savings banks (State, municipal, and postal) was 4,253, the depositors numbered 2,228,858, and the deposits amounted to 451,850,546 roubles.

3. *State Banks for mortgage loans to the nobility,* on January 1, 1896, showed loans granted amounting to 523,689,700 roubles, the remaining debt being 395,767,597 roubles.

4. *Land Bank for the purchase of land by the peasants.*—Up to January 1, 1895, the bank had made loans to village communities, associations, and separate individuals, representing an aggregate of 319,011 householders and 1,024,124 individuals. They bought 6,374,116 acres, valued at 10,664,874*l.*, of which 8,243,226*l.* were lent by the bank, and 2,421,648*l.* paid by the buyers. Only 104,641 acres of the whole quantity have been acquired by separate individuals. During the year 1895, 494,698 acres were bought with the aid of the bank for a total value of 954,124*l.*, out of which 630,523*l.* were lent by the bank.

5. *Mortgage Banks.*—On January 1, 1895, there were in European Russia, Poland, and Caucasus, 36 mortgage banks, including both those for the nobility and for the peasantry. The extent of their operations is shown in the following statement:—

Land estates	Properties in towns (300 towns)
*Number of Mortgages . . . 119,516	Number of Mortgages . . . 52,067
Area in acres (43 per cent. of total) . . . 134,649,182	Value in roubles . . . 1,468,740,707
Loans, roubles . . . 1,404,262,237	Loans, roubles . . . 853,050,400
Unpaid, roubles . . . 1,312,924,036	Unpaid, roubles . . . 631,822,179

The number of shareholders' companies attained 1,200 in 1892, and their aggregate net profits were 84,941,140 roubles.

In 1896 there were 40 banking companies, 104 societies of mutual credit, and 241 municipal banks. The aggregate assets and liabilities of 38 private banks balanced at 939,272,000 roubles (1,114,639,000 on Jan. 1, 1898); of 98 societies of mutual credit, at 177,556,000 roubles; and of 238 municipal banks, at 132,525,000 roubles. Total, 1,249,353 roubles.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The legal unit of money is the silver *Rouble* of 100 *Kopecks*. It is of the value of 3*s.* 2*054d.*, but in official calculations 6*40* roubles are taken as equal to the pound sterling.

Gold coins are the *imperial* and half *imperial* of 10 and 5 roubles. The half-imperial weighs 8*544041* grammes *916* fine, and contains, therefore, 5*998704* grammes of fine gold. Its value, in paper roubles, for the year 1896, has been settled at 7*r.* 72*c.*, and 15*r.* 45*c.* for the imperial. The new imperial weighs 12*902* grammes *900* fine, and consequently contains 11*6118* grammes of fine gold. Its value, in paper roubles, has been settled by the Ministry of Finance, for the year 1896, at 15 roubles for the imperial, and 7*r.* 50*c.* for the half-imperial. The ratio between gold and paper currency is thus established for the year 1896 at 1½ : 1.

According to the new laws of January 3 (15), and August 2 (Sept. 10), 1897, new gold coins of exactly the same value, weight, and dimensions as the above, will henceforward be coined, bearing the inscription of 15 roubles

on the *imperial*, 7r. 50c. on the *half-imperial*, and 5 roubles on a new gold coin of this value, and paper money can at any time be exchanged at its nominal value against these gold coins.

The silver rouble weighs 20·7315 grammes ·86806 fine, or (in the new coinage) 19·9957 grammes ·900 fine, and consequently contains 17·994 grammes of fine silver. Besides the silver rouble, credit notes (100, 25, 10, 5, 3, and 1 rouble) are legal tender.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1 <i>Verst</i> (500 <i>sajènes</i>)	= 3,500 ft., or two-thirds of a statute mile (0·6629).
1 <i>Sajène</i> (3 <i>arshins</i>)	= 7 feet English.
1 <i>Arshin</i> (16 <i>vershok</i>)	= 28 inches.
1 <i>Square verst</i>	= 0·43941 square mile.
1 <i>Dessiatine</i>	= 2·69972 English acres.
1 <i>Pound</i> (96 <i>zolotniks</i> = 32 <i>lot</i>)	= $\frac{1}{16}$ of a pound English (0·90283 lb.)
1 <i>Pood</i> (40 <i>pounds</i>)	{ = 36 lbs. English. = 0·32244 cwt.
63 <i>Poods</i>	= 1 ton.
1 <i>Ship Last</i>	= about 2 tons (1·8900).
1 <i>Vedro</i> (8 <i>shtoffs</i>)	= 2½ imperial gallons (2·707).
1 <i>Tchelvert</i> (8 <i>tchelveriks</i>)	= 5·77 imperial bushels, or $\frac{1}{16}$ imperial quarter (0·72186).

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF RUSSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—His Excellency Privy Councillor Georges de Staal, accredited July 1, 1884.

Councillor of Embassy.—P. M. Lessar.

First Secretary.—N. Boulatzell.

Military Attaché.—Colonel Yermoloff.

Naval Attaché.—Captain J. Grigorovitch.

Consul-General.—A. de Volborth.

Russia has also vice consuls at Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Hull (C.), Leith, Liverpool (C.), Newcastle (C.), Plymouth, Southampton, Swansea, &c.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN RUSSIA.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Sir N. R. O'Connor, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., appointed to St. Petersburg, October 24, 1895.

Secretary of Embassy.—William E. Goschen.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. W. H. Waters, R.A.

Consul-General and Translator.—J. Michell.

There are also British vice-consuls at Abo, Archangel, Batûm (C.), Bardiensk, Björneborg, Cronstadt, Helsingfors, Kieff (C.), Kertch, Moscow (C.), Nicolaieff, Odessa (C. G.), Poti, Revel, Riga (C.), Sebastopol, Taganrog (C.), Warsaw (C. G.).

FINLAND.

The Government of Finland and her relations to the Empire have been referred to on page 857; its area and population given on page 860; and its army on page 879. Of the total area 11·15 per cent. is under lakes. According to a law of August 14, 1890, the circulation of Russian paper roubles and silver money has been rendered obligatory. The penal code, elaborated by the Senate, which had to be promulgated on January 1, 1891, has been stopped by

the Russian Government till further notice. In 1891 the postal administration of Finland was subjected to the Russian Ministry of Interior.

Population.

The gradual increase of the population is seen from the following :—

Years	In Towns	In Country	Total	Men	Women
1830	76,489	1,295,588	1,372,077	663,621	708,456
1870	131,603	1,637,166	1,768,769	860,425	908,344
1890	235,227	2,144,913	2,380,140	1,171,541	1,208,599
1891	244,798	2,167,337	2,412,135	1,188,114	1,224,021
1892	250,917	2,181,036	2,431,953	1,198,273	1,233,680
1893	257,885	2,196,377	2,454,262	1,209,751	1,244,511
1894	264,239	2,219,010	2,483,249	1,224,948	1,258,301

In 1896 the population was estimated at 2,520,437, of whom 2,169,000 were Finns, 341,500 Swedes, 7,000 Russians, 1,790 Germans, 1,150 Laps.

Of the total population there were at end of 1896 :—Lutherans, 2,473,441; Greek Orthodox and raskolniks, 46,509; Roman Catholics, 487.

The chief towns, with population, of Finland are :—Helsingfors (with Sveaborg), 69,025; Åbo, 33,077; Tammerfors, 23,237; Wiborg, 22,344; Uleåborg, 13,383; Björneborg, 10,813; Nikolaistad (Wasa), 11,372; Kuopio, 9,334.

The movement of the population in five years was as follows :—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Excess of Births
1891	16,572	82,128	50,715	31,413
1892	14,825	76,433	57,486	18,947
1893	14,095	73,030	51,002	22,028
1894	16,113	76,206	47,467	28,739
1895	18,256	84,010	46,709	37,301

Immigration in 1895, 59,240. Emigration, 59,353.

Instruction.

In 1896 Finland had 1 university, with 2,010 students (158 ladies); 1 polytechnic, 176 students; 38 lyceums and progymnasiums (28 State), 5,993 pupils; 19 real schools, 653 pupils; 69 girls' schools, 5,019 pupils; 1,174 higher primary schools, with 51,467 pupils; 4 teachers' schools, with 569 pupils. There are besides 7 navigation schools, with 156 pupils; 8 commercial schools, with 233 male and 209 female pupils; 38 evening and professional schools, with 1,178 pupils; 2 agricultural institutes, 12 agricultural and 19 dairy schools, with 399 male and 186 female pupils; 8 higher trade schools, with 294 pupils, and 42 lower, with 736 pupils. Out of 470,382 children of school age (from 7 to 16 years old), only 21,523 received no education.

There were, in 1896, 73 Swedish, 99 Finnish, and 5 Swedish-and-Finnish newspapers and reviews published.

Pauperism and Crime.

The number of paupers in 1894 supported by the towns and the village communities was 98,153 (3.9 per cent. of the population); and the total cost was 3,637,632 marks.

The prison population, at the end of 1894, was 1,604 men and 513 women, while the number of sentences pronounced for crimes in 1892 was 2,712, and for minor offences 14,786.

Finance.

The estimated receipts for 1896 were 64,634,875 marks (15,667,995 marks being left from previous budgets, and 2,000,000 marks being taken from the reserve fund), and expenditure the same (12,093,210 marks being left for the next year). Of the revenue, 5,800,620 marks came from direct taxes; 23,662,000 marks indirect taxes. The chief items of expenditure are military affairs, 8,219,871 marks; civil administration, 9,232,649 marks; worship and education, 7,324,230; public debt, 4,719,160.

The public debt on January 1, 1896, amounted to 88,750,809 marks, as against 85,130,944 marks on January 1, 1890; of which 1,200,000 marks internal.

Industry.

The land was divided in 1894 among 115,239 owners (345 nobles, 2,218 Burger, 111,557 peasants, and 297 foreigners in 1888), and the landed property was distributed as follows:—Less than 12½ acres, 31,695 persons (as against 42,592 in 1885); from 12½ to 62½ acres, 57,070 persons, from 62½ to 250 acres, 23,505 persons; more than 250 acres, 2,969 persons. Small farmers, 68,670.

The crop of 1893 was in hectolitres:—Wheat, 52,101; rye, 4,301,033; barley, 2,030,304; oats, 5,917,900; wheat and rye mixed (*mélail*), 151,268; sarrazin, 9,229; peas, 142,744; potatoes, 6,066,032; flax, 1,629 tons; hemp, 609 tons.

Of domestic animals Finland had:—Horses, 267,388; horned cattle, 1,264,062; sheep, 1,028,425; swine, 178,144; reindeer, 127,594; goats, 14,240; poultry, 352,100.

The crown forests cover 14,078,128 hectares. Their maintenance cost 639,494 francs, and the income derived from them was 1,987,631 francs. In 1894 there were 181 saw mills with water motors, and 207 steam mills, as against 117 in 1888. They give occupation to 11,266 workers, and their aggregate production was 1,581,700 cubic metres of timber, as against 3,003,354 cubic metres in 1889.

The annual produce of pig-iron and iron, in metric tons, for seven years, was:—

Years	Ore	Pig-iron	Iron
1889	48,693	15,060	12,227
1890	59,435	23,749	16,948
1891	58,692	23,072	19,780
1892	58,210	24,167	19,710
1893	54,771	21,355	13,996
1894	68,243	21,174	15,287
1895	67,724	23,220	17,863

Finland had in 1894, 6,963 large and small manufactures, employing an aggregate of 58,233 workers, and yielding an aggregate product (exclusive of flour mills) of 169,731,000 marks (6,789,240*l.*). The chief were:—

	No. of Establishments	No. of Workers	Production
			Marks
Iron and mechanical works	1,138	10,448	22,647,272
Textiles	40	6,782	22,966,394
Wood and bone industries	692	13,551	42,774,189
Distilleries and breweries	119	1,712	7,550,814
Paper	124	4,599	17,242,331
Leather	736	2,413	11,010,305
Chemicals	240	1,522	4,582,804
Dress and dyeing	1,101	3,762	5,738,353
Graphic arts	108	1,524	3,441,404

The total amount of steam engines attained in 1894, 620 ; horse-power, 15,893.

Commerce.

The exterior trade of Finland appears as follows, in thousands of marks (francs) :—

	1894		1895		1896	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
Russia	47,604	43,646	51,100	48,600	55,500	47,900
Sweden and Norway	9,672	5,013	9,700	6,100	11,100	5,500
Denmark	3,870	18,840	4,400	16,500	5,900	18,700
Germany	49,013	8,977	52,500	10,000	58,600	10,600
Great Britain	17,062	32,816	19,300	36,000	24,300	46,800
Spain	1,746	5,350	2,100	5,700	2,200	5,400
France	2,040	11,498	3,300	11,100	3,800	12,700
Various	7,696	9,825	7,900	8,900	11,200	11,300
Total	138,703	135,965	150,300	142,900	172,600	158,900

The chief articles of export are : timber (68,800,000 marks in 1896, as against 28,699,000 in 1887), butter (28,400,000), paper, paper mass, and cardboard (14,400,000), iron and iron goods (8,500,000), textiles, leather, hides, tar, and pitch.

The chief imports were :—Cereals (29,200,000 marks), coffee (14,000,000), sugar (6,600,000), iron and hardware (11,100,000), cotton and cottons (11,700,000), woollens (7,200,000), machinery (8,800,000), chemicals, leather ware, tobacco, colours, and oils.

Custom duties levied in 1895, 24,879,803 marks.

Shipping and Navigation.

The number of vessels which entered and cleared the ports of Finland in 1896 was as follows :—

1896	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Finnish . . .	5,351	719,777	5,484	719,090
Russian . . .	445	77,464	425	71,955
Foreign . . .	2,026	926,719	2,027	927,064
Total . . .	7,822	1,723,960	7,936	1,718,109

The Finnish commercial navy numbered on January 1, 1896, 1,955 sailing vessels of 236,928 tons, and 418 steamers, 28,770 tons; total, 2,373 vessels of 265,698 tons.

Internal Communications.

For internal communications Finland has a remarkable system of lakes connected with each other and with the Gulf of Finland by canals. The number of vessels passing through the canals of Finland every year is from 15,000 to 22,713 in 1895, and the net revenue from the canals varies from 230,000 to 600,000 marks every year (179,367 in 1895).

In January, 1897, there were 1,505 miles of railways, all but 20 miles belonging to the State. The traffic in 1895 was 3,022,209 passengers and 1,218,841 tons of goods. The total cost of the State railways to the end of 1895 was 192,548,106 marks. The total revenue of the same in 1895 was 15,457,000 marks, and the total expenditure 10,120,000 marks.

Finland had 694 post-offices in 1895, and revenue and expenses were respectively 2,171,090 and 1,979,117 marks; united letters and post-cards, 10,288,162; parcels, &c. 1,775,916; newspapers, 9,830,865.

The 153 savings-banks had on December 31, 1894, 85,915 depositors, with aggregate deposits of 44,573,695 marks.

Money, Weights, &c.

The *markka* of 100 *penni* is of the value of a franc, 9½d. The standard is gold, and the *markka*, though not coined in gold, is the unit.

Gold coins are 20 and 10-*markka* pieces. They contain .2903225 grammes of fine gold to the *markka*.

Silver coins are 2, 1, ½, and ¼-*markka* pieces.

Copper coins are 10, 5, and 1-*penni* pieces.

The paper currency is exchangeable at par against gold or silver.

The unit of linear measure is the foot, which is = 0.2969 metre, or very nearly equal to the English foot. 1 *verst* (3,600 Finn. feet) = nearly ⅔ of a statute mile; 1 *tunnland* (56,000 square Finn. feet) = nearly 1¼ acre (0.49364 hectare); 1 *tunna* (83 *kannor*) = nearly 4½ bushels (1.6488 hectolitre); 1 *skålpund* = ⅔ of Eng. lb. (425.01 grammes); 1 *centner* (100 *skålpund* = 5 *lispond*) = ⅓ of Eng. ton (45.501 kilogrammes). Metric measures are now in general use.

RUSSIAN DEPENDENCIES IN ASIA.

The following two States in Central Asia are under the suzerainty of Russia :—

BOKHARA.

A Russian vassal State in Central Asia, lying between N. latitude 41° and 37°, and between E. longitude 62° and 72°, bounded on the north by the Russian province of Turkestan, on the east by the Pamir, on the south by Afghanistan, and on the west by the Kara Kum desert.

The reigning sovereign is the Ameer Sayid Abdul Ahad, fourth son of the late Ameer, by a slave girl; born about 1860, educated in Russia, succeeded his father in 1885. The heir is his son Sayid Mir Alim Khan, born January 3, 1880.

The modern State of Bokhara was founded by the Usbegs in the fifteenth century, after the power of the Golden Horde had been crushed by Tamerlane. The dynasty of Manguts, to which the present ruler belongs, dates from the end of the last century. Mir Muzaffar-ed-din in 1866 proclaimed a holy war against the Russians, who thereupon invaded his dominions, and forced him to sign a treaty ceding the territory now forming the Russian district of Syr Daria, to consent to the demand for a war indemnity, and to permit Russian trade. In 1873 a further treaty was signed, in virtue of which no foreigner was to be admitted to Bokhara without a Russian passport, and the State became practically a Russian dependency.

Ameers of Bokhara.—Sayid Ameer Hyder, 1799–1826; Mir Hussein, 1826; Mir Omir, 1826–27; Mir Nasrulla, 1827–60; Muzaffer-ed-din, 1860–85.

Area about 92,000 square miles, population about 2,500,000. Chief towns—Bokhara, about 75,000; Karshi, 25,000; Khuzar, Shahr-i-Sabz, Hissar, 10,000; Charjui, Karakul, Kermine.

The religion is Mahomedan.

The Ameer has 20,000 troops, of which 4,000 are quartered in the city. A proportion of the troops are armed with Russian rifles and have been taught the Russian drill.

Bokhara produces corn, fruit, silk, tobacco, and hemp; and breeds goats, sheep, horses, and camels. The yearly produce of cotton is said to be about 32,000 tons, of silk 967 tons. Gold, salt, alum, and sulphur are the chief minerals found in the country.

The following figures show the trade of Bokhara in 1887 :—

Imports.—From Russia, 10,600,000 roubles; from Persia, 5,475,000 roubles; from Afghanistan and India, 600,000 roubles; total imports, 16,675,000 roubles.

Exports.—To Russia, 12,500,000 roubles; to Persia 2,120,000; to Afghanistan and India, 420,000 roubles; total exports, 15,040,000 roubles.

In 1890 the exports, Russian and native, from Bokhara to Afghanistan, are said to have been 3,944,568 roubles; the imports (largely Anglo-Indian) from Bokhara to Afghanistan 4,884,270 roubles.

The yearly imports of green tea, mostly from India, are said to amount to 1,125 tons. The imports from India also include indigo, Dacca muslins, drugs, shawls, and kincobs. Bokhara exports raw silk to India, the quantity exported in one year being estimated at 34 tons. The exports of cotton in 1888 were 122,000 bales. By the treaty of 1873 all merchandise belonging to Russian traders, whether imported or exported, pays a duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*. No other tax or import duty can be levied on Russian goods,

which are also exempt from all transit duty. The Ameer has forbidden the import of spirituous liquors except for the use of the Russian Embassy.

The Russian Trans-Caspian Railway now runs through Bokhara from Charjui, on the Oxus, to a station within a few miles of the capital, and thence to Samarkand; the distance from Charjui to the Russian frontier station of Katti Kurghan being about 186 miles.

There is a telegraph line from Samarkand to Bokhara, the capital.

Russian paper roubles are current everywhere. The Bokhara silver tenga is valued at 5*d*.

Russian Political Resident, W. J. Ignatieff.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE CONCERNING BOKHARA.

- Burnes* (Sir Alexander), Travels into Bokhara. 1839.
Curson (Hon. G.), Russia in Central Asia. 1839. [Contains ample Bibliography].—The Pamirs and the source of the Oxus. London, 1897.
Le Messurier (Col. A.), From London to Bokhara, 1839.
O'Donovan (E.), The Merv Oasis. 2 vols. London, 1880.
Vambéry, History of Bokhara. London, 1873.

KHIVA.

A Russian vassal State in Central Asia, lying between N. latitude 43° 40' and 41°, and E. longitude 58° and 61° 50'. Extreme length 200 miles; extreme breadth 140 miles; bounded on the north by the Aral Sea, on the east by the river Oxus, on the south and west by the Russian Trans-Caspian province.

Seyd Mahomed Rahim Khan succeeded his father in 1865 as reigning sovereign; born about 1845. The heir-apparent, accepted by Russia, is Asfendiari, the third son of the Khan (by a Persian slave).

Russian relations with the Khanate of Khiva—an Usbeg State, founded, like that of Bokhara, on the ruins of Tamerlane's Central Asian Empire—date from the beginning of the 18th century, when, according to Russian writers, the Khivan Khans first acknowledged the Czar's supremacy. In 1872, on the pretext that the Khivans had aided the rebellious Kirghiz, an expedition advanced to the capital, bombarded the fortifications, and compelled the Khan to sign a treaty which puts the Khanate under Russian control. A war indemnity of about 274,000*l*. was also exacted. This heavy obligation, still being liquidated by yearly instalments, has frequently involved the Khan in disputes with his subjects, and Russian troops have more than once crossed the frontier to afford him aid and support.

The Khans of Khiva have been Mohamed Rahim Khan, 1806–25; Alla Kuli Khan, 1825–42; Rahim Kuli Khan, 1842–45; Mohamed Arnin Khan, 1845–55; Abdulla Khan, 1855–56; Kutlugh Murad Khan, 1856; Seyid Mohamed Khan, 1856–65; Seyid Mohamed Rahim Khan, 1865.

Area, 22,320 square miles; population estimated at 700,000, including 400,000 nomad Turcomans. Chief towns—Khiva, 4,000–5,000; New Urgenj, 3,000; Hazar Asp, and Kungrad.

The religion is Mahomedan. Army, about 2,000 men.

The annual production of silk is said to be about 48 tons; of cotton, about 8,064 tons.

The exports of cotton in 1888 were 57,000 bales.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE CONCERNING KHIVA.

- Abbott* (J.), Narrative of a Journey from Herat to Khiva. London, 1884.
Burnaby (Col.), A Ride to Khiva. London, 1884.
MacGahan (J. A.), Campaigning on the Oxus and the Fall of Khiva. London, 1874.
Reclus (E.), Nouvelle géographie universelle. L'Asie Russe. 1881.
Rocca (F. de), De l'Alai à l'Amou-Daria. Paris, 1896.
Wood (H.), The Shores of the Lake Aral. London, 1876.
Younghusband (F.), The Heart of a Continent. London, 1896.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Russia

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Russian.

- Annual (*Pamyatnaya Knizka*) of the Ministry of the Navy for 1894. St. Petersburg, 1894.
- Annuals (*Vremennik*) of the Central Statistical Committee. St. Petersburg, 1878-96.
- Collection of Materials (*Sbornik Svedeniy*) for Russia for 1887 and 1888, published by the Central Statistical Committee. St. Petersburg, 1891.
- Collection of Medical, Sanitary, and Veterinary Laws, published by the Medical Department of the Ministry of Interior. St. Petersburg, 1896. 3 vols.
- The Year 1896 with Relation to Agriculture. Also the preceding years. Published by the Department of Agriculture. St. Petersburg, 1897.
- Materials for a Statistic to the Empire of Russia. Published by the Statistical Department of the Ministry of the Interior. 8. St. Petersburg, 1868-97:—
- Movement of Population in European Russia in 1891; Prices on Land in 1882-87; The Zemstvo in 1886; Crops of 1889 compared to those of 1883-87; Yearly Crops, &c.
- Report of the Procurator of the Holy Synod for 1892-93. St. Petersburg, 1896.
- Statistics of the Landed Property and Inhabited Places of the Russian Empire, with maps, &c. Published by the Statistical Department. St. Petersburg, 1861-86.
- The Expenses of the Peasant Communities and Volosts in 1891 (*Vremennik*, vol. 38 St. Petersburg, 1895).
- The Agriculture and Forestry (*Selskoye i Lyesnoye Khozyaystvo*) of Russia. Published by the Ministry of Agriculture, under V. I. Kovalevsky. St. Petersburg, 1893.
- The Crops of 1896 and 1897, by the Central Statistical Committee. St. Petersburg, 1897.
- Reports and Researches relative to the Village Industries, published by the Ministry of State Domains. St. Petersburg, 1892-95. 3 vols.
- Review of Data (*Svod Danykh*) relative to the Manufactures of Russia in 1887-91, and for all subsequent years till 1894 by the Ministry of Finances. St. Petersburg, 1897.
- Review of the Exterior Trade (*Obzor vnyeshnei Torgovli*) for 1894, and Exterior Trade on the European Frontier in 1896, published by the Ministry of Finances. St. Petersburg, 1897.
- Prix des Marchandises sur les principaux Marchés de la Russie, pour les années 1890-94. St. Petersburg, 1897. Published by the Ministry of Finances.
- Statistical Annual (*Vremennik*) of Caucasus. Tiflis, 1895.
- Statistical Materials published by the Provincial Statistical Committees
- Statistics (*Svod Statisticheskikh Svedeniy*) relative to the judicial institutions in 1889 St. Petersburg, 1895.
- Yearly Report of the Caucasus Administration about the Schools in 1892. Tiflis, 1894.
- Official Messenger, periodical published by the Ministry of Interior.
- Vyestnik Finansov, periodical published by the Ministry of Finances.
- Sbornik of Materials for the Description of Caucasus and its Inhabitants. Tiflis, 22 parts; best one in 1897.
- Kaufmann (Dr.), Financial Statistics of Russia for 1862-84 published by the Central Statistical Committee. St. Petersburg, 1886.
- I. Kaufmann. The value of paper money of Russia for the last 50 years (*Fekselnyie Kursy Rossii*), publ. in *Vremennik* of the Central Stat. Committee. St. Petersburg, 1892.
- The actual Income and Expenditure for 1886-95, in *Of. Messenger* and *Vyestnik Finansov* for 1895 and 1896.
- Statistical Reports (*Sbornik*) of the Ministry of Ways and Communications, vols. 41 and 42. (Transport of Goods on Railways in 1894; Rivers and Canals in 1893) St. Petersburg, 1896. (With maps.)
- Reports of the Medical Department for 1892. St. Petersburg, 1896.
- Report of the Prison Administration for 1893. St. Petersburg, 1895.
- A. Haspuan and Baron Nolcken, Law (*Pologenie*) of the New Organisation of Peasants' Tribunals in the Baltic Provinces, with a Summary of Motives. Published by Ministry of Justice. St. Petersburg. 8. 2 vols. 1889.
- Postal and Telegraph Statistics for 1893. St. Petersburg, 1896.
- Statistics collected by the *Zemstvos*, being house-to-house inquests covering 123 districts of European Russia, and embodying 2,983,733 households (17,996,917 souls). 1889-94. 450 volumes.
- Report of the Finances of the *Zemstvos* for 1871-80, 1881-83, 1886-87. St. Petersburg 1884-90.
- Annual of the *Zemstvos* for 1888 (*Zemskiy Ejegodnik*). St. Petersburg, 1890.
- Institutions of the Navy (*Svod morskikh Postanovleniy*), 18 volumes. St. Petersburg, 1888.
- History of the Ministry of Domains for the Fifty Years of its Existence. St. Petersburg, 1887.
- Orloff and Budagoff, Index of Manufactures in European Russia. 3rd edition. St. Petersburg, 1894.
- A. Golubeff, Statistics of Mortgages in Russia (*Statistika Dolgovrochnago Kredita*), edited by the Congress of Representatives of Mortgage Banks. 3 vols. St. Petersburg, 1894.

Krivenko, Short Description of the Governmental Institutions of Russia. 2nd edit. St. Petersburg, 1889.

Materials (*Svod Materialov*) relative to the Economical Conditions of the Peasants of Transcaucasia. 5 vols. Tiflis, 1886-91.

Materials (*Materialy*) relative to the Economical Conditions of the Peasants and Indigenes of West Siberia. 18 parts. St. Petersburg, 1888-92.

Mutual Insurance against Fire in 1889-92, edited by the Central Statistical Committee St. Petersburg, 1893

Collections of Laws (*Sbornik usakoneniy*) issued on July 12, 1889, on the Peasants' Institutions and Justices of the Peace. Edited by the Ministry of Interior. St. Petersburg, 1890.

Memoirs and Bulletins of the Russian Geographical Society and its Branches in Caucasus and Siberia.

Historical Review (*Istoriicheskiy Obozor*) of the Measures taken by Government for Food Supply in Russia. Vol. I. St. Petersburg, 1892. Edited by Ministry of Interior.

Collection of Materials (*Sbornik Materialov*) for the Description of the land and Inhabitants of Caucasus. Edited by the Ministry of Instruction. 25 vols. Tiflis, 1890-95.

Results from Statistical Materials (*Svod Statisticheskikh Materialov*) relative to the Conditions of the Agricultural Population of European Russia. Issued by the Committee of Ministers. St. Petersburg, 1894.

Review (*Obozor*) of the Transcaspiian Region in 1890. St. Petersburg, 1892.

Review (*Obozor*) of the activity of the *zemstvos* concerning the Petty and Domestic Trades, 1865-97. Edited by the Ministry of Agriculture and State Domains. St. Petersburg, 1897.

Siberia, a book of Reference, edited by the Emigration Committee of the Ministry of Interior. Part I. St. Petersburg. 1897.

Maps of the Gold Mines of Siberia, and the Urals, with Descriptions. Edited by the Mining Department, 1897.

Report and Additional Report of the Minister of Agriculture about his journey to Siberia. St. Petersburg, 1897.

French, English, &c.

Annuaire des finances russes: budget, crédit, commerce, chemins de fer. Par A. Vessélovsky, secrétaire du comité scientifique du ministère des finances. 8. St. Petersburg.

Tableaux Statistiques du Commerce extérieur de la Russie, 1802-1894. Publiés par le Département des Douanes. St. Petersburg, 1896.

Résultats généraux de la récolte de 1895. Publiés par le Comité Central de Statistiques de Russie. St. Petersburg, 1896.

Handbook of the Russian Troops in Asia, by Major J. W. Murray. Issued by the War Office. 8. London, 1890.

The Industries, Manufactures, and Trade of Russia. Published by the Ministry of Finance for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Editor of the English translation, J. M. Crawford, United States Consul-General to Russia Vol. I. and II., Manufactures and Trades; Vol. III., Agriculture and Forestry; Vol. IV., Mining and Metallurgy; Vol. V., Siberia and the Great Siberian Railway. St. Petersburg, 1893.

Marine marchand russe. Liste des bâtiments le 1 janvier, 1896. Issued by the Department of Trade. St. Petersburg, 1896.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. London

Foreign Office Reports. Annual Series. 8. London.

Grierson (Captain J. M.), Armed Strength of Russia (with two maps). London, 1886.

Hertlet (Sir Edward), Foreign Office List. Published annually. London, 1894.

Koulibine (S.), Aperçu préliminaire de l'industrie minière en 1890. St. Petersburg, 1892.

Statistik Arbok för Finland, utg. af Statistiska Centralbyrån. 1894-95. Helsingfors, 1896.

Statesman's Handbook for Russia. Edited by the Chancery of the Committee of Ministers. St. Petersburg, 1896.

Guide des Excursions du VII. Congrès géologique international, avec une carte géologique de la Russie d'Europe, à l'échelle 1: 6,300,000. St. Petersburg, 1897.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Abich (H.), Aus kaukasischen Ländern. 2 vols. 1896.

Albrecht (Dr. Max), Russisch Centralasien. Hamburg, 1896.

Armies of To-day, by various writers. 8. London, 1898.

Basin (R. N.), The Pupils of Peter the Great, 1697-1740. London, 1897.

Bär (K. E. von) and *Helmersen* (Gr. von), Beiträge zur Kenntnis des Russischen Reichs. 25 vols. 8. St. Petersburg, 1852-72.

Birkbeck (W. J.), Russia and the English Church during the last Fifty Years. Vol. I. Correspondence, 1844-53. London, 1896.

Bryssak, The Debts of the Russian Empire. St. Petersburg, 1884. (Russian.)

Bulletin russe de Statistique financière et de législation 3^e année. St. Petersburg, 1896.

Capus (G.), A travers le Royaume de Tamerlane. 8. Paris, 1892.

Chlebowski Słownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich 6 vols. Warsaw, 1892-96

- Day (W. A.)**, *The Russian Government in Poland*. London, 1867.
- Doujkoj**, *Income from Custom Duties during the years 1822 to 1890*. St. Petersburg 1892. (Russian.)
- Dunmore** (Earl of), *The Pamirs*. 2 vols. 8. London, 1893.
- Ermann** (Georg Adolf), *Archiv für die wissenschaftliche Kunde Russlands*. 25 vols. Berlin, 1841-68.
- Goremykin**, *Laws relative to the Peasantry issued since 1859*. St. Petersburg, 1891. (Russian.)
- Hahn** (C.), *Kaukasische Reisen und Studien*, Leipzig, 1896.
- Hara** (A. J. C.), *Studies in Russia*. London, 1885.
- Howard** (B. D.), *Life with Trans-Siberian Savages*. [The Ainus of Saghalien.] 8. London, 1893.
- Itin** (A.), *Detailed Atlas of Russia, with plans of chief towns*. St. Petersburg, 1866. (Russian.)
- Issaef** (A. A.), *Emigration and its Importance for the Economy of the Russian Nation*. St. Petersburg, 1891. (Russian.)
- Jackson** (F. G.), *The Great Frozen Land*. 8. London, 1895.
- Jefferson** (R. L.), *Roughing it in Siberia*. London, 1897.
- Keane** (A. H.), *Asia*. Vol. I., Northern and Eastern Asia. London, 1896.
- Kenan** (G.), *Siberia and the Exile System*. 4th ed. 2 vols. London, 1897.
- Knight** (E. F.), *Where Three Empires Meet*. 8. London, 1893.
- Kramar** (Dr. Karel), *Die Russische Valutareform*. Wien, 1896.
- Kovalevsky** (E.), *Popular Education at the Nijori Novgorod and the Buda Pest Exhibitions*. St. Petersburg, 1897.
- Loradell** (H.), *Russian Central Asia*. London, 1885.
- Leger** (L.), *Russes et Slaves*. Paris, 1890.—Second Series. Paris, 1897.
- Legros** (J.), *Au Pays Russe*. Paris, 1896.
- Leztrades** (Vicomte Combes de), *La Russie à l'Avènement de Nicolas II*. Paris, 1894.
- Leroy-Beaulieu** (Anatole), *L'empire des Tsars et les Russes*. 3 vols. Paris, 1882. [English translation. 8. London, 1893-96.]—*Etudes russe et européennes*. Paris, 1897.
- Logan** (J. A.), *In Joyful Russia*. London, 1897.
- Matthæi** (Fr.), *Die wirthschaftlichen Hilfsquellen Russlands*. 2 vols. Leipzig, 1887.
- Michelin** (L. H. S.), *Finland in the Nineteenth Century*. 4. Helsingfors, 1894.
- Morsini** (W. R.), *Poland*. In *Story of the Nations Series*. 8. London, 1893.
- Murray's Handbook for Russia. 8. London.**
- Notovitch** (N.), *L'Empereur Nicholas II., L'Empereur Alexandre III.* Paris, 1896.
- Orlov**, *List of Manufactures in Russia; in the Asiatic Dominions*. 2 vols. St. Petersburg, 1894-5. (Russian.)
- Pauly** (J. N.), *Description ethnographique des peuples de la Russie*. 8. St. Petersburg, 1862.
- Popowski** (J.), *The Rival Powers in Central Asia*. 8. London, 1893.
- Rambaud** (Alfred), *Histoire de la Russie jusqu'au l'année 1884*. 3rd edition. Paris. Of this there is an English translation. 3 vols. 8. London].
- Reclus** (Ellsée), *Géographie universelle*. Tome V. L'Europe Scandinave et Russe, revised to date in 1885. VI. L'Asie Russe. Paris, 1880-81. And Appendix to the Russian translation, by MM. Beketoff, Bogdanoff, Woeikoff, and others. St. Petersburg, 1884.
- Röttger** (Carl), *Russische Revue*. Monatschrift für die Kunde Russlands. 8. St. Petersburg, 1872-92.
- Roskoehny**, *Russland, Land und Leute*. Leipzig, 1886; *Die Wolga*. Leipzig, 1887.
- '*Russky Kalendar*,' published in December each year.
- Samson-Himmelsterna**, *Russia under Alexander III.* [Translation from the German.] 8. London, 1893.
- Schuyler** (Eugene), *Turkestan: Notes of a Journey in Russian Turkestan, Khokand, Bukhara, and Kuldja*. 2 vols. 8. London, 1876.
- Selov** (Seimen), *Lettres Russes*. [On Social Subjects.] Paris, 1891.
- Semenoff** (N. P.), *The Emancipation of Peasants*. Vol. I. St. Petersburg, 1890.
- Semenoff** (P. P.), *Geographical and Statistical Dictionary of the Russian Empire*. (Russian.) 5 vols. 8. St. Petersburg, 1863-84.
- Sierochewsky** (V. A.), *Description of Ethnographical Researches*. Edited by N. E. Vesilofsky. St. Petersburg, 1896.
- Simpson** (J. Y.), *New Lights on Siberia*. Edinburgh, 1897.
- Sichapof** (A.), *The Intellectual Development of the Russian People*. (Russian.) 8. St. Petersburg, 1870.
- Stepniak** (E.), *King Log and King Stork, a Study of Modern Russia*. 2 vols. London 1891.
- Stoddard** (C. A.), *Across Russia from the Baltic to the Danube*. 8. London, 1892.
- Strelbitsky** (M.), *Superficies de l'Europe*. St. Petersburg, 1882.
- Swerzin** (A.), *All Russia: a Directory of Industries, Agriculture, and Administration*. (With a good Railway map.) St. Petersburg, 1895. (Russian.)
- Thompson** (H. M.), *Russian Politics*. London 1895.
- Thun**, *Industrie Central-Russlands*

- Tikhomirov* (L. A.), Russia Political and Social. [Translation from the French.] 2nd edition. 2 vols. 8. London, 1892.
- Tweedie* (Mr. A.), Through Finland in Carts. London, 1897.
- Verswaete* (M.), La Russie Industrielle. [Nijni-Novgorod Exhibition]. Paris, 1897.
- Wakefield* (C. C.), Future Trade in the Far East. 8. London, 1896.
- Waiizewski* (K.), Peter the Great. [Eug. Trans.] 2 vols. London, 1897.
- Windt* (H. de), The New Siberia. [Sakhalin and Eastern Siberia]. London, 1896.
- Wallace* (Mackenzie), Russia. 2 vols. 8. London, 1877.
- Wishaw* (F. J.), Out of Doors in Tsarland. 8. London, 1893.
- Yadrinsev*, Siberia as a Colony. Second edition. St. Petersburg, 1892. (Russian.)
- Yanson*, Comparative Statistics. Vol. II. St. Petersburg, 1880. Researches into the Allotments of Peasants. St. Petersburg, 1882. (Russian.)
- Zaleski*, Historical Development of the Servitudes, &c., in the Kingdom of Poland. Warsaw. 1880.
- Zhitkof* (S. M.), Short Review of Russia's Water-communications. Published by the Engineering Institute. St. Petersburg, 1892. With maps. (Russian.)

The Jews in Russia:—

Report of the Commissioners of Immigration upon the causes which incite immigration to the United States. [The chapters on the Jews in Russia, by J. B. Weber and W. Kempster, have been translated into French and issued separately under the title 'La Situation des Juifs en Russie.'] 8. Washington, 1892.

Les Juifs de Russie. Recueil d'articles et d'études. 8. Paris, 1891.

Bershadsky (S.A.), The Lithuanian Jews. [In Russian.] St. Petersburg, 1883.

Materials for the History of the Jews in Lithuania. [In Russian.] 2 vols. St. Petersburg, 1892.

Errens (A.), The Jews in Russia: Emancipation or Extermination. 8. London, 1894.

Fredric (Harold), The New Exodus: a Study of Israel in Russia. 8. London, 1892.

Gradovsky (H. D.), La Situation legale des Israélites en Russie. Traduit du Russe. 8. Paris, 1890. In progress.

Novitsov (Theodor), Das Jüdische Russland. 8. Berlin, 1892.

Pennell (Joseph), The Jew at Home. 4. London.

Sternberg (H.), Geschichte der Juden in Polen unter den Piasten und den Jagellonen. 8. Lelpsic, 1878.

SALVADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DEL SALVADOR.)

Constitution and Government.

IN 1853 the Central American Federation, which had comprised the States of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, was dissolved, and Salvador became an independent Republic. The Constitution, proclaimed in 1864, and modified in 1880, 1883, and 1886, vests the legislative power in a Congress of 70 Deputies, 42 of whom are proprietors. The election is for one year, and by universal suffrage. The executive is in the hands of a President, whose tenure of office is limited to four years.

President of the Republic.—General Rafael Antonio Gutierrez, March 1, 1895—1899.

The administrative affairs of the Republic are carried on, under the President, by a ministry of four members, having charge of the departments of:—The Exterior, Justice, Worship, and Instruction; War and Marine; Interior and Government; Finance, Fomento, and Beneficence.

The three Republics of Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua have, by treaty ratified September 15, 1896, for the purposes of foreign affairs, constituted themselves as the Republica Major de Centro-America. The Diet of nine delegates (three being chosen by the Legislature of each State) will sit by turns at the respective capitals—at San Salvador in 1897. Each Republic reserves its internal autonomy.

The army numbers 4,000 men, and the militia 18,000. There is one custom-house cruiser

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 7,225 English square miles, divided into 14 departments. The population, according to a census of

January 1, 1886, was 651,130 (318,329 males and 332,801 females), giving an average of 89 inhabitants to the square mile, being twenty times that of the average of the other States of Central America. An official estimate for the end of 1894 makes the population 803,534. Aboriginal and mixed races constitute the bulk of the population, among whom live about 20,000 whites or descendants of Europeans. The capital is San Salvador, with 25,000 inhabitants. The city in 1854 was overwhelmed by volcanic disturbances, and most of the inhabitants erected new dwellings on a neighbouring site, at present called Nueva San Salvador. The new capital suffered similarly in 1873, and again in 1879.

Instruction and Justice.

Education is free and obligatory. In 1893 there were in Salvador 585 primary schools, with 29,427 pupils; 18 higher schools (including 2 normal and 3 technical schools) with 1,200 pupils; and a national university with faculties of jurisprudence, medicine, natural sciences, and engineering, attended by 180 students.

In the capital is a national library and museum, and in the Republic 13 newspapers are published.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, by several subordinate courts, and by local justices.

Finance.

The following are the official figures of the revenue and expenditure for five years:—

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	4,161,457	7,454,418	6,895,708	7,133,000	8,818,000
Expenditure	5,442,816	7,447,823	6,784,529	7,153,000	8,569,000

For 1896 the estimated revenue was 10,174,000 dollars, and expenditure 9,745,000 dollars. The chief sources of revenue were import duties, 5,144,000 dollars; and brandy excise, 2,524,000 dollars. The expenditure comprised the Finance Ministry, 2,845,000 dollars; War, 1,908,000 dollars; Interior, 1,487,000 dollars; Public Works, 1,417,000 dollars.

In March, 1896, the internal debt was put at 8,000,000 dollars, and the external debt at 254,000*l.* sterling. The London Works Company, Limited, has undertaken the annortisation of the external debt.

Production and Commerce.

The population of Salvador is largely engaged in agriculture. The chief produce is:—Coffee, indigo, sugar, tobacco. The mineral wealth of the Republic includes gold, silver, copper, iron, mercury. The mines and quarries in operation number 180.

The imports subject to duty and exports have been as follows for five years:—

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports	2,320,941	1,853,996	2,171,000	2,890,739	13,000,000
Exports	6,838,259	7,511,068	6,611,000	13,847,625	10,000,000

To the imports in 1895 Great Britain contributed 1,217,000 dollars; the United States, 713,940 dollars; France, 466,518 dollars; Germany, 319,403 dollars. Of the exports in 1895, 4,391,744 dollars went to the United State;

1,624,471 dollars to Great Britain; 3,125,315 dollars to France; 2,383,746 dollars to Germany. The principal exports in 1896 were:—Coffee, 7,500,000 dollars; indigo, 2,000,000 dollars; tobacco, 100,000 dollars.

The trade of the United Kingdom with Salvador (according to the Board of Trade Returns) in five years was:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Salvador	186,454	240,336	166,674	203,319	160,408
Exports of British produce to Salvador	270,207	162,992	278,265	418,318	386,107

In 1896 the imports into the United Kingdom from Salvador included:—Coffee, 94,896*l.*; dye-stuffs, 63,767*l.* Among the exports to Salvador were:—Cottons, 226,946*l.*; cotton yarn, 8,969*l.*; iron, 44,154*l.*; woollens, 28,178*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

In 1896, 338 vessels entered at the ports of the Republic, and as many cleared.

A railway connects the port of Acajutla with the inland towns of Santa Anna and Ateos with San Tecla; total length, 72 miles. Other railways are being constructed. There are over 2,000 miles of good road in the Republic. Salvador joined the postal union in 1879. In 1893 there were 73 principal receiving offices, and 2,114,785 letters and packets were transmitted. In 1896 there were in Salvador 121 telegraph stations and 1,724 miles of telegraph wire. There were 660,682 messages transmitted. There are 18 telephone offices and 597 miles of telephone line.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 *centavos*, approximate value 4*s.*, real value 6½ *dollars*=1*l.*

In August, 1897, a law was passed adopting the gold standard.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

<i>Libra</i>	= 1·014 lb. av.	|	<i>Arroba</i>	= 25·35 lb. av.
<i>Quintal</i>	= 101·40 lbs. av.	|	<i>Fanega</i>	= 1½ bushel.

In 1885 the metrical system of weights and measures was introduced

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SALVADOR (REPUBLICA MAJOR DE CENTRO AMERICA) IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Crisanto Medina.

Secretary of Legation.—T. M. Torres.

Consul-General and Agent.—L. Alexander Campbell.

There are consular agents at London, Falmouth, Southampton, Manchester, Nottingham, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Glasgow.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SALVADOR.

Minister and Consul-General.—G. F. B. Jenner.

Consul.—W. E. Coldwell.

Vice-Consuls at San Miguel and Acajutla.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Salvador.

- Constitucion política de la República del Salvador decretada por el Congreso Nacional Constituyente el 4 de Diciembre de 1883.
- Directorio Postal de la Republica del Salvador, formado por la direccion General de Correos. San Salvador, 1896.
- Leyes, Ordenes y Resoluciones de los Poderes Legislativos y Ejecutivos en 1889. S. San Salvador, 1892.
- American Consular Reports for February, August, September, and October, 1893 Washington.
- Foreign Office Reports. Annual Series. 8. London.
- Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom. Imp. 4. London.
- Salvador. No. 58 of the Bulletins of the Bureau of the American Republics. Washington, 1892.
- Gonzales (Dr. D.), Geografía de Centro-América. San Salvador, 1878.
- Gusman (D.), Apuntamientos sobre la topografía física de la rep. del Salvador. San Salvador, 1883.
- Lesferrère (J.), De Paris à Guatemala. 8. Paris, 1877.
- Marr (Wilhelm), Reise nach Central-America. 2 vols. 8. Hamburg, 1863.
- Morelot (L.), Voyage dans l'Amérique centrale. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1859.
- Reyes (Rafael), Nociones de historia del Salvador. San Salvador, 1886.
- Schaefer (Karl Ritter von), Wanderungen durch die mittelamerikanischen Freistaaten Nicaragua, Honduras und Salvador. 8. Braunschweig, 1867.
- Squier (E. G.), The States of Central America. 8. London, 1868.

SAMOA.

Reigning King.—Malietoa Laupepa, restored November 9, 1889.

Group of 14 volcanic islands in the South Pacific (about 14° S. and 172° W.), the chief of which are Savaii, Upolu, and Tutuila. At a Samoan conference at Berlin in 1889, at which Great Britain, Germany, and the United States were represented, an Act was signed (June 14) guaranteeing the neutrality of the islands in which the citizens of the three signatory Powers have equal rights of residence, trade, and personal protection. The three Powers recognise the independence of the Samoan Government, and the free rights of the natives to elect their chief or king, and choose the form of government according to their own laws and customs. A supreme court is established, consisting of one judge, who is styled Chief Justice of Samoa. To this Court are referred (1) all civil suits concerning real property situated in Samoa; (2) all civil suits of any kind between natives and foreigners, or between foreigners of different nationalities; (3) all crimes and offences committed by natives against foreigners, or committed by such foreigners as are not subject to any consular jurisdiction. All future alienation of lands is prohibited, with certain specified exceptions. A local administration is provided for the municipal district of Apia.

Apia, the only town, in the island of Upolu is the capital and centre of government.

Area, 1,701 square miles; population, about 34,000, of which 16,600 in Upolu, 12,500 in Savaii, 3,750 in Tutuila. The natives are Polynesians. There were in 1895, 203 British subjects, about 120 Germans, 26 Americans, 26 French, 25 of other nationalities. The natives are all nominally Christians (Protestant, Roman Catholic, or Mormon), but the belief in the personal agency of devils is almost universal. Schools are attached to the churches. In 1894 the commission appointed to investigate titles to land alleged to have been purchased from the natives completed its labours. The commission confirmed to Germans about 75,000 acres, to British 36,000, and to Americans 21,000, but much land has since changed hands. Revenue from taxes and customs duties in 1894 7,076*l*. The taxes were all contributed by the white residents, no attempt being made to collect the native capita-tion tax of 4*s*. per head. The trade is in the hands of German and British

firms. Imports, 1895, 83,768*l.*; 1896, 60,831*l.* (\$7,100*l.* from British Empire); exports, 1895, 51,351*l.*; 1896, 52,729*l.* Chief imports, haberdashery, kerosene, lumber, galvanized roofing, tinned provisions, and salt beef; only export, copra: 1895, 5,048 tons; 1896, 5,608 tons. During 1892 many acres were planted with cacao, with a view to export. In 1896, 85 vessels of 85,954 tons (39 of 42,364 tons British, 22 of 35,357 tons American, and 12 of 2,215 tons German), excluding men-of-war and coasting vessels, entered the port of Apia. The mail steamers between Sydney, Auckland, and San Francisco call at Apia each way every four weeks, and the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand send two steamers monthly, one from Sydney and one from Auckland. New Zealand is reached in five days, Sydney in eight.

The Berlin Treaty made the American coinage the standard of exchange in Samoa, but English gold and silver are almost exclusively in circulation at the rate of 4*s.* to the dollar.

Consul and Deputy Commissioner.—Ernest G. B. Maxse.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

- Blue Book for Samoa, 1895.
 Foreign Office Annual Series. Report on the Trade of Samoa, 1897.
 Papers on Samoa, published by the United States Foreign Office.
 Report of the Berlin Conference relating to Samoa. London, 1890.
Bastian (Adolf), Einiges aus Samoa und andern Inseln der Südsee. 8. Berlin, 1889.
Churchward (W. B.), My Consulate in Samoa. 8. London, 1887.
Finlay's South Pacific Dictionary.
Stair (J. B.), Old Samoa. London, 1897.
Stevenson (R. L.), A Footnote to History: Eight Years of Trouble in Samoa. 8. London, 1892. Vallima Letters. London, 1895.
Turner (Rev. G.), Nineteen Years in Polynesia. London, 1884. Samoa a Hundred Years Ago and Long Before. 8. London, 1894.
Wallace (A. R.), Australasia.
Williams (Rev. J.), Missionary Enterprise in the South Sea Islands.

SANTO DOMINGO.

(REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Santo Domingo, founded in 1844, is governed under a Constitution bearing date November 18, 1844, re-proclaimed, with changes, November 14, 1865 (after a revolution which expelled the troops of Spain, who held possession of the country for the two previous years), and again in 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1887. By the terms of the Constitution the legislative power of the Republic is vested in a National Congress of 22 deputies. The members are chosen by direct popular vote, with restricted suffrage, in the ratio of two for each province and two for each district, for the term of two years. But the powers of the National Congress only embrace the general affairs of the Republic.

The executive of the Republic is vested in a President chosen by an electoral college for the term of four years. During the past few years, according to the British Consular Reports, the country has been going on prosperously, and become comparatively quiet.

President of the Republic.—General Ulisses *Heureaux*, 1897–1900.

The administrative affairs of the Republic are in charge of a ministry appointed by the President. The Ministry is composed of the heads of the departments of the Interior and Police, Finance and Commerce, Justice and Public Instruction, War and Marine, Public Works and Foreign Affairs.

Each province and district is administered by a governor appointed by the President. The various communes, cantons, and sections are presided

over by prefects or magistrates appointed by the governors. The communes have municipal corporations elected by the inhabitants.

Area and Population.

The area of Santo Domingo, which embraces the eastern portion of the island of Haiti—the western division forming the Republic of *Haiti*—is estimated at 18,045 English square miles, with a population in 1888 officially estimated at 610,000 inhabitants, or about 34 to the square mile.

The Republic is divided into six provinces and five maritime districts. The population, unlike that of the neighbouring Haiti, is mainly composed of a mixed race of the original Spanish inhabitants and the aborigines, of mulattoes and of negroes, the latter being less in number; the whites, or European-descended inhabitants, are comparatively numerous, and owing to their influence the Spanish language prevails, though in the towns both French and English are spoken. The capital of Santo Domingo, founded 1494, at the mouth of the river Ozama, has (1892) 14,150 inhabitants; Puerto Plata, the chief port, has 4,500 inhabitants.

Many immigrants have recently arrived from Cuba, and are encouraged to settle on the land.

Religion and Instruction.

The religion of the State is Roman Catholic, other forms of religion being permitted under certain restrictions. There are 54 parishes.

Primary instruction is gratuitous and obligatory, being supported by the communes and by central aid. The public or state schools are primary, superior, technical schools, normal schools, and a professional school with the character of a university. On December 31, 1884, when the last school census was taken, there were 201 municipal schools for primary instruction, with 7,708 pupils. It is estimated that there are now 300 schools with about 10,000 pupils.

There are several literary societies in the capital and other towns; and in the Republic there are published about 40 newspapers.

Justice.

The chief judicial power resides in the Supreme Court of Justice, which consists of a president and 4 justices chosen by Congress, and 1 (*ministro fiscal*) appointed by the executive—all these appointments being only for the presidential period. The territory of the Republic is divided into 11 judicial districts, each having its own tribunal or court of first instance, and these districts are subdivided into communes, each with a local justice (*alcalde*), a secretary and bailiff (*alguacil*).

Finance.

The revenue, derived mainly from customs duties on imports and exports amounted, in 1892, to 652,500 dollars gold; in 1893, 1,115,500 dollars; in 1894, 1,378,450 dollars; in 1895, 1,382,500 dollars; in 1896, 1,545,450 dollars. The expenditure in 1895 amounted to 1,351,250 dollars gold. In 1893 the debt of the Republic consisted of the six per cent. conversion loan of 1888, 751,000*l.*, and the railway loan, also at six per cent., of 1890, 571,000*l.* In 1894 a four and a half per cent. consolidated gold debt for 2,085,000*l.* was created, of which 1,610,000*l.* was intended to be applied to the conversion of the loans of 1888 and 1890, with arrears of interest, and the balance, 425,000*l.*, to railway construction. The outstanding amount at the end of 1897 was 2,011,000*l.* The loan is guaranteed by the customs dues and by a first mortgage on the Central Dominican Railway. The collection of the customs dues is vested in a *Régie*,

controlled by the Santo Domingo Improvement Company of New York. In 1895 there was an issue of 4 per cent. bonds called "French American Reclamation Consols," the amount authorised being 850,000*l.* secured on port dues and other revenues. The total debt authorised thus amounts to 2,861,000*l.*

Defence.

There is a small army of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, a regiment being stationed in the capital of each province. There are also reserve corps, and universal liability to serve in case of foreign war. There are two small steamers, and a third is being built.

Production and Industry.

Of the total area, about 15,500 square miles is cultivable. Tobacco culture is declining, while the production of coffee, cocoa, and bananas, as well as of cane-sugar, is on the increase; American capital to a considerable amount has recently been invested in banana-growing land, and some attention has recently been given to cattle-raising and dairy produce; the principal industries are connected with agriculture and forestry. Large sugar plantations and factories are in full work in the south and west of the Republic. Iron, gold, copper, coal, salt, and other minerals are found, but there is no mining industry.

Commerce.

The commerce of the Republic is small, owing in part to customs duties of a prohibitory character. The principal articles of export in their order of value are tobacco, coffee, cocoa, sugar, mahogany, logwood, hides, goatskins and honey.

In 1893 the imports into the Republic were valued at 2,846,924 Mexican dollars; exports, 5,656,276 dollars; in 1894, imports, 2,896,653 dollars exports, 5,383,430 dollars. In 1896 the imports were valued at 1,703,595 gold pesos, and the exports at 2,198,817 gold pesos.

In 1894 the imports at the city of Santo Domingo amounted to 1,287,807 Mexican dollars. The exports from the town of San Domingo and other ports (exclusive of Puerto Plata) amounted to 1,059,030 Mexican dollars. The chief articles of export and the quantities in 1894 were:—Coffee, 860,000 lbs.; cocoa, 426,000 lbs.; sugar, 20,000,000 lbs.; logwood, 512,000 lbs.; lignum vitæ, 2,860,000 lbs. The imports consist of cotton goods, hardware, earthenware, breadstuffs, &c.

In the 'Annual Statement of the Board of Trade,' the exports to and imports from Great Britain are added to those of Haiti.

Shipping and Communications.

In 1893 192 vessels, of 102,532 tons (24, of 10,511 tons, British), entered, and 191 of 102,254 tons cleared, the port of Santo Domingo; in 1894, 187 vessels entered. In 1892 129 vessels, of 147,347 tons, entered and cleared at the port of Puerto Plata.

The interior is not well supplied with roads. A railway is completed between Sanchez on the Bay of Samaná and La Vega (62 miles), and is being carried on to Santiago, and another line is contemplated between Barahona and the salt mountain of 'Cerro de Sal.' Total length open, 116 miles.

The Republic entered the Postal Union in 1880. In 1895 there were in the Republic 51 post offices. The inland letters, printed packets, &c., numbered (1893) 673,282; and the international 205,075.

The telegraph, in the hands of the Antilles Telegraphic Company, is in operation between Santo Domingo and Puerto Plata, from Santiago to Monte Cristi, and along the railway from Sanchez to La Vega; total length, 430

miles. Several other inland lines are in project. The foreign telegraphic system in operation is that of the French Submarine Telegraphic Company.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The National Bank, in return for cash advances made to the government has the privilege of selling government stamped paper and postage stamps, and of collecting 5 per cent. tax on import duties. Its notes circulate freely.

On July 1st, 1894, the silver standard based on the Mexican dollar was abandoned, and the United States gold dollar was adopted as the standard, but no national money has yet (September, 1896) been coined in accordance with this law. To discourage the export of silver, an export duty of three dollars gold per hundred dollars of silver coin has been established.

Quintal = 4 arrobes = 100 lbs. (of 16 oz.) = 46 kilograms.

For liquids the arrobe = 32 cuartillos = 25.498 litres = 4.110 gallons.

The metrical system is coming into use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SANTO DOMINGO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—Miguel Ventura ; appointed July 20, 1876.

There are consular representatives at Cardiff, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, Nottingham.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Vice-Consul.—Arthur Tweedy.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Santo Domingo.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

La République Dominicaine. Par Francisco Alvarez Leal. Paris, 1888.

Foreign Office Reports, Annual Series. London.

Santo Domingo. Bulletin No. 52 of the Bureau of the American Republics. Washington, 1892.

Trade of Haiti and San Domingo with Great Britain, in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.' Imp. 4. London.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Abad (Jose Ramon), *La República Dominicana, reseña general geográfico-estadística.* 8. Santo Domingo, 1889.

García (José Gabriel), *Compendio de la historia de Santo Domingo, escrito para el uso de las escuelas de la República Dominicana.* Santo Domingo, 1879.

Hasard (Samuel), *Santo Domingo, Past and Present; with a Glance at Haiti.* 8. pp. 511. London, 1873.

Jordan (Wilhelm), *Geschichte der Insel Haiti.* 2 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1849.

Kéim (D. B. Randolph), *Santo Domingo. Pen Pictures and Leaves of Travel.* 12. Philadelphia, 1871.

Merino (Padre), *Elementos de geografia física, política é histórica de la República Dominicana.* Santo Domingo, 1889.

Monte y Tejada (Antonio), *Historia de Santo Domingo, desde su descubrimiento hasta nuestros días.* Tomo I. (all published). 8. Habana, 1853.

Report of Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders. Appendix for 1894. London, 1895.

Saint Remi, *Vie de Toussaint Louverture.* 8. Paris, 1850.

SERVIA.

(KRALJEVINA SRBIJA.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Alexander I., King of Servia, born August 14 (new style), 1876; son of Milan I., King of Servia, born August 22, 1854, the son of Miloš Obrenović, grandson of Yefrem, half-brother of Prince Miloš. King Milan succeeded to the throne as Prince Milan Obrenović IV., confirmed by the election of the Servian National Assembly, after the assassination of his uncle, Prince Michail Obrenović III., June 10, 1868; was proclaimed King March 6, 1882; married October 17, 1875, to Natalie, born 1859, daughter of Colonel Keschko, of the Russian Imperial Army; divorced October 24, 1888. King Milan abdicated March 6, 1889, and proclaimed his son Alexander King of Servia, under a regency until he should attain his majority (18 years). King Alexander, on April 13, 1893, being then in his seventeenth year, took the royal authority into his own hands.

The present ruler of Servia is the fifth of his dynasty, which was founded by Miloš Todorović Obrenović, leader of the Servians in the war of insurrection to throw off the yoke of Turkey, which had lasted since 1459. The war lasted from 1815 to 1829, when the Turkish Government was compelled to grant virtual independence to Servia. By the terms of the treaty, signed September 14, 1829, Miloš T. Obrenović was acknowledged Prince of Servia, and by a subsequent Firman of the Sultan dated August 15, 1830, the dignity was made hereditary in his family.

The independence of Servia from Turkey was established by article 34 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, and was solemnly proclaimed by Prince (afterwards King) Milan at his capital, August 22, 1878. The King's civil list amounts to 1,200,000 dinars.

Constitution and Government.

By the Constitution voted by the Great National Assembly January 2, 1889 (December 22, 1888, old style), and signed by the King on the 3rd, the executive power is vested in the King, assisted by a council of eight Ministers, who are, individually and collectively, responsible to the nation. The legislative authority is exercised by the King, in conjunction with the National Assembly, or 'Narodna-Skupština.' The State Council, or Senate, consists of 16 members, 8 nominated by the King, and 8 chosen by the Assembly; it examines and elaborates the projects of laws, and authorises extraordinary loans for the municipalities. This body is always sitting. The ordinary National Assembly is composed of deputies elected by the people, indirectly and by ballot. Each county can elect one deputy to every 4,500 tax-paying males, but should the surplus be over 3,000, this number is also entitled to a deputy. The voting is by *scrutin de liste*. Each county must be represented by at least two deputies holding University degrees, and are called the qualified deputies. Every male Servian 21 years of age, paying 15 dinars in direct taxes, is entitled to vote; and every Servian of 30 years, paying 30 dinars in direct taxes, is eligible to the ordinary National Assembly. The ordinary Assembly meets each year on November 1, and elections take place every third

year on September 14. There is also a Great National Assembly, which meets when it is necessary. The number of its representatives is double the number fixed for the ordinary Skupshтина, and the restriction as to University degrees does not apply. The deputies receive travelling expenses and a salary of 10 dinars a day. Personal liberty, liberty of the press and conscience are guaranteed. The legal Constitution having been suspended in 1894 by the King, and the Constitution of 1869 provisionally put in force, a special Commission of leading members of the several political parties is to be called by the King to draft a new Constitution in accordance with the wishes of the nation.

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs.—M. Vladan Georgevitch.

The other ministries are for the Interior, War, Finance, Public Works, Commerce, Instruction, Justice.

Counties, districts, and municipalities have their own administrative assemblies. For administrative purposes, according to the new Constitution, Serbia is divided into 15 provinces or counties, 1,290 communes, which include 4,029 villages and 74 towns or cities.

Area and Population.

The area of the Kingdom of Serbia amounts to 19,050 square miles. From the administrative point of view Serbia is divided into 15 provinces, the capital, Belgrade, and Nisch city, which have their own administration.

The following table shows the area and population of the provinces according to the census of December 31, 1895:—

Okrug (Province)	Area in sq. m.	Population		Total	Pop. per sq. m.
		Male	Female		
Belgrade City	4	34,392	24,600	58,992	14,725
Valyévo	1,121	62,318	59,064	121,377	109
Vranya	1,620	83,551	79,345	162,896	100
Kragouyévatz	927	76,054	72,554	148,608	160
Kraina	1,257	47,761	46,144	93,905	74
Krouzhévatz	1,256	81,905	78,750	160,655	128
Pirot	1,214	64,508	61,773	126,281	104
Podrinyé	1,300	96,977	92,962	189,939	146
Pozarévatz	1,404	111,811	106,892	218,703	155
Roudnik	2,056	82,055	78,664	160,719	78
Toplitza	1,400	69,357	64,283	133,640	95
Ujitzé	1,676	72,985	72,320	145,287	87
Tzrnareka	555	38,274	36,040	74,314	134
Morava	1,200	89,850	84,967	174,817	145
Podunavlyé (Danube)	1,246	114,601	109,829	224,430	180
Timok	810	50,276	78,265	98,541	121
Nisch City	4	12,239	8,810	21,049	5,262
Total	19,050	1,188,909	1,125,244	2,314,153	121.9

In 1890 the total population 13.52 per cent. inhabited towns and 86.48 per cent. lived in the country; 57.29 per cent. of the males and 53.16 per cent. of the females were unmarried; 38.27 per cent. males and 40.02 per cent. females married; 3.44 per cent. males and 6.82 per cent. females widowed and divorced. As to occupation, 26.30 per cent. of the town population and 97.20 per cent. of the country population are dependent on agriculture. Of the total population 16.81 per cent. is engaged in trade; 10.32 per cent.

in occupations connected with food ; 16·22 per cent. connected with clothing ; 14·20 per cent. connected with moulding of iron and metal work ; 4·31 per cent. teachers and clergy ; 8·16 per cent. officials. As to race, in 1891 there were 1,955,944 Servians (who, according to language, are Slavonic by race), 143,684 Roumanians, 37,581 Gipsies, 6,878 Germans, 2,929 Albanians and Turks, 4,510 Jews, 1,359 Bulgarians, 9,676 other foreigners.

The principal towns are : Belgrade (the capital) with 59,494 inhabitants ; Nisch, 21,524 ; Kragouyévatz, 13,870 ; Leskovatz, 13,165 ; Pozarévatz, 11,699 ; Pirot, 9,920 ; Shabatz, 11,689 ; Vrania, 11,553 ; Smederevo, 7,027 ; Ujitzé, 6,618 ; Valeyvo, 6,712 ; Krouzhévatz, 6,946 ; Zaichar, 7,234 Alexinat, 5,488.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Year	Total living Births	Illegitimate living	Stillborn	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus
1892	93,833	973	1,033	20,934	74,128	19,705
1893	95,232	953	946	23,679	66,568	28,664
1894	96,488	1,032	746	24,963	63,766	32,722
1895	101,676	—	—	20,599	62,184	39,492
1896	96,752	—	—	20,841	63,399	33,353

There are no trustworthy statistics of emigration and immigration. For 1894 the number of immigrants is given as 840.

Religion.

The State religion of Serbia is Greek-orthodox. According to the census of 1891 there were of the total population :—Greek-orthodox, 2,127,744 ; Roman Catholics, 11,596 ; Protestants, 1,149 ; Jews, 4,652 ; Mohammedans, 16,764. To the last belong, besides the Arnauts and Turks, almost all the gipsies.

The Church is governed by the Synod of Bishops, the Archbishop of Belgrade as Metropolitan of Serbia being president, but all the ecclesiastical officials are under the control of the Minister of Education and Public Worship. There is unrestricted liberty of conscience.

Instruction.

Elementary education in Serbia is compulsory, and, in all the schools under the Ministry of Education, including the University, education is free. In the year 1893-94 the numbers of these schools, and of their teaching staff and pupils, were as follows :—

	No.	Teachers			Pupils		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Elementary Schools	914	920	576	1,505	65,846	11,320	77,175
Middle Schools :							
Lower Gymnasiums .	14	118	12	130	2,138	316	2,454
Higher	10	258	36	294	3,086	659	4,645
Technical Schools .	2						
High School for Girls .	2						
Normal Schools . .	2						
Theological Seminary	1						
Total of Middle Sch.	31	376	48	424	6,124	975	7,099
University :							
Philosophical Faculty				44			128
Jurisprudence . . .							312
Technical							38
Total of University				44			478

The school attendance was, however, considerably less than that indicated in the table, over 16 per cent. of the children at the elementary schools, and about 12 per cent. of the pupils at the middle schools having discontinued attendance before the end of the year. Of the elementary schools only 63 were girls' schools, but in the villages the girls are taught with the boys. Of the female teachers, 362 were engaged in boys' schools. On the average there is in Servia one elementary school for every 2,500 inhabitants, and one enrolled pupil for every 31 inhabitants, there being one boy enrolled for every 18 of the male population, and one girl for every 100 of the female population.

Other Government schools are: the Military Academy, the Commercial School, the School of Wine Culture, the Agricultural School, and the Cadastral School. There are also several private schools, elementary and other, and an orphanage supported by voluntary contributions.

The cost of the elementary schools is defrayed partly by the State and partly by the municipalities, the State paying the teachers' salaries and the municipalities providing for all other expenditure. The cost of the other public schools is borne entirely by the State. For the year 1894 the expenditure was as follows:—

	Dinars.
Elementary schools, expenditure by the State	1,868,916
" " " from Communal Rates	890,428
Total	2,759,344
Middle Schools, Expenditure by the State	1,138,216
University " "	264,412
Total	4,161,972

In 1874 only 4 per cent. of the population could read and write; in 1884, 10 per cent.; in 1890, 14 per cent.

There is in Belgrade a national library and museum, and a national theatre subventioned by the State.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

The judges are appointed by the king. According to the Constitution they cannot be removed against their will, but in consequence of the suspension of the Constitution on May 9, 1894, their irremovability has ceased. There are 23 courts of first instance in Servia, a court of appeal, a court of cassation, and a tribunal of commerce. In all the courts of first instance there were in 1890 5,230 criminal cases with 8,464 accused persons; in 1894 there were 8,455 criminal cases with 12,595 criminals. Of these 3585 were condemned.

There is no pauperism in Servia in the sense in which it is understood in the West; the poorest have some sort of freehold property. There are a few poor people in Belgrade, but neither their property nor their number has necessitated an institution like a workhouse. There is a free town hospital.

Finance.

For five years the State revenue and expenditure were estimated as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dinars	Dinars
1891	57,527,084	57,527,084
1892	60,135,840	60,107,472
1893	70,076,902	72,205,800
1894	59,220,034	64,067,973
1895	63,755,600	63,623,868

The estimated revenue for 1896 was 63,659,720 dinars ; and expenditure, 63,355,607 dinars. For 1897 and 1898 the estimates were the same :—

Sources of Revenue	Dinars	Branches of Expenditure	Dinars
Direct taxes	20,803,720	Civil list	1,200,000
Customs	5,000,000	Interest on public debt	17,747,506
Excise	2,927,000	Dotations, &c.	388,640
Law courts	2,500,000	National Assembly, &c.	276,310
Monopolies	17,159,000	General Credits	234,000
Domains, posts, tele- graphs, &c.	3,428,000	Pensions, &c.	2,251,858
Railway		5,700,000	Ministries :
Instruction and Sani- tary Service Funds }	852,000	Justice	1,616,128
Various		5,290,000	Foreign Affairs . . . . .	1,231,985
		Finance	8,202,475
		War	14,115,393
		Instruction	4,822,180
		Interior	2,765,765
		Public Works	3,948,633
		Commerce and Agri- culture	3,001,229
		Various . . . . .		1,553,505
Total	63,659,720	Total	63,355,607

On January 1, 1897, the public debt of Servia amounted to 408,237,000 dinars, 355,292,000 being at 4 per cent. Four per cent. bonds, amounting to 1,000,000*l.*, were issued in London in July, 1897.

Defence.

There are fortresses at Belgrade, Semendria, Nisch, Schabatz, Kladovo, Bela Palanka, and Pirot.

The King is Commander-in-Chief of the army, which in time of peace is under the entire control of the Minister of War. The whole army is divided into three classes. The first, the standing army and its reserves, according to the reorganisation of 1886, consisting of men from 20 to 30 years of age ; the second class is composed of those who have served in the active army, from 30 to 40 years of age ; the third class, from 40 to 50 years of age, only called on under extraordinary necessity. The first class has 5 divisions ; the second, 5 divisions ; the third, 60 battalions ; and each of these has its assigned district. Each division (called Moravska, Drinska, Dounavska, Shumadiska, and Timochka) of the first and second class has 3 regiments of infantry, and each regiment consists of 4 battalions ; consequently each division consists of 3 regiments of infantry = 12 battalions ; 1 regiment of cavalry = 12 squadrons ; 1 field artillery regiment = 8 batteries ; 1 company of pioneers and pontooneers ; 1 field ambulance company ; 1 transport squadron ; 1 regiment of fortress artillery ; besides various special companies. All males of 20 years, with few exceptions, are obliged to serve in these classes. After two years' service in the active army they pass into the reserve of the first class. Reserves of the first class have 30 days' service annually, and the second class is called up for 8 days annually. The standing cadre of the army consists of 15 battalions of infantry, 6 squadrons of cavalry, 30 field batteries, 3 mountain batteries, 1 fortress half-battalion, 1 pioneers battalion, 1 pontooneers half-battalion, 5 sanitary companies, 5 transport

squadrons, and 1 pyrotechnic company. The battalions are in 5 regiments, and every territorial division has thus 1 regiment. Every division has also 1 regiment of 4 field batteries. All the batteries have 6 guns each. The strength of the standing cadre is about 18,000 men. On active footing the cadre is augmented by its first-class reserve, and thus raised to a strength of 100,000 men. The strength of the second class is 55,000 men. The third class has 12 battalions in each division, and has also a strength of about 55,000 men. This whole army of three classes, numbering together 210,000 men, is always in whole or in part on either a peace, an extraordinary, or a war footing, and either class is available for active service as required for the defence of the country when called on by the royal ukase in conformity with the law. Officers 900. A gendarme force of about 800 strong has been distributed throughout the country since 1883. There are 110 batteries of 6 guns each—52 batteries (45 field and 7 mountain) being of the 'De Bange' pattern. These guns were made in France at the Caille factory. The infantry are armed with the Koka-Mauser rifles, and the cavalry with carbines of the same pattern. The Government possesses 130,000 of these rifles.

The State possesses only one steamer, which is used exclusively for military purposes.

Production and Industry.

Servia is an agricultural country, where almost every peasant cultivates his own freehold. The holdings vary in size from 10 to 30 acres mostly. In 1893 the number of proprietors was 322,505, or 85·96 per cent. of the heads of households in Servia. Of the total area (4,830,260 hectares), 1,214,370 hectares were under cereals and other farm crops; 60,990 hectares under vines; 104,066 hectares were orchard; 599,140 hectares meadows and natural grass; 484,172 hectares forest; 244,330 hectares marsh-land, &c.; 2,123,191 hectares unproductive. Of the area under cereals, 531,806 hectares yielded 2,374,824 metric quintals of maize; 317,070 hectares, 2,374,824 quintals of wheat; 92,121 hectares, 548,211 quintals of barley; 52,820 hectares, 334,479 quintals of rye; 105,965 hectares, 473,766 quintals of oats. Under tobacco were 1,432 hectares, yielding 14,931 metric quintals; hemp, 13,432 hectares, yielding 49,748 metric quintals; flax, 1,825 hectares, yielding 5,611 metric quintals. The 60,990 hectares under vines yielded 420,978 metric quintals of wine, and the 104,066 hectares under orchard yielded 7,330,719 quintals of plums and 184,727 quintals of other fruits.

Large numbers of cattle, sheep, and pigs are reared and exported. On January 1st, 1896, there were in Servia 169,735 horses; 1,778 asses and mules; 915,403 head of cattle, 7,471 buffaloes; 3,094,206 sheep; 904,446 pigs; and 525,991 goats.

The national and communal forests are supervised by the administrative authorities. Cask staves are exported to Austria and France in great quantities.

Servia has considerable mineral resources, including various kinds of coal, the total production of coal in 1893 having been 64,000 tons. Besides coal there are iron, lead, silver, zinc, quicksilver, antimony, gold, asbestos, copper, and oil shales. Many concessions have been made to companies and private persons for working mines, and mining operations are also carried on by the State.

In 1893 there were 105 mills which ground 50,813,979 kilogrammes of flour; 10 breweries which produced 55,205 hectolitres of beer; and 26 other factories which turned out goods valued at 2,177,000 francs.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the imports and exports of Servia for five years :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Transit.
	Dinars	Dinars	Dinars
1892	37,069,634	46,451,656	17,635,000
1893	40,922,584	48,910,435	16,349,000
1894	34,881,000	46,023,000	18,037,363
1895	28,239,715	43,390,451	24,868,872
1896	33,447,859	53,385,969	16,844,038

The following table shows the chief imports and exports in 1896 :—

	Imports 1895	Imports 1896	Exports 1895	Exports 1896
	Dinars	Dinars	Dinars	Dinars
Agricultural produce and fruits	1,149,094	1,217,296	16,045,970	23,426,711
Animals and animal produce	295,539	443,407	18,983,505	22,332,812
Colonial produce	3,423,020	3,583,074	4,665	1,483
Hides, skins, leather, &c	1,663,459	2,558,057	3,717,613	2,952,311
Cotton goods, &c.	4,864,683	6,960,632	842,826	913,449
Wool and woollen goods	2,218,910	3,899,992	148,681	151,000
Foods and drinks	858,256	632,233	2,413,865	2,100,614
Metals	2,308,750	2,834,028	219,612	273,373
Apparel	1,950,891	2,332,618	9,975	11,181
Pottery, glass, &c.	2,136,200	2,024,597	150,404	169,721
Wood and wood-work	1,170,503	1,339,248	556,000	624,448

The falling off in the imports and exports during 1895 is attributed to the abnormal conditions caused by the prohibition of the importation of pigs, the staple produce of Servia, into Hungary.

The following table shows the value of the trade with different countries in thousands of dinars for three years :—

Countries	Imports from			Exports to		
	1894	1895	1896	1894	1895	1896
Austria	20,529	16,624	19,234	41,116	38,746	47,035
America	1,447	1,163	1,428	—	—	—
Belgium	285	181	172	—	—	—
Bosnia	44	44	38	241	451	107
Bulgaria	104	111	107	649	533	609
Greece	11	19	101	—	—	—
Great Britain	3,592	2,435	4,122	—	—	—
Italy	637	397	499	5	—	—
Germany	2,814	1,929	3,550	1,982	1,617	2,508
Roumania	1,183	1,213	900	252	185	676
Russia	659	1,341	402	—	—	—
Turkey	2,517	2,087	1,609	1,543	1,421	1,989
France	447	363	607	235	427	437
Switzerland	573	300	572	—	10	22
Other countries	39	33	107	—	—	3
Total	34,881	28,240	33,448	46,023	43,390	53,386

Communications.

Servia has (1896) one principal railway line, Belgrade-Nisch-Vranya, 230 miles in length, and several secondary branches; Nisch-Pirot, Smederevo-Velika Plana, Lapovo-Kraguyevatz, total 354 miles. Cost of construction up to 1894 98,955,980 dinars.

Of highways there are 8,495 miles, many of them in a ruinous condition. Of rivers only those bordering on Servia are navigable, viz. Danube, 198 miles; Save, 90 miles; and Drina, 106 miles. The navigation on the Danube and Save is mostly in the hands of foreign steam companies; in 1891 a Servian steam company was formed.

There were 1,990 miles of telegraph line and 4,170 miles of wire, with 134 stations, at the end of 1896. In 1896, 803,430 messages were transmitted.

There were 117 post-offices in 1896. In 1896 10,174,000 letters were transmitted. The post and telegraph receipts for 1896 amounted to 1,000,000 dinars, and expenditure to 1,829,682 dinars.

Money and Credit.

Public credit is assisted by various monetary establishments, of which, in 1890, there were 43. The principal place is occupied by the first privileged National Bank of the Kingdom of Servia in Belgrade, with the nominal capital of 20,000,000 dinars, of which 6,500,000 has been paid up. It is entitled to issue bank notes, of which there were on July 1, 1896, 20,118,960 dinars in circulation, with a metallic reserve of 11,006,535 dinars. Besides the National Bank there were in 1894 5 bank establishments, 27 bank associations, and 28 savings-banks.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

Servia accepted, by the law of June 20, 1875, the French decimal system for its moneys, weights, and measures. The Servian dinar is equal to one franc. In circulation are gold coins of 10 and 20 dinars (milan d'or); silver coins of 5, 2, 1, and 0.5 dinar; copper of 10 and 5, and nickel of 20, 10, and 5 paras.

The decimal weights and measures (kilogram, metre, &c.) have been in practical use only since the commencement of 1883.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SERVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—M. Chedomil Mijatovitch.

Consul-General for London.—H. W. Christmas.

There is a Consular representative in Manchester.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SERVIA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Edmund D. V. Fane, appointed January 1, 1893.

Consul.—R. D. G. Macdonald.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Servia.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Almanac for 1897 (Servian).

Criminal Statistics, 1888-90. Belgrade, 1896.

Srpské Novine (Official Gazette).

Statistički godišnjak Kraljevine Srbije. (Annuaire Statistique du Royaume de Serbie.)

I. 1894. Belgrade, 1896.

Drzavopis Srbije (Servian Statistics). Vols. I.—XXI. Belgrade, 1868-95.

Deutsches Handels-Archiv for August and November, 1897. Berlin.

Statistike Kraljevine Srbije. (Statistique du Royaume de Serbie.) Vols. I.—IV. Belgrade, 1892-95.

Prilozi ze Statistick Kraljevine Srbije. (Matériaux pour la Statistique du Royaume de Serbie.) Part I. Belgrade, 1895.

Foreign Office Reports. Annual Series. 8. London.

Handbook of the Armies of Bulgaria, Greece, Servia, &c. By Captain Fairholme and Captain Count Gleichen. London, 1893.

Recensement de la Terre cultivée en 1893. Belgrade, 1897.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Baïme (M.)*, La principauté de Serbie. 8. Paris, 1880.
Boskovitch (St.), La mission de Serbie dans la question d'Orient. Florence, 1887.
Coquelle (P.), Le Royaume de Serbie. 12. Paris, 1894.
Courvière (C.), Histoire de la littérature contemporains chez les Slaves. Paris, 1879.
Cuniberti (F.), La Serbie e la dinastia degli Obrenovitch, 1804-93. Torino, 1893.
 "For the King and Fatherland" (in Servian), a semi-official publication, relating the historical events of the 1st and 2nd April, 1893.
Gambier (J. W., Captain, R. V.), Servia. London, 1878.
Holland (Thomas Erskine), The European Concert on the Eastern Question. Oxford, 1885.
Jaketch (Vladimir), Recueil statistique sur les contrées serbes. 8. Belgrade, 1875.
Kawits (F.), Serbien: Historisch-ethnographische Reise Studien aus den Jahren 1859-68. Leipzig, 1868.
Karitch (V.), Srbija (a description of the country, people, and state, in Servian). Belgrade 1888.
Laveleys (Emile de), The Balkan Peninsula. 2 vols. London, 1887.
Legy (L.), Le Save, le Danube, et le Balkan. Paris, 1884.
Mackenzie (A. Muir), Travels in the Slavonic Provinces of Turkey in Europe. 3rd edition. 2 vols. London, 1887.
Mijatovitch (Elodie Lawton), The History of Modern Serbia. 8. London, 1872.
Milchevitch (M. G.), The Principality of Servia. (In Servian.) Belgrade, 1876.
Milchevitch (M. G.), The Kingdom of Servia. (In Servian.) Belgrade, 1884.
Miller (W.), The Balkans. In "Story of the Nations" Series. 8. London, 1896.
Millet (René), La Serbie économique et commerciale. Paris, 1889.
Minchin (J. G. C.), The Growth of Freedom in the Balkan Peninsula. London, 1886.
Otdobina (the Fatherland). Servian Monthly Periodical. Edited by Dr. Vladan Georgevich since 1875.
Pearson (Miss E. M.) and McLaughlin (Miss L. E.), Service in Servia under the Red Cross. London, 1877.
Banke (L. von), The History of Servia and the Servian Revolution. London, 1853, translated by Mrs. Alex. L. Kerr. Die serbische Revolution. Berlin, 1878.
Reinach (J.), La Serbie et le Monténégro. Paris, 1876.
Richt (Dr. Alfred), Adventures in Servia. London, 1884.
Salisbury (Philip H. B.), Two months with Tchernajeff in Servia. London, 1877.
Tailandier (Saint-René), La Serbie au XIX^e siècle. Paris, 1872.
Tuma (A.), Serbien. Hannover, 1894.
Vivian (H.), Servia, the Poor Man's Paradise. London, 1897.
Yovanovitch (Vladimir), Les Serbes, &c. Paris, 1870.

SIAM.

(SAYAM, OR MUANG-THAI.)

Reigning King.

Chulalongkorn I. (Somdetch Phra Paramindr Maha), born September 21, 1853; the eldest son of the late King, Maha Mongkut, and of Queen Ramphüy (Krom Somdetch Pratape Sirindr); succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, October 1, 1868.

Children of the King.

Children of H.M. the Queen.

I. Prince Chowfa Sammodh-Diwongse Varotai, born June 9, 1881; proclaimed Crown Prince January 17, 1895.

II. Princess Walai-alongkorn, born April 1883.

III. Princess Sirapornsophon, born July 9, 1887.

Children of the Second Queen.

I. Prince Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, January 1, 1880 (proclaimed Crown Prince January 17, 1895).

II. Prince Chowfa Chakrapongse Poowanarth, March 3, 1881.

III. Prince Chowfa Asadang Dajarvoot, May 1889; and others.

Brothers of the King.

I. Somdetch Chowfa Chaturant Rasmi, born January 14, 1857.

Title: Krom Pra Chakrabadipongse.

II. Somdetch Chowfa Bhanurangsi Swangwongse, born January 13, 1860. *Title:* Krom Pra Bhanupandhwongse Varadej,

There are also twenty half-brothers of the king.

The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but does not descend always from the father to the eldest son, each sovereign being invested with the privilege of nominating his own successor. The reigning king has reintroduced the practice of nominating the Crown Prince, early in his reign. This step, taken in 1887, will have the effect of increasing the stability and order of things, and of establishing the reigning dynasty.

Government.

The executive power is exercised by the King advised by a Cabinet (Senabodi) consisting of the heads of the various departments of the Government: Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, Finance, Public Instruction, Public Works, War, Marine, Police, &c. Most of the portfolios are held by the King's half-brothers. The law of May 8, 1874, constituting a Council of State, has now been superseded by the Royal Decree of January 10, 1895, creating a Legislative Council. The latter is composed of the Ministers of State and others, not less than 12 in number, appointed by the Crown. The total membership is now 43. In the preamble of the Royal Decree it is stated that the object of this body is to revise, amend, and complete the legislation of the kingdom. It is to meet at least once a week, and it may appoint committees of 3 or 4 members, with the addition of competent outsiders who must not outnumber the members. An important article gives the Legislative Council power to promulgate laws without the Royal assent in the event of any temporary disability of the Crown. At other times the Royal signature is indispensable. This Council has already shown considerable legislative activity, but it is feared that the power and determination to enforce the new laws may prove inadequate.

Kedah, Patani, Kelantan, and Tringganu, in the Malay Peninsula, acknowledge the sovereignty of Siam, and send revenues to Bangkok. The Laos (Shan) States of Chiengmai, Lakon, Lamphoonchi, Nan, Preë, and others stand in a similar position towards the Government in Bangkok.

The trans-Mekong portion of the State of Luang Prabang is now under French protection. The remainder is still Siamese.

The Siamese dominions are divided into 41 provinces or districts, each having a Governor, deriving authority direct from the King, and having under him subordinate governors over the various parts of his district. Until 1895 the administration of the country was divided between the Ministers of the North, South, and Foreign Affairs. It was then brought under the single authority of Prince Damrong, as Minister of the Interior, and great things are hoped of his firmness and experience. Several of the tributary districts are administered by their own princes; but of late years centralisation has greatly increased. Commissioners, chosen by the King, are now frequently sent from Bangkok to these tributary provinces, both to those in the north, as Chiengmai, and those in the south, as Singora, and others, with very full powers.

Area and Population.

The limits of the Kingdom of Siam have varied much at different periods of its history, most of the border lands being occupied by tribes more or less independent. The boundary between Burma and N.W. Siam was delimited in 1891 by a Commission, and, by the treaty of September, 1893, the River Mekong was constituted the boundary between Siam and the French possessions; on a 25-kilometre strip on the west side of the river, France is at liberty to erect stations. The total area, including the country between the Mekong and the Annam hills, now acknowledged to belong to France, is estimated at about 300,000 square miles, about 60,000 square miles being in

the Malay Peninsula. In January, 1896, an arrangement was agreed to between the British and French Governments, by which they guaranteed to Siam the integrity of the territory embraced in the basins of the Menam, Meklong, Pechaburi, and Bangpakong rivers, together with the coast from Muong Bang Tapan to Muong Pase, including also the territory lying to the north of the Menam basin, between the Anglo-Siamese border, the Mekong river, and the eastern watershed of the Me Ing. The territory appropriated by France in 1893-6 covers about 110,000 square miles, leaving 200,000 square miles as the area which remains to Siam. The numbers of the population are still more imperfectly known than the extent of territory, and the difficulty of any correct result is the greater on account of the Oriental custom of numbering only the men. The latest foreign estimates give the population of the Kingdom, before the French annexation, as follows, in round numbers:—2,500,000 Siamese; 1,000,000 Chinese; 2,000,000 Laotians; 1,000,000 Malays; immigrant Burmese, Indians, and Cambodians bringing the total up to about 8,000,000. The total population of Siam as it now stands may be estimated at 5,000,000. The Chinese population is, however, rapidly increasing, and in 1896 was estimated at between 3 and 4 millions. The most populous region is the Menam valley. Bangkok, the capital, has about 200,000 inhabitants. Siam is called by its inhabitants Thai, or Muang-Thai, which means 'free,' or 'the kingdom of the free.' The word Siam is probably identical with Shan, applied in Burma to the Lao race, as well as to the Shan proper and the Siamese.

The prevailing religion is Buddhism. In recent years the results of Western civilisation have to some extent been introduced, but justice is still little more than a name in the native courts, and not much more can be said for the International Court at Bangkok, which tries suits by foreigners against natives. The Consular Courts exercise jurisdiction over their nationals. Some few young Siamese have been sent to schools, and also to study at arts and technical trades, and the leading professions in England, Germany, and France.

Education makes but little progress as yet. The capital possesses the following Government schools: Normal College for training teachers, established 1892, twenty students; three Anglo-vernacular schools with 201 pupils; five vernacular schools with 545 pupils. The English code, into which Siamese education had been systematised, is out of print, and has been replaced by a Siamese code of no value. The vernacular schools are very inefficiently managed. Throughout the country education is still chiefly in the hands of the priests. The Siamese language is now firmly established as the official language over the whole country. The Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs has also under his charge several Government hospitals, which have been lately established by the King, besides a public museum, and all the royal monasteries in the capital.

Finance.

The King's revenue may be estimated at about 2,000,000*l.* a year, of which sum the land tax produces 287,000*l.*; tax on fruit trees, 65,000*l.*; spirits, 100,000*l.*; opium, 120,000*l.*; gambling, 100,000*l.*; customs, 143,000*l.*; tin-mines, 90,000*l.*; edible birds'-nests, 27,000*l.*; fisheries, 27,000*l.* All the taxes, with the exception of the customs duties, are farmed. There is no public debt, and power has only lately been granted to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank's local branch to issue a limited amount of paper money. The expenditure is stated to keep within the receipts.

Defence.

The standing army does not exceed 5,000 men actually under arms, but is generally reckoned as consisting of 10,000 or 12,000 men who would be

available in a short time. The people generally are liable to be called out as required, but there is no armed militia. Every male from the age of 18 to 21 years is obliged to serve as a recruit for three years, and afterwards to serve for three months after every twelve. The following individuals are, however, exempted:—Members of the priesthood, the Chinese settlers who pay a commutation tax, slaves, public functionaries, the fathers of one or more sons liable to service, and those who purchase exemption by a fine of six ticals a year, or by furnishing a slave or some other person not subject to the conscription as a substitute. It is stated that the Government possesses upwards of 80,000 stand of arms, besides a considerable stock of cannon. The army is to some extent officered by Europeans, but it is in a very crude condition, and more reliance is now placed upon the newly constituted force of marine infantry mentioned below.

The navy list contains the names of 22 vessels, 11 over 500 tons. The largest is the cruiser yacht *Maha Chakri*, of 3,000 tons, 300 feet long and 40 feet beam, 15 knots, 4 quick-firing 4·7 Armstrongs, 8 quick-firing 6-pounders, and 6 machine guns, launched in England, 1892. The small cruiser *Makut Rachakumar*, 14 knots, 650 tons, was bought at Hongkong in 1891. Besides these there are 5 gunboats, 3 training ships, 1 torpedo store ship, 1 spar torpedo boat, 3 transports, 4 despatch boats, and 3 yachts. In this list 42 steamers and launches from 100 tons downwards, for Government service on the river and along the coast, are not included. There are 10,000 men available in five shifts for service afloat, besides a reserve of 2,000.

The marine infantry, recruited from the inhabitants of the maritime provinces, between 22 and 40 years of age, numbers 15,000 in six shifts, besides a 1st and 2nd reserve of 3,000 and 2,000 respectively.

At the mouth of the Mēnam River are the Paknam forts. The bar prevents ships of more than 18 feet draught from ascending to Bangkok.

Production and Industry.

There is comparatively little industry in the country, mainly owing to the state of serfdom in which the population is kept by the local governors. Throughout the whole of Siam the natives are liable to forced labour for a certain period of the year, varying from one to three months, in consequence of which the land, rich in many parts, is badly cultivated. Domestic slavery is in gradual process of abolition, such slavery as exists being entirely debt slavery. By an edict of the present King no person born on or after his Majesty's accession can be legally held in slavery beyond the age of 21. But free labour is still very hard to obtain in any quantities. Chinese coolies do the chief part of both skilled and unskilled labour in the south, especially in the mills and in mining; while in the north forest work is confined almost entirely to Burmese, Karens, and Khamus. At the head of the delta of the Mēnam many canals for irrigation have recently been dug, and the region has thus been rendered fit for rice-growing. The chief produce of the country is rice, which forms the national food and the staple article of export. Other produce is pepper, salt, dried fish, cattle, and sesame; while, for local consumption only, hemp, tobacco, cotton, and coffee are grown. Fruits are abundant, including the durian, mangosteen, and mango. Much of Upper Siam is dense forest, and the cutting of teak is an important industry, almost entirely in British hands. In 1895, 20,320 logs were exported; in 1896, 20,409. In 1896 new forestry regulations were put in force, and, for the next six years at least, an undiminished output may be expected. Gold is found in many of the provinces, and concessions have been granted to mining companies. For tin-mining one concession has been granted. The ruby and sapphire mines in Chantabun are worked by an English company. The mineral

resources of Siam are extensive and varied, including copper, coal and iron, zinc, manganese, antimony, probably quicksilver. In some places diamonds have been found.

Commerce.

Nearly the whole of the trade is in the hands of foreigners, and in recent years many Chinese, not subject like the natives to forced labour, have settled in the country. The foreign trade of Siam centres in Bangkok, the capital,

In 1895 the imports amounted to 19,384,513 dollars; in 1896 to 21,044,323 dollars. In 1895 the exports amounted to 25,280,598 dollars; in 1896 to 30,362,912 dollars. The chief imports and exports in two years were :—

Imports	1895	1896	Exports	1895	1896
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Shirtings	1,255,750	755,823	Rice	14,729,900	21,208,741
Prints and calicoes	801,862	444,014	Ebony	125,994	125,638
Mixed tissues	640,837	747,031	Fish	1,007,131	427,380
Shawls	772,813	823,311	Hides	253,017	294,396
Silk goods	503,326	419,867	Pepper	292,569	276,746
Iron ware	734,625	312,168	Teak-wood	2,775,165	2,515,591
Jute sacks	501,748	722,186	Rose-wood	161,638	163,907
Petroleum	473,082	548,657	Cardamom meal	183,053	239,572
Sugar	420,638	396,829	Oxen	403,095	460,282
Opium	798,800	999,315	Gold and silver	1,762,716	1,006,060
Gold and silver	5,375,350	6,578,473			

The imports (in order of value) are from Singapore, Hong Kong and China, Europe, Bombay. The exports (in order of value) are to Hong Kong, Singapore, Europe, Bombay, Brazil, Saigon, China. There is also a considerable trade on the northern frontiers with the British Shan states and Yunnan, amounting in 1895, for imports, to 17,518*l.*, and for exports to 19,525*l.*

The trade of the United Kingdom with Siam, according to the Board of Trade Returns, was as follows during the last five years :—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Siam into U. K.	52,205	46,995	115,186	157,994	110,264
Exports of British produce to Siam	110,120	85,961	78,245	139,845	136,487

The chief articles of direct import from Siam into Great Britain in the year 1896 were rice, valued at 540*l.* (26,000*l.* in 1895), and hewn teak-wood, valued at 106,638*l.* Among the direct exports of British produce to Siam the chief articles in 1896 were machinery and mill-work, of the value of 37,343*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 7,284*l.*; cottons, 27,112*l.*; railway carriages, 17,135*l.* There is a large importation of British piece-goods, transhipped at Singapore.

Shipping and Communications.

In 1896, 468 vessels of 433,960 tons (336 of 310,202 tons British) entered and 475 of 410,216 tons (336 of 305,159 tons British) cleared at the port of Bangkok.

The railway from Bangkok to Paknam (14 miles) was opened in April, 1893. In 1888 a survey for a railway from Bangkok to Chiangmai and other northern and eastern provinces of Siam was commenced; a line from Bangkok to Ban Mai on the Patiew river has been sanctioned; a railway is being constructed from Bangkok to Korat (165 miles), a very rich undeveloped rice-growing plateau, the line passing through excellent timber country. A concession has also been given, and the survey executed, for a railway across the Malay Peninsula from Singora to Kota Star, and thence to Kulim, a distance of 136 miles. The total length of railway actually working is 58 miles. There is an electric tramway in Bangkok, worked successfully.

Telegraph lines have been completed to the total length of 1,820 miles, and Bangkok is now in communication with Chiangmai, Korat, Nong-Khai, Sesopone, Chantabun, and Bangtaphan; with Moulmein, and Tavoy in Lower Burma; and with Saigon in Anam; the working of the lines, however, is subject to vexatious delays, communication with Europe being frequently interrupted.

There is a postal service in Bangkok, and in 1885 Siam joined the International Postal Union. The mail service down the Malay Peninsula, and also towards the north of Siam, has been largely developed. Post offices, 1896, 165; letters &c. transmitted, internal 471,295, external 373,704. In 1890 a parcel post service was established having connection with Singapore and the international system.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Tical*, or *Bat* . = 64 *Atts*, or 60 cents of a Mexican dollar; average rate of exchange, 1s. 8d.

4 *Ticals* . . . = 1 *Tamlung*.

80 *Ticals* . . . = 1 *Catty*: these two last are moneys of account.

The legal money of Siam is the tical, a silver coin, weighing 236 grains troy, .910 fine. Other silver coins from the Siamese mint now current are the salung and the fuang, the former one-fourth, the latter one-eighth of a tical. Dollars are accepted in payment at the rate of 3 dollars for 5 ticals.

1 *Chang* = 2½ lbs. avoirdupois; 50 *Chang* = 1 hap. or 133½ lbs.; 1 *Niu* = 1.66 English inch; 1 *Keup* = 12 *Niu*; 1 *Sok* = 2 *Keup*; 1 *Wah* = 2 *Sok*; 1 *Sen* = 20 *Wa*; 1 *Wah* = 80 English inches; 1 *Yol* = 400 *Sen*.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SIAM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Phya Visuddha.

Councillor of Legation.—Frederick W. Verney.

Siamese Secretary.—

Attaché Interpreter.—E. H. Loftus.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SIAM.

Minister Resident and Consul General.—George Greville, C.M.G., appointed 1896.

Consul.—W. J. Archer.

Vice-Consuls at Bangkok.—C. E. W. Stringer and J. S. Black.

Consul at Chiangmai.—W. R. D. Beckett.

Consul for Kedah, &c.—J. K. Birch (acting) (Penang).

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Siam.

Foreign Office Reports on the Trade of Bangkok and of Chiangmai. Annual Series. London.

Trade of Siam with Great Britain in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1895.' 4. London. 1896.

Deutsches Handels-Archiv. Jahrg. 1897. Dezember-Heft, Berlin

- Alabaster (Henry)*, The Wheel of the Law. 8. London, 1871.
- Bastian (Adolf)*, Die Völker von östlichen Asien: Studien und Reisen. 6 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1866-1871.
- Bastian (Adolf)*, Geographische und Ethnologische Bilder. 8. Jena, 1873.
- Bock (Carl)*, Temples and Elephants. 1 vol. 8. London, 1884.
- Bowring (John)*, The Kingdom and People of Siam. 2 vols. 8. London, 1857.
- Cott (Mary L.)*, Siam, the Heart of Farther India. American Missionary Publication. New York.
- Colquhoun (A. R.)*, Among the Shans. London, 1885.
- Crawford*, Journal of an Embassy to Siam and Cochín-China. 2 vols. 8. 2nd edition, 1850.
- Doudart de Lagrée*, Voyage d'exploration dans l'Indo-Chine. 2 vols. 4. Paris, 1873.
- Gordon (Robert)*, The Economic Development of Siam, in the Journal of the Society of Arts, No. 1,998, vol. xxxix. London, 1891.
- Gréhan (A.)*, Le royaume de Siam. 8. Paris, 1868.
- La Loubère*, Description du royaume de Siam. 12. Paris and Amsterdam, 1691.
- La Loubère*, A new Historical Relation of the Kingdom of Siam. Folio. London, 1693.
- Leonowens*, The English Governess at the Siamese Court. 8. Boston (Mass.), 1870.
- MacCarthy (J.)*, Paper on Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, March 1888.
- Macgregor (J.)*, Through the Buffer State. 8. London, 1896.
- Mouhot (Henry)*, Travels in the Central Parts of Indo-China (Siam), Cambodia and Laos, during the years 1855-1860. 2 vols. 8. London, 1864.
- Orleans (Prince Henri d')*, Une Excursion en Indo-Chine. Paris, 1892. Around Tonkin and Siam. London, 1894.
- Palgrave (W. G.)*, Ulysses. [Chapter on Phra-Bat] 8. London, 1887.
- Pallegots (D. J.)*, Description du royaume de Thai ou Siam. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1854.
- Reclus (Eliée)*, Nouvelle géographie universelle. Vol. VIII. L'Inde et l'Indo-Chine. Paris, 1888.
- Satow (E. M.)*, Essay towards a Bibliography of Siam. Singapore, 1886.
- Scherzer (Dr. K. von)*, Die wirtschaftlichen Zustände im Süden und Osten Asiens. 8. Stuttgart, 1871.
- Smyth (H. W.)*, Journeys on the Upper Mekong. London, 1895. Journeys in S.-W. Siam. *Geographical Journal*. Vol. VI.
- Sommerville (M.)*, Siam on the Meinam. London, 1897.
- Thomson (John)*, The Straits of Malacca, Indo-China, and China, or Ten Years' Travels, Adventures, and Residence Abroad. 8. London, 1875.
- Vincent (Frank)*, The Land of the White Elephant. New York, 1889.
- Youngusband (G. J.)*, Eighteen Hundred Miles in a Burmese Tat, through Burmah, Siam, and the Eastern Shan States. 8. London.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

Constitution and Government.

THE South African Republic, also known as the Transvaal, was originally formed by part of the Boers, who left the Cape Colony in 1835 for Natal, but quitted that colony on its annexation to the British Crown. In 1852 the independence of the Transvaal was recognised by the British Government, and the constitution of the State is based on the 'Thirty-Three Articles,' passed May 23, 1849, and the 'Grondwet,' or Fundamental law of February 13, 1858.

On April 12, 1877, the Transvaal was annexed by the British Government, against which in December 1880 the Boers took up arms, and a treaty of peace was signed March 21, 1881. According to the convention ratified by the Volkraad, October 26, 1881, self-government was restored to the Transvaal so far as regards internal affairs, the control and management of external affairs being reserved to Her Majesty as suzerain. A British resident was appointed, with functions analogous to those of a Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires. Another convention with the Government of Great Britain was signed in London February 27, 1884, ratified by the Volkraad, August 8, by which the State is to be known as the South African Republic, and the British suzerainty restricted to control of foreign relations. Instead of a Resident the British Government is represented by a Diplomatic Agent.

The Constitution has been frequently amended down to January 1897. The supreme legislative authority is vested in a Parliament of two Chambers, each of 27 members, chosen by the districts. Bills passed by the

second Chamber do not become law until accepted by the first. Members of both Chambers must be 30 years of age, possess fixed property, profess the Protestant religion, and never have been convicted of any criminal offence. The members of the first Chamber are elected from and by the first-class burghers, those of the second Chamber from and by the first and second-class burghers conjointly, each for 4 years. First-class burghers comprise all male whites resident in the Republic before May 29, 1876, or who took an active part in the war of independence in 1881, the Malaboch war in 1894, the Jameson Raid in 1895-6, the expedition to Swaziland in 1894, and all the other tribal wars of the Republic, and the children of such persons from the age of 16. Second class burghers comprise the naturalized male alien population and their children from the age of 16. Naturalization may be obtained after two years' residence, and registration on the books of the Fieldcornet, oath of allegiance, and payment of 2*l.* The Executive Council has also the right, in special instances, to invite persons to become naturalised on payment of 2*l.* Naturalized burghers may by special resolution of the first Chamber, become first-class burghers 12 years after naturalization. Sons of aliens, though born in the Republic, have no political rights, but, by registration at the age of 16, may, at the age of 18, become naturalized burghers, and may, by special resolution of the first Chamber, be made first-class burghers 10 years after they are eligible for the second Chamber, or at the age of 40. The President and Commandant-General are elected by the first-class burghers only; District-Commandants and Fieldcornets by the two classes of burghers conjointly. The Executive is vested in a President, elected for five years, assisted by a council consisting of four official members (the State Secretary, the Commandant-General, Sup. of Natives, and the Minute-keeper), and two non-official members. The State Secretary, Sup. of Natives, the Minute-keeper and Secretary, and the two non-official members, are elected by the first Volksraad.

State President.—S. J. Paulus Krüger, elected for the fourth time February, 1898.

Vice-President.—General P. J. Joubert, elected May 13, 1896.

Executive Council.—Official members: P. J. Joubert, Com.-Gen. (Vice-President); Dr. W. J. Leyds, State Sec., re-elected for the third time May 26, 1897; Com. P. A. Cronje, Sup. of Natives; J. H. M. Kock, Minute Keeper. Non-official: J. M. A. Wolmarans, S. W. Burger.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is 119,139 square miles, divided into 20 districts, and its white population, according to a very incomplete census of 1896, is 245,397, of whom 137,947 are men and 107,450 women; the native population in April, 1896, was estimated at 622,500. The boundaries of the State are defined in the convention of February 27, 1884—since altered by a supplementary convention, by which the former New Republic (Zululand) was annexed to the South African Republic as a new district, named Vrijheid, and by the terms of the Convention regarding Swaziland, ratified by the Volksraad, August 20, 1890, by which Swaziland comes under the administration of the Transvaal. The seat of government is Pretoria, with a white population of 10,000. The largest town is Johannesburg, the mining centre of Witwatersrand goldfields, with a population within a radius of 3 miles, according to census of July 15, 1896, of 102,078 (79,315 males and 22,763 females). The population consisted of 50,907 whites, 952 Malays, 4,807 coolies and Chinese, 42,533 Kaffirs, and 2,879 of mixed race. One third of the population of the Republic are engaged in agriculture.

Religion.

As no census has been taken the following figures must be considered approximate:—

The United Dutch Reformed Church is the State church, claiming 30,000 (1895) of the population; other Dutch Churches, 32,760; English Church, 30,000; Wesleyans, 10,000; Catholic, 5,000; Presbyterians, 8,000; other Christian Churches, 5,000; Jews, 10,000.

Instruction.

According to the report of the Superintendent of Education for the year 1896, the sum of 76,296*l.* was spent for the education of 8,232 pupils. In 1896 there were 34 village schools and 395 ward schools, besides a model school with 284, a gymnasium with 61, and a girls' school with 210 pupils at Pretoria. There are many schools in Johannesburg, Pretoria, and other places belonging to the English and other denominations not subsidised by Government.

Finance.

The following table shows the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the last 5½ years, exclusive of advances made and refunded, and deposits made and withdrawn:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897 (6 months)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	1,255,829	1,702,684	2,247,728	3,539,955	4,807,513	1,805,226
Expenditure	1,183,765	1,302,054	1,734,728	2,679,095	4,671,393	1,865,714

The credit balance being on June 30, 1897, 591,118*l.* The revenue is derived from land sales, quit-rents, customs, hut-tax, stamps, transport dues, and principally from revenue on the goldfields. The revenue derived from goldfields for the year 1891, amounted to 405,397*l.*; for 1892, 636,318*l.*; for 1893, 581,977*l.*; for 1894, 972,311*l.*; and for 1895, 1,848,571*l.* The provisional estimates for the year 1897 set down as revenue 4,886,499*l.*, and expenditure 4,702,028*l.*, but this amount includes several large items of extraordinary expenditure, such as 150,000*l.* for measures to prevent the spreading of the rinderpest, 1,054,868*l.* for public works, 527,300*l.* for the purchase of war material and ammunition, and 500,000*l.* purchase of explosives.

The public debt on September 9, 1897, was 2,673,690*l.*, including *direct* liabilities to the British Crown 146,690*l.*, and Rothschild loan, 2,500,000*l.* The State lands were valued in 1884 at 400,000*l.*, but may now be valued at some millions, as the goldfields at Barberton are on Government lands. The debt due to Great Britain bears interest at 3½ per cent., and is to be extinguished by a sinking fund of 3*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* per cent. in twenty-five years.

Defence.

The Republic has no standing army, with the exception of a small force of horse artillery of 32 officers, 79 non-commissioned officers, and 289 men, all able-bodied citizens being called out in case of war. There are 3 foot and 6 mounted volunteer corps, numbering about 2,000 men, subsidised by Government.

Production and Industry.

The South African Republic is specially favourable for agriculture as well as stock-rearing, though its capacities in this respect are not yet developed. It is estimated that 50,000 acres are under cultivation. The agricultural produce, however, is not sufficient for the wants of the population.

There are about 12,245 farms, of which 3,636 belong to Government, 1,612 to outside owners and companies, and the rest to resident owners and companies.

Gold-mining is carried on to a great extent in the various goldfields, principally Barberton and Witwatersrand.

The total value of gold production from the year 1884 has been :—

Year	£	Year	£
1884	10,096	1891	2,924,305
1885	6,010	1892	4,541,071
1886	34,710	1893	5,480,498
1887	169,401	1894	7,667,152
1888	967,416	1895	8,569,555
1889	1,490,568	1896	8,603,821
1890	1,869,645		
		Total	42,334,248

The official returns date from the year 1891. The production in the first six months of 1897 was valued at 5,243,816*l*.

According to the report of the State Mining engineer for 1896, the 200 companies at work in the Republic (not including syndicates) represent a nominal capital of 57,360,225*l*., and a working capital (inclusive of cash paid to vendors) of 21,177,317*l*.. These gold mines employed 9,375 whites and 64,012 natives. The total area of claims and *mynpachten* was 441,996 English acres. The working of silver, copper, and lead mines has been suspended since 1894; the output of tin from the alluvial deposits in Swaziland amounted to 236 tons in 1896, being practically the same as in 1895. Iron is also known to abound. Excellent coal is worked on the W. W. Rand and in the east of the country, the latter portion being rapidly developed. According to the above report, there were 45 coal mines under development, employing 443 whites and 5,645 natives. The total output of coal for the year 1896 amounted to 1,437,297 tons (value 612,561*l*.).

Commerce and Communications.

The principal exports are gold, wool, cattle, hides, grain, ostrich feathers, ivory, and minerals. The value of imports on which dues were charged amounted in 1894 to 6,440,215*l*.; in 1895 to 9,816,304*l*.; in 1896 to 14,088,130*l*.. Of the total in 1896 the value of 8,781,829*l*. came from Europe; 482,549*l*. from other over-sea countries; 4,823,752*l*. from neighbouring colonies, &c. The import duties amounted in 1896 to 1,355,486*l*..

A railway of 334 miles, through the Orange Free State, from Norvalspont, Orange River, *vid* Bloemfontein, to Vaal River, constructed by the Cape Colony Government, has by agreement with the South African Republic been continued to Pretoria, *vid* Germiston, (78 miles and 1040 miles from Capetown). The Natal line terminates at Charlestown, about 158 miles from Elsburg, near Germiston. The line from the Portuguese boundary to Pretoria (295 miles) was opened January 1, 1895. Of the Selatje line (191 miles) 74 miles were finished in September, 1894. The total mileage of railways open in September 1897 was 716, under construction 270, and projected 252.

The Republic is in telegraphic communication with the surrounding States and Colonies as far north as Blantyre, near Lake Nyasa. The lines within the State extend 1,952 miles. On December 31, 1895, there were 99 offices served by 595 officials. The Republic joined the Postal Union in 1892.

Weights and measures are the same as in Cape Colony, the currency is English money, and Government gold, silver, and bronze coin issued from a mint established in Pretoria.

British Agent at Pretoria.—W. Conyngham Greene.

Consul-General in London.—Montagu White.

Swaziland.—The boundary between Swaziland and the South African Republic on the north, west, and south has been surveyed and beaconed off, but the whole of the Eastern boundary has not yet been beaconed off. The country has an area of about 8,500 square miles, with a population estimated at 40,000 to 60,000 natives and between 800 and 1,000 whites. During the winter months this number is increased by trekkers from the South African Republic. The language spoken is a dialect of Zulu, and the habits and customs are for the most part identical with those of Zululand.

By the Convention of 1884, between the British Government and the Government of the South African Republic, the independence of the Swazis was recognised; by that of 1890, the government of the white population was vested in a 'Swaziland Government Committee'; and by that of December 10, 1894, ratified by the Volksraad February 14, 1895, Swaziland is under the protection and administration of the Republic.

In terms of that Convention, the territory is not to be incorporated into the Transvaal, and the natives retain the right to govern themselves according to their own laws and customs in so far as they are not inconsistent with civilised laws and customs, and they retain their lands and grazing rights. Three years after the date of the ratification of the Convention they are liable to the payment of the hut tax and other taxes imposed on Swazis in the Republic. British subjects retain all their rights and privileges, and settlers since April 20, 1893, may obtain all burgher rights. Equal rights of the Dutch and English languages in the Courts shall be maintained. The customs dues shall not be higher than those of the Republic, and the Government of the Republic agrees to prohibit the sale or supply of intoxicating liquor to the natives. A British consular officer shall be appointed.

The Paramount Chief Ngwane (*alias* U'Hili, or U'Bunu), born 1877, succeeded his father in 1889. His native Council consists of about 44 members. The native army contains about 18,000 men. The administration is carried on by a special Commissioner, a judge and other officials appointed by the Government of the South African Republic. The revenue is from 2,000*l.* to 3,000*l.*, and a grant in aid by the South African Republic of from 45,000*l.* to 48,000*l.* is required to meet expenditure. No customs duties are at present levied. Gold-mining is carried on, the yield to one company in 1896 being 1,288 ounces, value 4,344*l.* A tin-mining company is at work, and produced in the first six months of 1896, 260 tons of tin, value about 11,500*l.* Indications of anthracite coal have been obtained.

British Consul.—J. Smuts. *Special Commissioner.*—J. C. Krogh.

Statistical and other Books of Reference.

- Convention between Her Majesty and the South African Republic. London, 1884.
 Correspondence respecting the Debt due to H.M.'s Government by the Transvaal State. London, 1882-83.
 Correspondence respecting the Affairs of the Transvaal and adjacent Territories. London 1884.
 Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of the Transvaal and adjacent Territories (C. 4,275, 4,432, 4,588). London, 1885. (C. 4,643) 1886.
 Correspondence relative to the South African Republic. London, 1896.
 Local Laws of the South African Republic for 1886-93. In 3 series. Pretoria, 1888-94.
 Reports of Select Committee of British House of Commons on British South Africa with Evidence. London, 1897.
 Report of Select Committee of Cape of Good Hope House of Assembly on the Jameson Raid. London, 1897.
 Staats Almanak der Zuid Afrik. Republiek voor het jaar 1896. Pretoria, 1896.
 Seventh Annual Report of the Witwatersrand Chamber of Mines for the year ending December 31, 1895. Johannesburg, 1896.
 Noble (John), Illustrated Official Handbook of the Cape and South Africa. 8. Capetown and London, 1893.
 Rapport v. d. Staats Myn Ingenieur over het jaar 1896 (with an English translation). Pretoria, 1897.

- Alford* (Charles J.), *Geological Features of the Transvaal, South Africa*. London, 1891.
- Argus Annual and South African Directory for 1897*. Cape Town, 1896.
- Bigelow* (P.), *White Man's Africa*. London, 1897.
- Brown* (A. S. and G. G.), *Guide to South Africa*. London, 1897.
- Denny* (G. A.), *The Klerksdorp Gold Fields*. London, 1897.
- Distant* (W. L.), *A Naturalist in the Transvaal*. 8. London, 1892.
- Dove* (Dr. Karl), *Das Klima des aussertropischen Südafrika*. Göttingen, 1888.
- Fisher* (W. E.), *The Transvaal and the Boers*. London, 1896.
- Garrett* (E.) and *Edwards* (E. J.), *The Story of the African Crisis*. London, 1897.
- Goldmann* (C. S.), *South African Mines*. 3 vols. London, 1896.
- Hammond* (Mrs. J. H.), *A Woman's Part in a Revolution*. London, 1897.
- Hatch* (F. H.), and *Chalmers* (J. A.), *The Gold Mines of the Rand*. London, 1895.
- Hobson* (Mrs. Carey), *At Home in the Transvaal*. New ed. 8. London, 1894.
- Jepp* (F.), *Notes on some of the Physical and Geological Features of the Transvaal*, in 'Journal of the Royal Geographical Society,' 1877. *Local Laws of the South African Republic, from 1849-1885*, revised by Chief Justice Kotze. Pretoria, 1887. *The Zoutpansberg Goldfields*, 'The Geographical Journal,' London, September, 1893.
- Keane* (A. H.), *Africa*, Vol. II.: *South Africa*. 8. London, 1895.
- Kellic* (J. Scott), *The Partition of Africa*. 2nd ed. London, 1895.
- Knochenhauer* (B.), *Die Goldfelder in Transvaal*. Berlin, 1890.
- Leonard* (C.), *Position of the Uitlanders in the Transvaal*. London, 1897.
- Macfadyen* (W. A.) (Translator), *The Political Laws of the South African Republic*. London, 1896.
- MacKenzie* (John), *Austral Africa: Losing it or Ruling it*. 2 vols. London, 1887.
- Mann* (A. M.), *The Truth from Johannesburg*. London, 1897.
- Molengraaf* (G. A. T.), *Beitrag zur Geologie der Goldfelder in der Sud Afrik. Republic*. Müller (H. P. N.), *Zuid Afrika, Reisherrinnerngen*. Leiden, 1890.
- Norris-Newman* (C. L.), *With the Boers in the Transvaal and Orange Free State in 1880-81*. London, 1882.
- Penning* (W. H.), *The Geology of the Southern Transvaal*. 8. London, 1893.
- Procter* (J.), *Boers and Little Englanders*. London, 1897.
- Regan* (J. J.), *Boer and Uitlander*. 8. London, 1896.
- Sawyer* (A. R.), *Mining, Geological, and General Guide to the Murchison Range*, London.
- Schmeisser*, *Ueber Vorkommen und Gewinnung der nutzbaren Mineralien in der Südafr. Republik (Transvaal) unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Goldbergbaus*. Berlin, 1894.
- Steyer*'s *Handbook to South Africa*. London, 1891.
- Statham* (F. R.) *Blacks, Boers and British*. 8. London.
- Struben* (F. P. T.), *Notes on the Geological Formation of South Africa and its Mineral Resources*. London, 1897.
- Theal* (George McCall), *History of the Boers in South Africa*. London, 1887.
- Theal* (G. McCall), *History of South Africa*. 5 vols. London, 1887-93.
- Thomas* (C. G.), *Johannesburg in Arms, 1895-96*. London, 1896.
- Transactions of the Geological Society of South Africa*. Johannesburg.

SPAIN.

(ESPAÑA.)

Reigning Sovereign and Queen Regent.

Alfonso XIII., son of the late King Alfonso XII. and Maria Christina, daughter of the late Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria; born after his father's death, May 17, 1886, succeeding by his birth, being a male, his eldest sister.

Maria Christina, mother of the King, took oath as Queen Regent during the minority of her son.

Sisters of the King.—I. *Maria-de-las-Mercedes*, Queen till the birth of her brother, born September 11, 1880. II. *Maria Teresa*, born November 12, 1882.

Aunts of the King.—I. *Infanta Isabel*, born December 20, 1851; married, May 18, 1868, to Gaetan, Count de Girgenti; widow, November 26, 1871. II. *Infanta Maria-de-la-Paz*, born June 23, 1862; married, April 3, 1883, to Prince Ludwig, eldest son of the late Prince Adalbert of Bavaria. III. *Infanta Eulalia*, born February 12, 1864; married to Prince Antoine, son of Prince

Antoine d'Orléans, Duc de Montpensier, March 6, 1836. (All sisters of the late King.)

Parents of the late King.—Queen Isabel, born October 10, 1830; the eldest daughter of King Fernando VII.; ascended the throne at the death of her father, September 29, 1833; assumed the government on being declared of age, November 8, 1843; exiled September 30, 1868; abdicated in favour of her son, June 25, 1870. Married, October 10, 1846, to her cousin Infante Francisco, born May 13, 1822.

Cousin of the late King.

Infante Don Carlos Maria-de-los-Dolores, born March 30, 1848, the eldest son of Infante Don Carlos, nephew of King Fernando VII. Married (1) February 4, 1867, to Princess Marguerite of Bourbon, daughter of Duke Carlos III. of Parma; (2) April 28, 1894, to Marie Berthe, Princess de Rohan. Offspring of the first union are four daughters and a son, Prince Jaime, born June 27, 1870.

The King, Alfonso XIII., has a civil list, fixed by the Cortes, 1886, of 7,000,000 pesetas, or 280,000*l.*, exclusive of allowances to members of the royal family; the Queen Regent having the administration and usufruct of the said sum until the King becomes of age. The annual grant to the Queen, as mother to the King, was fixed by the Cortes, in 1886, at 250,000 pesetas. The immediate successor was assigned 500,000 pesetas, and 250,000 to the second sister, they having been Princesses of Asturias. The parents of the late King, ex-Queen Isabel and her husband, have an allowance of 1,050,000 pesetas, or 42,000*l.*; and the four Infantas, his sisters, of 800,000 pesetas, or 32,000*l.* The total amount of the civil list and allowances to the relatives of the late King was fixed by the Cortes in 1876 at 10,000,000 pesetas, or 400,000*l.*; now it is 9,500,000 pesetas, or 380,000*l.*

The following is a list of the sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Spain, with dates of their accession, since the foundation of the Spanish Monarchy by the union of the crowns of Aragon and Castile:—

<i>House of Aragon.</i>		<i>House of Bourbon.</i>	
Fernando V., 'The Catholic'	1512	Fernando VII., restored	1814
<i>House of Habsburg.</i>		Isabel II.	1833
Carlos I.	1516	Provisional Government	1868
Felipe II.	1556	Marshal Serrano, Regent	1869
Felipe III.	1598	<i>House of Savoy.</i>	
Felipe IV.	1621	Amadeo	1870
Carlos II.	1665	<i>Republic.</i>	
<i>House of Bourbon.</i>		Executive of the Cortes.	1873
Felipe V.	1700	Estanislao Figueras	1873
Fernando VI.	1746	Pi y Margall, June 8	1873
Carlos III.	1759	Nicolas Salmeron, July 18	1873
Carlos IV.	1788	Emilie Castelar, September 9	1873
Fernando VII.	1808	Marshal Serrano, January 4	1874
<i>House of Bonaparte.</i>		<i>House of Bourbon.</i>	
Joseph Bonaparte	1808	Alfonso XII.	1875
		Maria (<i>pro tem.</i>)	1886
		Alfonso XIII.	1886

Government and Constitution

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The present Constitution of Spain, drawn up by the Government and laid before a Cortes Constituyentes, elected for its

ratification, March 27, 1876, was proclaimed June 30, 1876. It consists of 89 articles or clauses. The first of them enacts that Spain shall be a constitutional monarchy, the executive resting in the King, and the power to make laws 'in the Cortes with the King.' The Cortes are composed of a Senate and Congress, equal in authority. There are three classes of senators—first, senators by their own right, or *Senadores de derecho propio*; secondly, 100 life senators nominated by the Crown—these two categories not to exceed 180; and thirdly, 180 senators, elected by the Corporations of State—that is, the communal and provincial states, the church, the universities, academies, &c.—and by the largest payers of contributions. Senators in their own right are the sons, if any, of the King and of the immediate heir to the throne, who have attained their majority; Grandees who are so in their own right and who can prove an annual *renta* of 60,000 pesetas, or 2,400*l.*; captain-generals of the army; admirals of the navy; the patriarch of the Indias and the archbishops; the presidents of the Council of State, of the Supreme Tribunal, of the Tribunal of Cuentas del Reino, and of the Supreme Council of War and of the Navy, after two years of office. The elective senators must be renewed by one-half every five years, and by totality every time the Monarch dissolves that part of the Cortes. The Congress is formed by deputies 'named in the electoral Juntas in the form the law determines,' in the proportion of one to every 50,000 souls of the population. According to the law of June 26, 1890, the electoral qualification is held by all male Spaniards, 25 years of age, who enjoy full civil rights, and have been citizens of a municipality for at least two years. By a royal decree issued August 8, 1878, the island of Cuba received the privilege of sending deputies to the Cortes, in the proportion of one to every 40,000 *free* inhabitants paying 125 pesetas annually in taxes. Members of Congress must be 25 years of age; they are re-eligible indefinitely, the elections being for 5 years. Deputies, to the number of 10, are admitted who, although not elected for any one district, have obtained a cumulative vote of more than 10,000 in several districts. Deputies to the number of 88 are elected by *scrutin de liste* in 26 large districts, in which minorities may be duly represented. There are in all 431 deputies. The deputies cannot take State office, pensions, and salaries; but the ministers are exempted from this law. Both Congress and Senate meet every year. The Monarch has the power of convoking them, suspending them, or dissolving them; but in the latter case a new Cortes must sit within three months. The Monarch appoints the president and vice-presidents of the Senate from

members of the Senate only ; the Congress elects its own Officials. The Monarch and each of the legislative chambers can take the initiative in the laws. The Congress has the right of impeaching the ministers before the Senate.

The Constitution of June 30, 1876, further enacts that the Monarch is inviolable, but his ministers are responsible, and that all his decrees must be countersigned by one of them. The Cortes must approve his marriage before he can contract it, and the King cannot marry any one excluded by law from the succession to the crown. Should the lines of the legitimate descendants of the late Alphonso XII. become extinct, the succession shall be in this order—first, to his sisters ; next to his aunt and her legitimate descendants ; and next to those of his uncles, the brothers of Fernando VII., 'unless they have been excluded.' If all the lines become extinct, 'the nation will elect its Monarch.'

The executive is vested, under the Monarch, in a Council of Ministers of nine members, as follows :—

- President of the Council.*—Señor Sagasta.
- Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—Señor Gullon.
- Minister of Justice.*—Señor Groizard.
- Minister of Finance.*—Señor Puigcerver,
- Minister of the Interior.*—Señor Capdepon.
- Minister of War.*—General Correa.
- Minister of Marine.*—Admiral Bermejo.
- Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and of Public Works.*—Count Siqueloa.
- Minister of the Colonies.*—Señor Moret.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The various provinces and communes of Spain are governed by the provincial and municipal laws. Every commune has its own elected Ayuntamiento, consisting of from five to thirty-nine Regidores, or Concejales, and presided over by the Alcalde, at whose side stand, in the larger towns, several Tenientes Alcaldes. The entire municipal government, with power of taxation, is vested in the Ayuntamientos. Half the members are elected every two years, and they appoint the Alcalde, the executive functionary, from their own body. In the larger towns he may be appointed by the King. Members cannot be re-elected until after two years. Each province of Spain has its own Parliament, the Diputacion Provincial, the members of which are elected by the constituencies. The Diputaciones Provinciales meet in annual session, and are permanently represented by the Comision Provincial, a committee elected every year. The Constitution of 1876 secures to the Diputaciones Provinciales and the Ayuntamientos the government and administration of the respective provinces and communes. Neither the national executive nor the Cortes have the right to interfere in the established municipal and provincial administration, except in the case of the action of the Diputaciones Provinciales and Ayuntamientos going beyond the locally limited sphere to the injury of general and permanent interests. In the Basque provinces self-government has been almost abolished since the last civil war, and they are ruled as the rest of Spain. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution, pressure is too frequently brought to bear upon the local elections by the Central Government.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of each of the forty-nine provinces into which the Kingdom is divided, according to the census of 1887:—

Province	Area in square miles	Total Population, 1887	Pop. per sq. mile	Province	Area in square miles	Total Population, 1887	Pop. per sq. mile
Alava . . .	1,205	92,915	78	Logroño . . .	1,945	181,465	93
Albacete . . .	5,972	229,102	39	Lugo . . .	3,787	432,165	113
Alicante . . .	2,098	453,050	206	Madrid . . .	2,997	682,644	228
Almería . . .	8,302	339,452	102	Málaga . . .	2,824	519,977	183
Avila . . .	2,981	193,093	64	Múrcia . . .	4,478	491,456	109
Badajoz . . .	8,687	481,508	55	Navarra . . .	6,046	304,122	50
Baleares . . .	1,860	312,598	168	Orense . . .	2,739	405,127	147
Barcelona . . .	2,985	902,970	301	Oviedo . . .	4,091	595,420	145
Burgos . . .	5,650	388,551	59	Palencia . . .	3,126	188,845	60
Cáceres . . .	8,013	339,793	42	Pontevedra . . .	1,739	443,385	254
Cádiz . . .	2,809	429,872	152	Salamanca . . .	4,940	314,472	63
Canárias . . .	2,808	291,625	102	Santander . . .	2,113	244,274	114
Castellon de la Plana . . .	2,446	292,437	110	Segovia . . .	2,714	154,448	56
Ciudad-Real . . .	7,840	292,291	37	Sevilla . . .	5,295	544,815	102
Córdoba . . .	5,190	420,728	81	Sória . . .	3,836	151,530	39
Coruña . . .	8,079	613,831	199	Tarragona . . .	2,451	348,579	142
Cuenca . . .	6,725	242,460	35	Taruel . . .	5,491	241,865	44
Gerona . . .	2,272	306,588	134	Toledo . . .	5,586	359,562	64
Granada . . .	4,937	484,638	98	Valencia . . .	4,352	733,978	168
Guadalajara . . .	4,870	201,518	41	Valladolid . . .	3,043	267,148	87
Guipúzcoa . . .	728	181,845	249	Vizcaya . . .	849	235,659	277
Huelva . . .	4,122	254,831	61	Zamora . . .	4,135	270,072	65
Huesca . . .	5,878	255,187	43	Zaragoza . . .	6,607	415,195	62
Jaen . . .	5,184	437,842	84	N. & W. Coast of Africa . . .	13	5,290	391
Leon . . .	6,167	380,637	61				
Lérida . . .	4,775	285,417	59				
				Total . . .	197,670	17,565,632	88

There were in 1887, 8,612,524 males and 8,953,108 females.

The legal population as distinct from the population present was returned at 17,673,838. The area of continental Spain is 191,100 square miles, and its population (1887) 16,945,786.

The population of Ceuta, included in that of Cadiz, is 9,694. Besides Ceuta, Spain has, on the African Coast, the Port of Peñon de Velez, the Alhucemas and Chafarinas Islands, and the port of Melilla. These African possessions are used chiefly as convict stations. According to the census returns of 1887, there were in Spain at that date 42,395 resident foreigners—the mass of them in four provinces—namely, Barcelona, Cadiz, Gerona, and Madrid. The Basques in the North, numbering 440,000, differ in race and language from the rest of Spain; there are 60,000 Moors in the South, 50,000 gipsies, and a small number of Jews.

In 1789 the population was estimated to number 10,061,480; in 1820 it was 11,000,000; in 1828, 13,698,029; in 1846, 12,168,774, and it was at the census of 1860, 15,658,531. At the census of 1877 the population amounted to 16,634,345, being an increase of 976,814 in the course of seventeen years, or at the rate of about 0.35 per cent. per annum; in 1887 it was 17,565,632, being an increase of 831,287 in ten years, or at the rate of 0.47 per cent. per annum.

The following were the populations of the principal towns in 1887, viz. :—

Town	Population	Town	Population
Madrid . . .	470,283	Palma (Baleáres)	60,514
Barcelona . . .	272,481	Lorca . . .	58,327
Valencia . . .	170,763	Valladolid . . .	62,018
Sevilla . . .	143,182	Córdoba . . .	55,614
Málaga . . .	134,016	Bilbao . . .	50,772
Múrcia . . .	98,538	Oviedo . . .	42,716
Zaragoza . . .	92,407	Santander . . .	41,829
Granada . . .	73,006	Alicante . . .	39,638
Carthagena . . .	84,171	Almeria . . .	37,241
Cadiz . . .	62,531	Cornúa . . .	36,200
Jeres de la Frontera . . .	61,708	Burgos . . .	31,301

Statistics published by the Instituto Geographico y Estadístico of Spain show that the population according to occupation in 1889 was as follows:—Agricultural, 4,854,742; industrial (textile and mineral), 243,867; commercial, 194,755; arts and trades, 823,310; domestic servants, 409,549; merchant marine, 115,764; professional (legal, medical, &c.), 84,510; public employees, 97,257; asylum inmates, &c., 91,226; religious (Catholic), 72,077; private and railway employees, 49,565; teachers, &c., 39,136; leisure classes, 29,918; hotel keepers, &c., 14,449; pupils at schools and colleges, 1,719,955; not stated, 8,728,519; total, 17,568,599.

In 1892, according to official statistics, 66,406 persons left, and 58,148 persons entered Spain, the excess of emigration being thus 8,258. Emigration from Spain is chiefly to Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina.

Religion.

The national Church of Spain is the Roman Catholic, and the whole population of the Kingdom adhere to that faith, except (in 1887) 6,654 Protestants, 402 Jews, 9,645 Rationalists, 510 of other religions, and 13,175 of religion not stated. There were in 1884 in Spain 32,435 priests in the 62 dioceses into which the country is divided; 1,684 monks resident in 161 monastic houses, and 14,592 nuns in 1,027 convents. The number of cathedrals was 65, of religious colleges 30, of churches 18,564, and of convents, religious houses, sanctuaries, and other buildings of a religious character 11,202. According to Article 12 of the Constitution of 1876, a restricted liberty of worship is allowed to Protestants, but it has to be entirely in private, all public announcements of the same being strictly forbidden. The Constitution likewise enacts that 'the nation binds itself to maintain the worship and ministers of the Roman Catholic religion.' Resolutions of former legislative bodies, not repealed in the Constitution of 1876, settled that the clergy of the Established Church are to be maintained by the State. On the other hand, by two decrees of the Cortes, passed July 23, 1835, and March 9, 1836, all conventual establishments were suppressed, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the nation. These decrees gave rise to a long dispute with the head of the Roman Catholic Church, which ended in the sovereign pontiff conceding the principle of the measure. By a concordat with Rome concluded in August 1859, the Spanish Government was authorised to sell the whole ecclesiastical property, except churches and parsonages, in return for an equal amount of untransferable public debt certificates bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent.

Instruction.

The latest census returns show that a large proportion of the inhabitants are illiterate. In 1860 20·0 per cent. of the population could read and write; 4·6 per cent. could read only; and 75·3 per cent. could neither read nor write. In 1889, out of a population of 17,552,346 accounted for, 5,004,460 (3,317,855 males, and 1,686,615 females), or 28·5 per cent. could read and write; 608,005 (221,613 males, and 380,392 females), or 3·4 per cent. could read only; and 11,945,871 (5,067,098 males, and 6,878,773 females), or 68·1 per cent. could neither read nor write.

By a law of 1857 an elaborate system of primary education was ordained: education was to be compulsory, there was to be a primary school for every 500 inhabitants, and instruction was to be on a rigidly uniform plan. Compulsion has never been enforced, and, partly from political causes and partly from the wretched pay of most of the elementary teachers (10*l.* to 20*l.* per annum), education is very inefficient. In 1881, however, several improvements were introduced. Under the Minister of Public Works there is a Director-General of Public Instruction, with a council; there are ten educational districts, with the universities as centres, 49 inspectoral districts, and numerous local educational authorities. The public and primary schools are supported mainly by the municipalities, the total sum spent in each of the last three years on primary education, including a small contribution by Government, being about 1,000,000*l.* Most of the children are educated free. The following table shows the number of schools in the years 1850, 1870, and 1880:—

Year	Public	Private	Total
1850	13,334	4,100	17,434
1870	22,711	5,406	28,117
1880	23,132	6,696	29,828

In 1885 (to which the latest issued reports refer) there were 24,529 public and 5,576 private primary schools, or 1 for every 560 inhabitants, including 1,774 public and private schools for adults and Sunday schools. In 1885 there were 1,848,183 pupils on the books. Secondary education is conducted in 'institutions,' or middle-class schools, somewhat like universities in their organisation; there must be one of them in every province in addition to private schools. These are largely attended, but the education is inefficient. These institutions prepare for the universities, of which there are ten, attended by 16,000 students. The fees largely cover the expenses of the universities. Government also supports various special schools—engineering, agriculture, architecture, fine arts, music, &c. In 1887 the total sum set apart for education in the budget was only 1,868,650 pesetas.

Finance.

The revenue of the Kingdom is raised by a system of direct and indirect taxation, stamp duties, Government monopolies, and income from State property. The direct taxes are imposed on landed property, houses, live stock, industry, commerce, registration acts, titles of nobility, mortgages, and mineral produce. The indirect taxes are derived from foreign imports, articles of consumption, tolls, bridge and ferry dues.

The ordinary revenue and expenditure in five financial years have been as follows:—

Financial Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Pesetas	Pesetas
1891-92	687,897,075	780,672,183
1892-93	707,398,172	782,130,858
1893-94	749,563,003	763,219,972
1894-95	754,993,033	780,242,373
1895-96	766,022,872	803,448,751

The budget estimates for 1896-97 put the revenue at 769,286,261 pesetas, and the expenditure at 761,414,603 pesetas. The following are the estimates for 1897-98 :—

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	Pesetas		Pesetas
Direct taxes on land, trade, mines, Government salaries, registration, &c.	297,460,810	Civil list	9,250,000
Indirect taxes, customs, excise, &c.	307,235,000	Cortes	1,638,085
Tobacco monopoly, lottery, mint, and minor sundries	141,148,000	Public debt	324,662,773
Revenue from national property	26,713,942	Campaign in Cuba	95,071,019
From the public treasury	110,721,019	Judicial debts	1,585,447
		Indemnities and pensions	58,699,730
		Council of Ministers	1,013,467
		Ministry of Foreign Affairs	4,739,387
		„ „ Justice	54,560,054
		„ „ War	142,120,396
		„ „ Marine	28,344,991
		„ „ Interior	27,527,569
		„ „ Agriculture	79,446,306
		„ „ Finance	16,109,442
		Tax collecting	28,222,212
		Fernando Po	875,000
Total	883,278,771	Total	873,865,878

A law of June 10, 1897, modifying one of August 30, 1896, provides for an extraordinary expenditure of 220,353,685 pesetas by extraordinary credits as follows: Tobacco Company's advance (already effected), 60,000,000 pesetas; loan on guarantee of Almaden mines, 93,000,000 pesetas; from temporary tax on traffic, 67,353,685 pesetas.

In 1897 the public debt of Spain was approximately as follows:—Consolidated debt, 183,967,000*l.*; redeemable, 66,225,000*l.*; treasury debt (including 18,280,000*l.* floating debt), 32,854,000*l.*; total, 283,046,000*l.* The interest on the debt, including 3,802,840*l.* for credit operations on account of the war in Cuba, amounted to 16,789,348*l.*

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

The Spanish frontiers are defended by the following fortified places:—On the north and north-west coast, Fuenterrabia, the fortified port of Passages, and the military ports of Santoña and Santander, Ferrol, Coruña, Vigo; in the Basque country, between the coast and the Ebro, are Bilbao and Vitoria

in the country on the left bank of the Ebro are Pamplona, Tafalla, Jaca, Venasqua, Monzon, Pucercda, Seo de Urgel, Balaguer, and Lerida; between the Segré and the Mediterranean are Cardona, Hostalrich, Campredon, Ripoll, Gerona, Olot, Cartellfolit, Figueras; on the Mediterranean, Palamos, Barcelona, Tarragona, Málaga, Almeria, Carthagena, and Alicante; on the Ebro are Logroño, Tudela, Zaragoza, Mequinenza, and Tortosa; south of the Ebro are Burgos and Morella. Along the Portuguese frontier are Toro, Ciudad Rodrigo, Valencia de Alcantara, Albuquerque, and Badajoz; Tarifa and Algeciras in the Strait of Gibraltar, and Cadiz at its entrance.

II. ARMY.

Under the military law of July 1, 1885, the armed forces of Spain consist of—1. A permanent army; 2. A first or active reserve; 3. A second or sedentary reserve. All Spaniards past the age of 19 are liable to be drawn for the permanent army, in which they have to serve three years; they then pass for three years into the first or active reserve, and for six years into the second reserve. By a payment of 1,500 pesetas any one may purchase exemption from service. For the colonial army the total period of service is eight years, four with the colours and four in the second reserve. By increasing the number of *dépôt* battalions, assigning to each reserve battalion a special district, and making it the essential basis of regimental organisation, both for recruits and for the reserves, it is hoped that in time Spain may be able easily to mobilise in case of necessity an army of 1,083,595 men.

The regular army of continental Spain is organised in 8 army corps, of which two contain each 3 divisions of infantry, three contain each 2 divisions, and three contain 1 division. Of cavalry, three of the army corps have each 1 division, and two have each 1 brigade. In the Balearic Islands, the Canaries and Ceuta there are altogether 3 divisions of infantry, and at Melilla 1 brigade. The regular army is composed as follows:—

Infantry.—56 regiments and 50 regiments reserve.

Chasseurs.—5 brigades and 10 battalions reserve.

Cavalry.—28 regiments and 14 regiments reserve.

Artillery.—17 regiments of field or mountain artillery, 5 battalions fortress artillery.

Sappers.—4 regiments.

There is also 1 regiment of pontoons; 1 battalion railway troops; 1 battalion of telegraphists; 1 brigade for telegraphic service; 1 section of workmen; 7 artillery *dépôts*; 7 engineer *dépôts*; 16 administrative companies; 16 sanitary companies. Not included in the corps formation are 1 regiment of field artillery and 4 battalions of fortress artillery.

The following is the strength of the regular army in peace and war:—

	Peace	War
	Men	Men
Infantry . . .	64,190	132,000
Cavalry . . .	14,376	17,156
Artillery . . .	11,744	12,166
Engineers . . .	5,294	11,027
Administration . . .	1,500	11,140
Sanitary, &c. . .	2,166	483
Gendarmerie . . .	14,697	—
Customs' service . . .	14,186	—
Total . . .	128,183	183,972

The army is provided with about 14,300 horses and mules, and 590 guns.

The annual contingent of recruits is fixed at 80,000 men. The number of men in the army for the year ending June 30, 1898, has been fixed at 100,140. The number employed in Cuba and the Philippines will be determined by events. In Porto Rico the number will be 4,100.

There are in Spain 18 military schools and colleges.

III. NAVY.

Spain is now possessed of a capable navy, which, with the completion of the ships in hand, will become a formidable force. Great efforts have been made to expedite them, and one powerful vessel, the *Cristobal Colon*, has been purchased in Italy. In addition to the work of building, the *Pelayo* and *Numancia* have been undergoing alterations at Toulon, and in many other ways, owing to political complications, there has been evidence of considerable vitality. The following statement of strength includes ships built and building, but excludes training ships, transports, and non-effective vessels:—

	Launched, Dec. 1897	Building
Battleship, 1st class	1	1
Port Defence Ship	1	—
Cruisers, 1st class (armoured)	9	2
" " " (protected)	1	—
" " " 2nd class	7	—
Cruisers, 3rd class	11	—
Gunboats, &c.	80	12
Torpedo Craft, 1st class	20	6
" " " 2nd class	3	—
" " " 3rd class	4	—

The single battleship credited to Spain in the above table is the fine vessel *Pelayo*, launched at La Seyne in 1887. The following are her principal characteristics:—Displacement, 9,900 tons; length, 330 ft.; beam, 66 ft.; draught, 24 ft. 9 in.; engines, 6,800 nominal horse-power; speed, 15·8 knots; principal armament, 2 12½-in., 2 11-in., 1 6½-in., and 12 4¾-in. breech-loaders, with 6 quick-firing guns; protection, steel belt 18 in. maximum thickness, and 11 in. on the barbettes. The 4 heavy guns are disposed on the French system, i.e. singly on protected barbette turrets fore and aft, and on sponsoned barbettes on either broadside. The 6½-in. gun is in the bows, and the 12 4¾-in. pieces are in battery on either side. All the Spanish first-class cruisers are new vessels, and several are still in the hands of the constructors. Six of them are well protected by 12-in. steel belts, and the heavy gun emplacements have 8-in. steel armouring. These—the *Infanta María Teresa*, *Vizcaya*, *Almirante Oquendo*, *Cataluña*, *Cardenal Cisneros*, and *Princesa de Asturias*—are of 7,000 tons, 364 feet in length, 65 feet beam, 13,000 nominal horse-power, and 20 knots nominal speed. The first-named, built at Bilbao, made 18·48 knots at her official natural-draught trials, during eight hours' steaming at sea, thus slightly exceeding the contract. In these cruisers two 11-in. guns are mounted singly on barbette turrets fore and aft, and there are five 5½-in. guns on each broadside, the pairs severally nearest to the bows and the stern being sponsoned out, so as to fire severally in those directions, and have a wide firing arc on the beam. The *Emperador Carlos V.*, launched in 1892, at Cadiz, is a still more powerful armoured cruiser (9,235 tons) of the Russian *Rurik* type, with a larger light armament than the others, and engines of 15,000 horse-power, which are expected to give a speed of 20 knots. The cruiser *Cristobal Colon*, which was built as *Garibaldi II.* at Sestri-

Ponente, was launched in 1896. She displaces 6,840 tons, has 6 in. of Hervey steel upon her sides and gun positions, a steel deck, a very powerful quick-firing armament, and a speed of 20 knots. The old broadside ships *Numancia* and *Vitoria* (dating from 1863 and 1867), have been reboilered, and have received new armaments. Of smaller vessels Spain possesses 2 remarkable new deck-protected cruisers—the sister ships *Alfonso XIII.*, and *Lepanto* (4,800 tons), which have their guns very advantageously placed, and, with 12,000 horse-power, are expected to steam at 20 knots. The third-class cruisers in the above statement include 5 1,130-ton 14-knot vessels of the *Infanta Isabel* class. Among the torpedo-boats the *Ariete* (97 tons, 147 ft. 6 in. long) is a remarkable craft, built at Chiswick, which steamed 26·1 knots at her trials.

The Spanish navy met with a series of accidents during the year 1895, which deprived her of no less than 4 vessels. The *Reina Regente*, 2nd class cruiser, was lost on the Bajo Ascitonos reef, seven miles north of Cape Trafalgar, in March. The *Sánchez Barcinegusi*, 3rd class cruiser (a) was lost at Havana, in September; and the *Cristobal Colón*, 3rd class cruiser (a), near Cape San Antonio, Cuba, in September. The *Tajo*, 3rd class cruiser (b) was wrecked not far from San Sebastian in May. The three first vessels are to be replaced by a protected cruiser and two torpedo gun vessels, which will bear the same names.

The navy of Spain is manned by 1,002 officers, 725 mechanics and other employées, and 14,000 sailors. The marines number about 9,000. The navy, like the army, is recruited by conscription, naval districts for this purpose being formed along the coast, among the seafaring population.

Production and Industry.

Of the soil of Spain 79·65 is classed as productive; of this 33·8 per cent. is devoted to agriculture and gardens, 3·7 vineyards, 1·6 olive culture, 19·7 natural grass, 20·8 fruits. Wheat, rye, barley, maize, esparto, flax, hemp, and pulse are the leading crops. The vine is the most important culture (24,210,162 hectolitres in 1891), while large quantities of oranges, raisins, grapes, nuts, and olives are exported.

The soil is subdivided among a very large number of proprietors. Of 3,426,083 recorded assessments to the property tax, there are 624,920 properties which pay from 1 to 10 reales; 511,666 from 10 to 20 reales; 642,377 from 20 to 40 reales; 788,184 from 40 to 100 reales; 418,546 from 100 to 200 reales; 165,202 from 200 to 500 reales; while the rest, to the number of 279,188, are larger estates charged from 500 to 10,000 reales and upwards. The subdivision of the soil is partly the work of recent years, for in 1800 the number of farms amounted only to 677,520, in the hands of 278,760 proprietors and 408,760 farmers.

The number of farm animals in 1895 was estimated as follows:—Horses, 383,118; mules and asses, 1,496,703; cattle, 2,071,826; sheep, 16,469,303; goats, 2,820,827; pigs, 1,910,368.

Spain is rich in minerals. Iron is abundant in the provinces of Vizcaya, Santander, Oviedo, Huelva, and Seville; coal is found in Oviedo, Leon, Valencia, and Cordoba; zinc in Santander, Guipuzcoa, and Vizcaya; cobalt in Oviedo; lead in Murcia, Jaen, and Almeria; quicksilver in Ciudad Real; silver in Guadalajara; sulphate of soda in Burgos; salt in Guadalajara; sulphur in Murcia and Almeria; phosphorus in Caceres and Huelva. The number of mining concessions is about 2,400, and the workmen employed number 62,858. In 1895 to 1896 the mineral output was:—

	1895	1896
	Tons	Tons
Coal	1,739,075	1,830,771
Iron ore	5,514,339	6,808,000
Pig lead	160,786	170,790
Copper ore	2,800,000	2,825,000
Zinc (calamine)	44,000	45,000
Iron pyrites	— ¹	200,000
Manganese	— ¹	100,000
Salt	— ¹	350,000
	Kilogrammes	Kilogrammes
Silver	58,546	222,900
Mercury	1,506,000	1,513,999

¹ No figures.

The smelting works number 132, with 16,310 workmen. The value of the mineral output is about 98,000,000 pesetas; and of the metallic produce, about 143,000,000 pesetas. In addition to the industries connected with wine, fruits, olives, &c., Spain has considerable manufactures of cotton goods, employing about 68,300 looms, with 2,614,500 spindles, also paper works, and manufactures of articles in wood and cork.

Concerning Spanish fisheries, the most recent statistics relate to 1892. In that year the total number of boats employed was 14,726; fishermen, 67,197; weight of fish caught, 82,813,978 kilogrammes of the value of 38,241,093 pesetas. The most important catches are those of sardines, tunny fish, and cod. In Spain there are 409 factories, with 16,509 workmen, for the preparation of sardines. The value of their output is about 15,000,000 pesetas annually.

Commerce.

The total imports and exports of Spain (including the precious metals) were as follows in five years:—

Year	Imports	Exports
	Pesetas	Pesetas
1893	674,972,142	609,909,764
1894	710,543,401	579,929,271
1895	703,792,444	692,635,935
1896	748,986,377	892,328,618
1897	793,341,121	924,936,047

The following table shows the various classes of imports and exports for 1896 and 1897:—

Description	Imports		Exports	
	1896	1897	1896	1897
	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas
Stone, minerals, glassware and pottery	69,157,316	70,541,409	104,725,955	116,448,795
Metals and their manufactures	26,158,239	24,261,740	94,161,522	94,874,282
Drugs and chemical products	57,947,298	59,534,475	20,423,541	24,533,590
Cotton and its manufactures	75,223,326	96,859,540	52,122,607	59,061,969
Other vegetable fibres and manufactures	22,012,977	22,749,409	4,561,636	3,923,222

Description	Imports		Exports	
	1896	1897	1896	1897
	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas
Imports and Exports— <i>Cont'd</i>				
Wool and hair and their manufactures	22,603,670	19,816,311	20,442,073	17,669,497
Silk and its manufactures	19,820,232	18,757,360	4,648,450	4,962,234
Paper and its applications	8,559,637	8,810,346	12,432,478	12,501,195
Timber and its manufactures	42,466,014	43,348,750	39,669,616	43,398,191
Animals and their products	66,743,802	69,509,323	62,299,771	62,652,778
Machinery, vehicles and vessels	41,857,279	47,675,968	650,483	493,244
Alimentary substances, including grain, sugar, wine, &c.	153,746,593	138,829,981	333,275,662	309,963,735
Various	6,383,549	5,799,535	3,142,367	2,588,475
Gold and silver (bar and coin)	102,966,702	144,334,772	139,817,457	171,859,490
Other articles (special)	33,329,746	22,519,299	—	—
Totals	748,966,877	793,341,121	692,328,618	924,936,047

The exports of wine amounted to the value, in 1895, of 120,703,433 pesetas; in 1896, 143,471,188. The wine exported is mostly common wine for mixing, 131,123,476 pesetas in 1896, of which 105,020,079 pesetas in value went to France. Of the sherry, &c., exported in 1896, 11,887,711 pesetas in value, about half, 5,195,940 pesetas, went to England; of the superior wines, 460,001 pesetas in value, the bulk, valued at 333,169 pesetas, went to N. and S. America.

The following table shows the distribution of the general commerce of Spain in 1894 and 1895, in pesetas:—

Country	Imports from (1894)	Imports from (1895)	Exports to (1894)	Exports to (1895)
	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas
France	206,312,811	235,478,464	174,703,071	238,186,645
Great Britain	153,432,299	154,824,930	177,267,111	198,274,260
United States	93,125,409	84,990,259	13,435,578	12,767,975
Germany	22,215,398	34,249,779	8,549,625	6,499,095
Belgium	27,036,117	26,809,736	14,069,291	23,080,551
Russia	44,925,607	27,449,571	820,277	2,107,672
Italy	16,883,764	24,235,436	7,447,237	8,983,353
Sweden and Norway	25,962,521	30,920,976	1,419,823	1,262,982
Portugal	30,217,180	40,150,532	29,162,955	34,379,270
Turkey	7,988,710	5,939,787	7,599	—
Spanish Colonies	81,533,795	96,311,257	182,538,738	211,774,626

The commercial intercourse between Spain and the United Kingdom is shown in the following table from the Board of Trade Returns:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Great Britain	10,916,636	10,353,932	10,547,295	11,814,518	11,997,919
Exports of British produce to Spain	4,672,988	3,614,516	3,945,037	3,688,453	3,455,666

The quantities and value of wine imported into the United Kingdom from Spain were as follows in each of the last five years :—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Quantities (gallons)	3,719,109	3,548,304	3,757,098	4,057,015	3,723,299
Value (£)	817,566	732,933	753,543	882,167	693,621

Besides wine, the following were the leading imports from Spain into the United Kingdom in the last two years :—

—	1895	1896	—	1895	1896
Iron ore . . .	£ 2,431,134	£ 3,117,084	Pyrites . . .	952,253	966,184
Fruits . . .	3,120,485	3,026,464	Copper ore, regulus, &c.	1,372,234	1,193,849
Lead and ore . . .	906,816	1,002,640	Quicksilver . . .	273,525	285,901
Rags, esparto . . .	296,540	339,612	Olive oil . . .	34,500	200,018
Silver ore . . .	220,441	238,343	Onions . . .	211,386	219,125

The chief British exports to Spain in 1896 were linen yarn and linens, of the value of 168,996*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 256,412*l.*; coal, of the value of 786,357*l.*; machinery, 381,147*l.*; cotton yarn and goods, of the value of 240,129*l.*; and woollen goods, 182,553*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The merchant navy of the Kingdom contained in 1895, 427 steamers of 313,178 tons net, and 1,041 sailing vessels of 172,729 tons net; total, 1,468 vessels of 485,907 tons.

The shipping entered and cleared at Spanish ports in two years was as follows :—

r	1896		1897	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Entered :				
With cargoes	11,342	7,765,005	10,762	8,031,160
In ballast	9,199	6,891,562	7,976	6,204,094
Total	20,541	14,166,567	18,738	14,235,254
Cleared :				
With cargoes	15,899	12,666,802	15,643	13,098,475
In ballast	2,055	1,199,978	1,709	1,116,273
Total	17,954	13,866,780	17,352	14,214,748

Of the vessels entered in 1897, 9,651 of 6,612,378 tons, and of those cleared, 8,233 of 6,294,397 tons were Spanish.

Internal Communications.

The length of railways in Spain on December 31, 1896, was 7,627 English miles open for traffic. The whole of the Spanish railways belong to private companies, but nearly all have obtained guarantees or subventions from the Government.

The Post Office carried in 1895, in the inland service, 83,212,000 letters and post-cards, and 48,801,000 printed papers and samples; in the inter-

national service, 20,847,000 letters and post-cards, and 20,144,000, printed papers and samples. There were 2,954 post-offices.

The length of lines of telegraphs in Spain on January 1, 1895, was 23,636 English miles; and the length of wire 59,247 English miles. In the year 1894 the number of inland messages was 3,812,544; international, 1,988,300; official, 161,495; total, 5,962,339. The number of telegraph offices was 1,421.

Money and Credit.

On July 10, 1897, the accounts of the Bank of Spain balanced at 2,020,533,180 pesetas. The assets comprised gold and silver 491,972,298 pesetas; discounts, 319,879,410; loans, 203,302,638; redeemable 4 per cent. debt, 391,656,280; Treasury bonds, 266,017,500; advance to Treasury, 150,000,000. The liabilities included capital, 150,000,000 pesetas; note circulation, 1,130,358,725; current accounts and deposits, 535,408,140; credits on public effects, 117,949,940. The notes in circulation exceed the authorised amount by 136,000,000 pesetas.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Peseta* of 100 *Centesimos* is of the value of a franc, 9½*d.*, or 25·225 pesetas to the pound sterling.

Gold coins in common use are 20, 10, and 5-peseta pieces.

Silver coins are 5-peseta and single peseta pieces.

Both gold and silver coins are of the same weight and fineness as the corresponding French coins.

Theoretically, there is a double standard of value, gold and silver, the ratio being 15½ to 1. But of silver coins only the 5-peseta piece is legal tender, and the coinage of this is restricted.

On January 1, 1869, the metric system of weights and measures was introduced in Spain. But, besides these, the old weights and measures are still largely used. They are:—The *Quintal* = 101·4 lbs. avoirdupois; the *Libra* = 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois; the *Arroba*, for wine = 3½ imperial gallons; for oil = 2¾ imperial gallons; the *Square Vara* = 1·09 vara = 1 yard; the *Fanega* = 1½ imperial bushel.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SPAIN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Conde de Rascón.

First Secretary.—Marques de Guirior.

Attaché.—Don Manuel Walls y Merino.

Military Attaché.—Col. Rivera.

There are Consular representatives at London (C.G.), Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Newcastle, Aberdeen, Newport, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SPAIN.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Envoy to Persia, 1887 to 1891; Envoy to Roumania, 1891-92. Appointed Ambassador to Spain January 1892.

Secretary.—

There are Consular representatives at Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao, Cadiz, Coruña, Fernando Po, Havana (C.G.), Malaga, Manila, Porto Rico, Santiago de Cuba, Teneriffe.

Colonies.

The area and population of the various possessions claimed by Spain are as follows:—

Colonial Possessions	Area: English square miles.	Population
1. Possessions in America :		
Cuba (1890)	41,655	1,631,687
Porto Rico	3,670	806,708
Total, America	45,325	2,438,395
2. Possessions in Asia :		
Philippine Islands	114,326	7,000,000
Sulu Islands	950	75,000
Caroline Islands and Palaos	560	36,000
Marianne Islands	420	10,172
Total, Asia	116,256	7,121,172
3. Possessions in Africa :		
Rio de Oro and Adrar	248,000	100,000
Ifni (near Cape Nun)	27	6,000
Fernando Po, Annabon, Corisco, Elobey, San Juan	850	30,000
Total, Africa	248,877	136,000
Total Possessions	405,458	9,695,567

For administrative purposes the Canary Islands are considered part of Spain. Rio de Oro and Adrar are under the governorship of the Canary Islands, with a sub-governor resident at Rio de Oro. The country on the banks of the rivers Muni and Campo is claimed by Spain, but disputed by France; it has an area of 69,000 square miles and a population of 500,000.

The extent of the Sulu Archipelago under the Spanish protection is defined, in a protocol signed at Madrid, March 7, 1885, by representatives of Great Britain, Germany, and Spain, as including all the islands lying between the western extremity of the island of Mindanao on the one side, and the islands of Borneo and Aragua on the other; excluding all parts of Borneo, and the islands within a zone of three maritime leagues of the coast.

CUBA AND PORTO-RICO.

Cuba is divided into six provinces, each with a capital of the same name. The Governor-General is assisted by a Council of Administration, nominated by royal decree, and the Island is represented in the Spanish Cortes by 16 senators and 30 deputies. The Governor-General has supreme power in the Island, and the Council is only consulted on a few unimportant matters. In December, 1897, a decree was published establishing an autonomous government and administration in the island. Ten per cent. of the area is cultivated, 7 per cent. is unreclaimed, and 4 per cent. is under forests. There are large tracts of country still unexplored. The population of the island in 1894 was given as 1,631,696, of which 65 per cent. was white, the remainder being negro. The capital, Havana, has 200,000 inhabitants; Matanzas (1892), 27,000; Santiago de Cuba, 71,307; Cienfuegos (1892), 27,430; Puerto Principe, 46,641; Holguin, 34,767; Sancti Spiritu, 32,608; Cardenas (1892), 23,680.

Education was made obligatory in 1880. There are 843 public schools in the Island, and Havana has a university.

The estimated revenue for 1897-98 was 24,755,760 pesos, of which 11,890,000 was from customs; ordinary expenditure, 26,119,124 pesos, of which 12,602,216 pesos was for the debt, 5,896,741 pesos for the Ministry of War, and 4,036,088 pesos for the Ministry of the Interior. Whether the revenue actually collected approaches that named in the estimates is doubtful. The extraordinary revenue is estimated at over 80,000,000 pesos. The debt, which is rapidly increasing, is put at about 70,220,000*l.*, of which 10,000,000*l.* is due to the Spanish treasury.

The number of landed estates on the island in 1891 was estimated at 90,960 of the value of 220,000,000 pesos, and rental of 17,000,000 pesos. The live stock consisted of 584,725 horses and mules, 2,485,766 cattle, 78,494 sheep, and 570,194 pigs. The chief produce is sugar and tobacco. The quantity of sugar produced in the year 1894-95 was 1,004,264 tons; 1895-96, 225,221. The insurrection and incendiarism in the island ruined the prospects of sugar cultivation in 1896. The tobacco crop on an average is estimated at 560,000 bales (1 bale = 110 lbs.), 338,000 bales being exported and the remainder used in cigar and cigarette manufacture in Havana. In 1896 the cigars exported numbered 185,914,000. Tobacco leaf exported in 1895, 30,466,000 lbs.; in 1896, 16,823,000 lbs. The increase in cigar exports and decrease in leaf exports is due to decree of May 12, 1896, forbidding tobacco leaf exports except to Spain. The district in the province of Pinar del Rio, where the fine-leaf tobacco is grown, has suffered severely from the rebellion, and it is stated that the crop for 1897 will not exceed 30,000 bales (about one-tenth of the ordinary yield). Cigarettes exported in 1895, 48,163,846 packets. Nearly all the tobacco and nearly half of the cigars go to the United States. Mahogany and other timbers are exported, as are also honey, wax, and fruits. The chief imports are rice, jerked beef, and flour. The Spanish official returns state the value of the imports from Cuba into Spain for 1895 to be 37,181,893 Spanish pesetas, and the exports from Spain to Cuba 136,261,640 pesetas.

In the district of Santiago de Cuba, at the end of 1891, the total number of mining titles issued was 296, with an extent of 13,727 hectares. Of the mines reported and claimed, 138 were iron, 88 manganese, and 53 copper. Iron mines are worked at the eastern end of the island, near Santiago de Cuba, by two American companies. On the south coast manganese ore is found, and an American company opened a mine at Ponupo, but the work was stopped by the insurgents. In 1895 the port of Havana was visited by 1,179 vessels of 1,681,325 tons (47 of 47,219 tons British). In Cuba there are about 1,000 miles of railway belonging to companies, and the larger sugar estates have private lines connecting them with the main lines. There are 2,300 miles of telegraph line with 153 offices. Messages in 1894, 857,914. Gold and silver are scarce in the island. The notes issued by decree of November 28, 1896, (limited to 20,000,000 dollars), were in May, 1897, at a discount of 40 per cent. on gold, though their reception for face-value was made legally obligatory.

Porto Rico has a population (1887) of 813,937. The negroes number over 300,000. Chief town, San Juan, 23,414 inhabitants; Ponce, 37,545; San German, 30,146. Revenue, 1894-95, 5,454,958 pesos; expenditure, 3,905,667 pesos. The principal exports in 1896 were coffee, 26,655 tons (value 2,509,828*l.*); sugar, 54,205 tons (703,758*l.*); molasses, 14,740 tons (110,407*l.*); tobacco, 1,039 tons (87,302*l.*). The total exports in 1895 amounted to 15,799,000 pesos; imports 17,446,000 pesos. The value of the imports from Porto Rico into Spain in 1895 was 30,179,764 Spanish pesetas,

and the exports from Spain to Porto Rico 44,407,352 pesetas. In 1895, 1,077 vessels of 1,079,036 tons entered at Porto Rico.

The total value of the imports from Cuba and Porto Rico into the United Kingdom in 1896 was 35,841*l.*; and the exports of British produce thither were of the value of 722,550*l.* The chief imports into the United Kingdom are:—Unrefined sugar 2,299,764*l.* in 1879; 11,386*l.* in 1896; furniture woods, 19,590*l.* The British exports mainly comprise cotton manufactures, 233,673*l.*; linens, 137,643*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 78,668*l.* in 1896. In Porto Rico there are 470 miles of telegraph and 137 miles of railway, besides over 170 miles under construction.

In Porto Rico, the coin in use is the 5-pesetas piece. The coinage of Spanish dollars of similar value, to take their place, has been decreed.

British Consul-General (Havana).—Alexander Gollan.

There is a British Consul at Santiago, and Vice-Consuls at Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Sagua la Grande, and Cardenas.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

These islands extend almost due north and south from Formosa to Borneo and the Moluccas, embracing an extent of 16° of latitude and 9° of longitude. They are over 1,200 in number; the two largest are Luzon (area 40,024 square miles) and Mindanao; and the total area is about 52,650 square miles. The population, including army and navy, numbers about 7,670,000. The capital of the Philippines, Manila, has 154,062 inhabitants (1887); other towns are Laoag, 30,642; Lipa, 43,408; Banang, 35,598; Batangas, 35,587. There is a small resident Spanish population, and about 100,000 Chinese, in whose hands are the principal industries. The native inhabitants are mostly of the Malayan race, but there are some tribes of Negritos. The Government is administered by a governor-general and a captain-general, and the 43 provinces are ruled by governors, alcaldes, or commandants, according to their importance and position.

The estimated revenue of the Philippine Islands in 1894-95 was 2,715,980*l.*, and expenditure 2,656,026*l.* There is an export duty on tobacco, and almost every article of foreign production is heavily taxed on being imported. On muslins and petroleum the duty is about 100 per cent. of the cost.

The chief products are hemp, sugar, coffee, copra, tobacco-leaf, cigars indigo. Gold mining is being carried on in Luzon with favourable prospects, and coal mining in Cebu, where, when arrangements for carriage are completed, the output is expected to be about 5,000 tons per month.

In the absence of official statistics, only approximate results can be given. In 1896 the imports were estimated at 2,187,500*l.*, and the exports at 4,151,250*l.* The chief imports are rice, flour, wines, dress, petroleum, coal. The chief exports in 1896 were: Sugar, 1,600,000*l.*; hemp, 1,500,000*l.*; tobacco leaf, 500,000*l.*; cigars, 150,000*l.*; copra, 375,000*l.* On an average about 34 per cent. of the import value is from the United Kingdom, 21 per cent. from Hong Kong and Amoy, 13 per cent. from Spain, and 10 per cent. from Singapore and British India. Imports into Spain from the Philippine Islands in 1895, 24,970,692 pesetas; exports to Philippine Islands, 25,769,890 pesetas. The total imports into Great Britain (Board of Trade Returns) in 1896 were of the value of 1,536,533*l.*, and the exports of British produce to the Philippine Islands, 507,601*l.* The chief articles of import into Great Britain in 1896 were hemp, of the value of 731,633*l.* and unrefined sugar, of the value of 647,370*l.* Of the British exports in 1896, the value of 307,019*l.* was for cotton manufactures and yarn. In 1895 304 vessels of 425,025 tons cleared the ports of Manila, Iloilo, and Cebu. There are 720 miles of telegraph in the islands, and 70 miles of railway.

The coin in use is the Mexican dollar with locally coined fractional money. The import of foreign money is illegal, but that of Mexican dollars is permitted.

British Consul (Manila)—E. H. Rawson-Walker.

Books of Reference concerning Spain and Colonies.

- Anuario oficial de correos y telégrafos de España. Madrid.
 Anuario de primera enseñanza. Madrid.
 Boletín mensual de estadística demográfico-sanitaria de la península é islas adyacentes. Censo de la población en España. 1887. Madrid, 1889.
 Estadística general de comercio exterior de España, con sus provincias de ultramar y potencias extranjeras; formada por la Dirección General de Aduanas. Annual. 4. Madrid.
 Estado general de la armada para el año. Annual. Madrid.
 Estadística de la administración de justicia en lo criminal durante. Annual. Madrid.
 Estadística mineral de España. Annual. Madrid.
Gaceta de Madrid. 1897.
 Lista oficial de los buques de guerra y mercantes de la marina Española. Madrid, 1894.
 Memoria sobre las obras públicas. Annual. Madrid.
 Movimiento de la población de España. Annual. Madrid.
 Situación de los ferro-carriles. Annual. Madrid.
 Presupuestos generales del estado para el año económico 1897-98. Madrid, 1897.
 Resena geográfica y estadística de España por la Dirección General del Instituto Geográfico y Estadístico. Madrid, 1888.
 Foreign Office Reports, Annual Series and Miscellaneous Series. London.
 Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. London.
Alcegar (José), La Industria Nacional. 8. Madrid, 1888.
Amicis (E. de), Spain and the Spaniards. Translated from the Italian. New York, 1885.
Armstrong (E.) and *Hume* (M. A. S.), Spain. Cambridge, 1897.
Black's Guide to Spain and Portugal. 9th ed. 8. London, 1892.
Barrio y Mier (M.), Historia del Derecho español. 2 tom. Madrid, 1894.
Brown (A. S.), Madeira and the Canary Islands. 8. London, 1894.
Casabo y Pagés (P.), La España judía. Barcelona, 1891.
Delbos (R. F.), Bibliographie des Voyages en Espagne et en Portugal. [From Revue hispanique for March, July, November, 1896.] Paris, 1896.
Willot (Frances), Diary of an Idle Woman in Spain. 2 vols. 8. London, 1884.
 España sus Monumentos y Artes, su Naturaleza e Historia. [A series of volumes by various writers.] 8. Barcelona. 1845-87.
Gadow (H.), In Northern Spain. London, 1897.
Gallenga (A.), Iberian Reminiscences. 2 vols. 8. London, 1883.
Hare (A. J. C.), Wanderings in Spain. London, 1873.
Hay (J.), Castilian Days. New ed. London, 1897.
Jacobs (J.), Inquiry into the Sources of the History of the Jews in Spain. London, 1894.
Lavigne (Germond de), L'Espagne et le Portugal. 8. Paris, 1893.
Luffman (C. B.), A Vagabond in Spain. 8. London, 1895.
Martínez y Gonsales (S.), La Crisis de la Agricultura. Salamanca, 1898.
Meyrick (F.), The Church in Spain. London, 1892.
Muro Martínez (J.), Constituciones de España. 2 vols. Madrid, 1881.
Murray's Handbook for Spain. London, 1892.
Noyes (H. E.), Church Reform in Spain and Portugal, 1868-96. London, 1897.
O'Shea (H.), Guide to Spain and Portugal. London, 1895.
Polín (D. José Lopez), Diccionario estadístico municipal de España. 4. Madrid, 1883.
Poole (S. Lane), The Moors in Spain. In the Story of the Nations Series. 8. London, 1893.
Reclus (Elisée), Géographie universelle. Vol. I. Paris, 1879.
Etano (J. F.), The Industrial Arts in Spain. 8. London.
Boutier (G.), L'Espagne en 1897. Paris, 1897.
Salvati (J. T.), España á fines del siglo xix. Madrid, 1891.
Stoddard (C. A.), Spanish Cities. London, 1892.
Vuitier (G.), Les Iles Oubliées. [Travel in the Balearic Isles, &c.] Paris, 1893. Eng. Trans. London, 1896.
Webster (Rev. Wentworth), Spain, in 'Foreign Countries and British Possessions. London, 1882.
Willkomm (Heinrich Moritz), Das pyrenäische Halbinselland. 8. Leipzig, 1886.
Wood (C. W.), Letters from Majorca. 8. London.

COLONIES.

- Davis* (R. H.), Cuba in War Time. London, 1897.
Ford (I. N.), Tropical America. 8. London, 1898.
Foreman (John), The Philippine Islands. London, 1891.

- Gallenga (A.)*, The Pearl of the Antilles [Cuba]. 8. London, 1878.
Hazard (S.), Cuba with Pen and Pencil. London, 1878.
Ibanes y García (L. de), Historia de las Islas Marianas. Granada, 1886.
Jagor (F.), Reisen in den Philippinen. 8. Berlin, 1878.
Montero y Vidal (José), Historia General de Filipinas . . . hasta nuestras días. 8. Madrid, 1887.
Péron (Hippolyte), L'Isle de Cuba. Paris, 1876.
Réparas (G.), España en Africa. Madrid, 1891.
Romera (D. W. J. de la), Vol. on Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines in España, sus Monumentos y Artes, &c. 8. Barcelona, 1887.
Taylor (A. W.), Les Iles Carolines. Paris, 1890.
Toro (F. Perez del), España en el Noroeste de Africa. 8. Madrid, 1892.
 Foreign Office Reports. Annual Series and Miscellaneous Series. London.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

(SVERIGE OCH NORGE.)

Reigning King

Oscar II., born January 21, 1829; the third son of King Oscar I., and of Queen Josephine, daughter of Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, King Carl XV., Sept. 18, 1872. Married June 6, 1857, to Queen *Sophia*, born July 9, 1836, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Gustaf*, Duke of Wermland, born June 16, 1858. Married Sept. 20, 1881, to Princess Victoria, born Aug. 7, 1862, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden. Issue, Prince Gusta Adolf, Duke of Scania, born Nov. 11, 1882; Prince Carl Wilhelm, Duke of Södermanland, born June 17, 1884; and Prince Erik Ludvig Albert, Duke of Vestmanland, born April 20, 1889.

II. Prince *Oscar* Bernadotte, Count of Wisborg, born Nov. 15, 1859. Renounced his succession to the throne and married March 15, 1888, Ebba Munck of Fulkila, born Oct. 24, 1858.

III. Prince *Carl*, Duke of Westergötland, born Feb. 27, 1861. Married August 27, 1897, to Princess Ingeborg, born Aug. 2, 1878, daughter of the Crown Prince Frederik of Denmark.

IV. Prince *Eugen*, Duke of Nerike, born Aug. 1, 1865.

King Oscar II. is the fourth sovereign of the House of Ponte Corvo, and grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince de Ponte Corvo, who was elected heir-apparent of the crown of Sweden by the Parliament of the Kingdom, Aug. 21, 1810, and ascended the throne Feb. 5, 1818, under the name of Carl XIV. Johan. He was succeeded at his death, March 8, 1844, by his only son Oscar. The latter died July 8, 1859, and was succeeded by his eldest son Carl XV., at whose premature death, without male children, the crown fell to his next surviving brother, the present King.

The royal family of Sweden and Norway have a civil list of

1,320,000 kronor, or 73,340*l.*, from Sweden, and 350,466 kronor, or 19,470*l.*, from Norway. The sovereign, besides, has an annuity of 300,000 kronor, or 16,666*l.*, voted to King Carl XIV. and his successors on the throne of Sweden.

The following is a list of the kings and queens of Sweden, with the dates of their accession, from the accession of the House of Vasa:—

<i>House of Vasa.</i>		<i>House of Hesse.</i>	
Gustaf I.	1521	Fredrik I.	1720
Eric XIV.	1560	<i>House of Holstein-Gottorp.</i>	
Johan III.	1568	Adolf Fredrik	1751
Sigismund	1592	Gustaf III.	1771
Carl IX.	1599	Gustaf IV. Adolf.	1792
Gustaf II Adolf	1611	Carl XIII.	1809
Christina	1632	<i>House of Ponts Corvo.</i>	
<i>House of Pfaltz.</i>		Carl XIV.	1818
Carl X.	1654	Oscar I.	1844
Carl XI.	1660	Carl XV.	1859
Carl XII.	1697	Oscar II.	1872
Ulrika Eleonora	1718		

By the treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814, Norway was ceded to the King of Sweden by the King of Denmark, but the Norwegian people did not recognise this cession, and declared themselves independent. A Constituent Assembly met at Eidsvold, and having adopted, on May 17, a Constitution, elected the Danish Prince Christian Fredrik King of Norway. The Swedish troops, however, entered Norway without serious resistance, and, the foreign Powers refusing to recognise the newly elected King, the Norwegians were obliged to conclude, August 14, the Convention of Moss, by which the independency of Norway in union with Sweden was solemnly proclaimed. An extraordinary Storting was then convoked, which adopted the modifications in the Constitution made necessary by the union with Sweden, and then elected King Carl XIII. King of Norway, November 4, 1814. The following year was promulgated a charter, the Rikssakt, establishing new fundamental laws on the terms that the union of the two Kingdoms be indissoluble and irrevocable, without prejudice, however, to the separate government, constitution, and code of laws of either Sweden or Norway.

The law of succession is the same in Sweden and Norway. In case of absolute vacancy of the throne, the two Diets assemble for the election of the future sovereign, and should they not be able to agree upon one person, an equal number of Swedish and Norwegian deputies have to meet at the city of Karlstad, in Sweden, for the appointment of the king, this nomination to be absolute. The common affairs are decided upon in a Council of State composed of Swedes and Norwegians. In case of minority of the king, the Council of State exercises the sovereign power until a regent or council of regency is appointed by the united action of the Diets of Sweden and Norway.

1. SWEDEN.

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The fundamental laws of the Kingdom of Sweden are:—1. The Constitution or *Regerings-formen* of June 6, 1809; 2. The

amended regulations for the formation of the Diet of June 22, 1866 ; 3. The law of royal succession of September 26, 1810 ; and 4. The law on the liberty of the press of July 16, 1812. According to these statutes, the king must be a member of the Lutheran Church, and have sworn fealty to the laws of the land. His person is inviolable. He has the right to declare war and make peace, after consulting the Council of State. He nominates to all higher appointments, both military and civil ; concludes foreign treaties, and has a right to preside in the supreme Court of Justice. The princes of the blood royal, however, are excluded from all civil employments. The king possesses legislative power in matters of political administration, but in all other respects that power is exercised by the Diet in concert with the sovereign, and every new law must have the assent of the crown. The right of imposing taxes is, however, vested in the Diet. This Diet, or Parliament of the realm, consists of two Chambers, both elected by the people. The First Chamber consists of 150 members. The election of the members takes place by the 'Landstings,' or provincial representations, 25 in number, and the municipal corporations of the towns, not already represented in the 'Landstings,' Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping and Gefle. All members of the First Chamber must be above 35 years of age, and must have possessed for at least three years previous to the election either real property to the taxed value of 80,000 kronor, or 4,444*l.*, or an annual income of 4,000 kronor, or 223*l.* They are elected for the term of nine years, and obtain no payment for their services. The Second Chamber consists of 230 members, of whom 80 are elected by the towns and 150 by the rural districts. All natives of Sweden, aged 21, possessing real property to the taxed value of 1,000 kronor, or 56*l.*, or farming, for a period of not less than five years, landed property to the taxed value of 6,000 kronor, or 333*l.*, or paying income tax on an annual income of 800 kronor, or 45*l.*, are electors ; and all natives, aged 25, possessing the same qualifications, may be elected members of the Second Chamber. The number of qualified electors to the Second Chamber in 1896 was 309,899, or 6·3 of the population ; only 140,488, or 45·3 of the electors, actually voted. In the smaller towns and country districts the election may either be direct or indirect, according to the wish of the majority. The election is for the term of three years, and the members obtain salaries for their services, at the rate of 1,200 kronor, or 67*l.*, for each session of four months, or, in the case of an extra session 10 kronor (1*l.*s.) a day, besides travelling expenses. The salaries and travelling expenses of the deputies are paid out of the

public purse. The members of both Chambers are elected by ballot, both in town and country.

The executive power is in the hands of the King, who acts under the advice of a Council of State, the head of which is the Minister of State. It consists of ten members, seven of whom are ministerial heads of departments and three without department, and is composed as follows:—

1. Erik Gustaf *Boström*, Minister of State; appointed July 10, 1891.
2. Count Ludvig Vilhelm August *Douglas*, Minister of Foreign Affairs; appointed June 1, 1895.
3. Per Samuel Ludvig *Annerstedt*, Minister of Justice; appointed February 5, 1896.
4. Baron Axel Emil *Rappe*, Minister of War; appointed June 22, 1892.
5. Jarl Casimir Eugène *Christerson*, Minister of Marine; appointed December 16, 1892.
6. Julius Edvard von *Krusensjerna*, Minister of the Interior; appointed October 6, 1896.
7. Count Hans Hansson *Wachtmeister*, Minister of Finance; appointed July 16, 1897.
8. Gustaf Fredrik *Gilljam*, Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs; appointed November 6, 1891.
9. Baron Albert Lars Evert *Akerhielm*; appointed September 28, 1888.
10. Sven Herman *Wikblad*; appointed October 12, 1889.

All the members of the Council of State are responsible for the acts of the Government.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The provincial administration is entrusted in Stockholm to a Governor-General, and in each of the 24 governments to a prefect, who is nominated by the King. As executive officers of the prefects there are 117 baillies (*Kronofogdar*) and 519 sub-officers (*Länsmän*). The right of the people to regulate their own local affairs is based on the communal law of March 21, 1862. Each rural parish, and each town, forms a commune or municipality in which all who pay the local taxes are voters. Each commune has a communal or municipal council. The communal assembly or municipal council decides on all questions of administration, police and communal economy. Ecclesiastical affairs and questions relating to primary schools are dealt with by the parish assemblies, presided over by the pastor of the parish. Each government has a general council which regulates the internal affairs of the government. The council meets annually for a few days in September under a president appointed by the King from among its members. The members are elected by the towns and provincial districts. Towns having a population of at least 1-150th of the total population of the country and towns already separated from the 'Landstings,' and where the number of inhabitants is not fallen below that which caused their separation, are administered separately by their municipal councils: these towns are Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping, and Gefle.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The first census took place in 1749, and it was repeated at first every third year, and subsequently, after 1775, every fifth year. At present, a general census is taken every ten years, beside which there are annual numerations of the people.

The area and population of Sweden, according to the census

aken on December 31, 1890, and as estimated on December 31, 1896, are as follows:—

Governments (Län)	Area: English square miles	Population Dec. 31, 1890	Population Dec. 31, 1896	Pop. per square mile 1896
Stockholm (city)	18	246,454	279,860	21,527·7
Stockholm (rural district)	8,015	152,715	159,571	52·9
Upsala	2,051	121,091	123,733	61·4
Södermanland	2,631	154,991	163,035	61·9
Östergötland	4,267	266,619	272,949	63·9
Jönköping	4,447	193,704	197,005	44·3
Kronoberg	3,825	160,835	158,804	41·5
Kalmar	4,443	232,847	227,963	51·3
Gotland	1,219	51,337	52,029	42·6
Blekinge	1,164	142,602	143,842	123·6
Kristianstad	2,486	221,691	219,602	88·4
Malmöhus	1,866	368,817	388,449	208·1
Halland	1,900	136,106	139,707	73·5
Göteborg and Bohus	1,948	297,824	318,348	163·4
Elfsborg	4,938	275,780	275,982	55·8
Skaraborg	3,280	247,074	243,999	74·4
Värmland	7,435	253,326	252,450	33·9
Örebro	3,498	182,557	189,911	54·3
Vestmanland	2,625	137,453	143,779	54·7
Kopparberg	11,522	197,449	208,437	18·1
Gefleborg	7,614	206,924	222,144	29·1
Vesternorrland	9,837	208,763	220,541	22·4
Jemtland	19,712	100,455	105,958	5·3
Vesterbotten	22,754	122,784	136,058	5·9
Norrbottn	40,870	104,783	118,412	2·9
Lakes Venern, Vettern, Mälaren, Hjelmaren	3,516	—	—	—
Total	172,876	4,784,981	4,919,260	28·7

In 1896 there were 2,412,004 males and 2,550,564 females.

The growth of the population has been as follows:—

Year	Population	Increase per ct. per annum	Year	Population	Increase per ct. per annum
1800	2,347,303	—	1860	3,859,728	1·08
1820	2,584,690	0·5	1870	4,168,525	0·80
1840	3,138,887	1·07	1880	4,565,668	0·95
1850	3,482,541	1·09	1890	4,784,981	0·50

With the exception of (1890) 19,505 Finns, 6,846 Lapps, and some thousands others, the Swedish population is entirely of the Scandinavian branch of the Aryan family.

In 1890 the foreign-born population numbered 24,548, of whom 4,066 were born in Germany, 5,401 in Denmark, 6,287 in Norway, 4,609 in Finland, 1,195 in Russia, 598 in the United Kingdom, and 1,482 in the United States.

According to civil condition the population was divided as follows in 1890:—

	Male	Female		Male	Female
Unmarried	1,431,843	1,460,664	Widowed	88,580	199,930
Married	795,463	804,613	Divorced	1,301	2,587

The following table shows the leading occupations of the people in 1890, including the families and dependents of those directly employed:—

Agriculture, &c.:		Timber works	96,323
Landed and farm proprietors	1,229,601	Various manufactures	533,119
Farmers, overseers, &c.	250,784	Trade and locomotion	309,957
Planters, &c.	400,623	Officials and military	207,376
Crofters, cottagers, &c.	404,421	Learning and literature	43,383
Dairy-keepers	11,882	Medicine, &c.	18,817
Gardeners	15,793	Owners, pensioners, &c.	307,550
Fisheries	34,246	Mechanics, servants, &c.	555,297
Mining and metal works	219,578	Various	56,271

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1. Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year	Total living Births	Of which Illegitimate.	Stillborn	Marriages	Deaths exclusive of Stillborn	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1891	135,516	13,718	3,556	27,940	80,603	54,913
1892	129,622	13,595	3,363	27,338	85,894	43,728
1893	131,729	13,616	3,436	27,219	81,027	50,702
1894	131,409	13,958	3,457	27,851	79,444	51,965
1895	134,599	14,438	3,535	28,728	74,368	60,231

2. Emigration.

Year	Immigrants	Total Emigrants	To America	Year	Immigrants	Total Emigrants	To America
1890	6,080	34,212	29,487	1893	7,377	40,869	37,321
1891	6,114	42,776	36,134	1894	10,425	13,358	9,539
1892	6,511	45,504	40,090	1895	8,528	18,956	14,982

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The population of Sweden is mainly rural. In 1871 the town population numbered only 551,106, and in 1896, 1,003,798, showing an increase of 82 per cent., or nearly five times the rate of the general average of the Kingdom.

The following towns had more than 10,000 inhabitants at the end of 1896:—

Stockholm	297,860	Upsala	22,335	Linköping	13,310
Göteborg	117,350	Jönköping	21,249	Eskilstuna	12,576
Malmö	53,869	Örebro	17,639	Kalmar	12,305
Norrköping	37,480	Lund	15,735	Boras	11,276
Gefle	25,792	Sundsvall	13,941	Söderhamn	10,544
Karlskrona	22,796	Halmstad	13,697	Karlstad	10,098
Helsingborg	22,671	Landskrona	13,519	Kristianstad	10,050

Religion.

The mass of the population adhere to the Lutheran Protestant Church, recognised as the State religion. There are 12 bishoprics, and 2,551 parishes in 1897. At the census of 1890, the number of 'Evangelical Lutherans' was returned at 4,735,218, the Protestant Dissenters, Baptists, Methodists, and others numbering 44,378, including 28,307 unbaptized children. Of other creeds, there were 1,390 Roman Catholics, 46 Greek-Catholics, 313 Irvingites, 3,402 Jews, and 234 Mormons. No civil disabilities attach to those not of the national religion. The clergy are chiefly supported from the parishes and the proceeds of the Church lands.

Instruction.

The Kingdom has two universities, at Upsala and Lund, the former frequented by 1,460 and the latter by 570 students in the spring of 1897. There are also a state faculty of medicine in Stockholm (337 students) and private philosophical faculties in Stockholm and Göteborg. Education is well advanced in Sweden. In 1896 there were 75 public high schools, with 15,559 pupils; 26 people's high schools, 1,211 pupils; 12 normal schools for elementary school teachers, 1,199 pupils; 2 high and 6 elementary technical schools; 10 navigation schools, 352 pupils; 19 institutions and schools for deaf mutes and blinds; besides medical schools, military schools, veterinary and other special schools. Public elementary instruction is gratuitous and compulsory, and children not attending schools under the supervision of the Government must furnish proofs of having been privately educated. In 1895 there were 11,170 elementary schools, with 14,809 teachers and 724,253 pupils. In 1895 the expenditure on elementary education was 15,599,136 kronor, of which more than one-fourth came from the national funds. Among the recruits (Beväring) of 1895 only 0.20 per cent. were unlettered, only 0.65 per cent. unable to write.

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is entirely independent of the Government. Two functionaries, the Justitie-Kansler, or Chancellor of Justice, and the Justitie-Ombudsman, or Attorney-General, exercise a control over the administration. The former, appointed by the King, acts also as a counsel for the Crown; while the latter, who is appointed by the Diet, has to extend a general supervision over all the courts of law. The Kingdom, which possesses one Supreme Court of Judicature, is divided into 3 high court districts and 207 district courts divisions, of which 90 are urban districts and 117 country districts.

In town these district courts (or courts of first instance) are held by the burgomaster and his assessors; in the country by a judge and 12 jurors—peasant proprietors—the judge alone deciding, unless the jurors unanimously differ from him, when their decision prevails. In Sweden trial by jury only exists for affairs of the press.

In 1895, 1,894 men and 255 women were sentenced for serious crimes; at the end of 1895, 1,688 hard-labour prisoners.

Pauperism.

Each commune is bound to assist children under 15 years of age, if their circumstances require it, and all who from age or disease are unable to support themselves. In other cases the communal poor board decides what course to take. Each commune and each town (which may be divided) constitutes a poor district, and in each is a board of public assistance. In 1895 these districts possessed workhouses and similar establishments to the number of 1,854, capable of lodging 45,965 people.

The number of paupers assisted in 1860 was 132,982; in 1870, 204,378; in 1880, 219,582; in 1895, 256,595. Of the last 86,447 were in the towns.

Finance.

The budgets of revenue and expenditure for the years 1897 and 1898 were as follows:—

Revenue	1897	1898	Expenditure	1897	1898
	Kronor	Kronor		Kronor	Kronor
Domains, railway, land taxes, &c. . .	20,655,000	21,082,000	(a) Ordinary:		
Customs	37,000,000	39,000,000	Royal Household	1,320,000	1,520,000
Post	8,580,000	9,025,000	Justice	3,815,250	3,842,350
Stamps	5,000,000	5,000,000	Foreign Affairs	606,750	606,750
Impost on spirits, &c.	23,500,000	23,500,000	Army	25,967,980	26,342,965
Impost on income	6,000,000	6,450,000	Navy	7,046,300	7,046,340
Net profit of the State Bank	2,700,000	1,800,000	Interior	5,700,560	5,733,300
Surplus from the previous years	3,296,000	14,229,000	Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs	13,500,440	13,908,086
			Finance	17,951,400	18,376,400
			Pensions	3,236,090	3,283,450
				79,214,710	80,356,773
			(b) Extraordinary	18,871,190	27,047,127
			(c) Expenditure thro' the Riksgäldskontor:		
			Payment of loans and Miscellaneous (Diets, &c.)	11,445,000	11,263,800
			Carried to floating capital	800,100	36,300
			Fund for insurance against invalidity of workers	1,400,000	1,400,000
Total revenue	111,781,000	120,086,000	Total expenditure	111,781,000	120,086,000

Of the extraordinary expenditure in 1898 the army claims 5,187,015 kronor, the navy 6,777,360 kronor, the interior 3,072,700 kronor, education and ecclesiastical affairs, 1,842,602 kronor, pensions 1,540,000 kronor. The land tax (including the maintenance of the army *Indelta*) amounts to an average of 1.5s. per head of the population. The value of the land and house property of Sweden is thus returned for 1896:—

	Kronor
Taxed:	
Agricultural land in the country	2,238,614,725
" " in the towns	42,594,950
Other real estate in the country	408,605,200
" " " in the towns	1,283,078,800
Total (1896)	3,970,893,675

Untaxed real estate (1896):

National	{ In the country	159,584,406
	{ In the towns	68,617,600
Belonging to commonalties, academies, &c.	{ In the country	114,278,150
	{ In the towns	127,574,288
Total (1896)		<u>465,054,444</u>
Grand total (1896)		<u>4,435,948,119</u>

The expenditure for the Church is chiefly defrayed by the parishes and out of the revenue of landed estates belonging to the Church, and the amounts do not appear in the budget estimates. A part of the cost for maintaining the army *Indelta* also does not appear in the budget. The expenses for public instruction are in great part defrayed by the parishes.

On January 1, 1897, the public liabilities of the Kingdom, contracted entirely for railways, were as follows:—

	Kronor
Funded railway loan of 1860 without interest	244,444
" " " 1880 ,, 3½ "	108,846,100
" " " 1886 ,, 3½ "	58,920,444
" " " 1887 ,, 3½ "	48,566,500
" " " 1888 ,, 3 "	26,666,667
" " " 1890 ,, 3½ "	83,777,778
Provisional loan " 1891 ,, 4 "	44,640
Funded railway loan of 1894 with 3 interest	<u>18,000,000</u>
Total	289,566,573

All the loans are paid off gradually by means of sinking funds. The debt amounts to about 3*l.* 7*s.* per head of the population, and the interest to about 2*s.* 5*d.*; but as the railway receipts amount to about two-thirds of the interest, the charge per head is nominal.

The income of the communes in 1895 was 71,387,467 kronor, and the expenditure 73,449,123 kronor. Their assets amounted to 307,764,537 kronor, and their debts to 192,189,275 kronor. The revenue of the provincial representative bodies was 4,159,115 kronor, and expenditure 3,946,853 kronor; their assets 14,089,123 kronor, and debts 5,048,233 kronor.

Defence.

The chief fortifications of Sweden are, on the coast, Karlskrona with Kungsholmen and Westra Hästholmen, Stockholm with Vaxholm-Oscar-Fredriksborg; in the interior, Karlsborg, near Lake Wetter.

The Swedish army is composed of three distinct classes of troops. They are:—

1. The *Värfvade*, or enlisted troops, to which belong the royal lifeguards (two infantry and one cavalry regiments), five regiments of infantry (of these, however, three regiments contain *Indelta* troops), one battalion of chasseurs, two battalions of infantry, four regiments of cavalry, the artillery, the engineers, and the train. The *Värfvade* are in service two or three years.

2. The *Indelta*, consisting of 19 regiments and one corps of infantry, and 3 regiments of cavalry. The privates of cavalry (*Indelta*) are paid and kept by the Landowners. Every soldier of the *Indelta* has, as a rule, besides a small annual pay, his *torp*, or cottage, with a piece of ground attached, which remains his own during the whole period of service, sometimes extending to thirty years, but he may instead take money payment. There is about 6 months' training for recruits in the infantry and 7 months' in the cavalry, after which they are annually called out for 22 or 23 days' practice.

3. The *Värnpligtige*, or conscription troops, drawn by annual levy from the male population between the ages of 21 and 40 years, of which the first 12 classes are called *Beväring*, the 8 others *Landstorm*. The right of purchasing substitutes, which formerly existed, was abolished by the Diet in 1872. The *Värnpligtige* are divided among the *Värfvade* and the *Indelta* troops, and are mobilised with these. The *Beväring* undergoes 90 days' training, which in the navy and also in the cavalry is completed in the first year; in the other forces 68 days in the first year and 22 in the second. The *Landstorm* is in time of war formed in separate troops. *Beväring* of first year, about 24,000 men; of the 12 years, about 228,000. *Landstorm* of the 8 years, about 100,000.

The total peace strength of the armed forces of Sweden (exclusive of the *Värnpligtige*), according to the re-organization carried out in 1892, consists of:—

Permanent Army	Officers	Non-com-missioned Officers	Musicians	Men (exclusive of Musicians)	Civil and CivilMilitary persons	Total	Field-guns	Horses
Generals	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	18
General Staff and Staff-College	39	2	—	—	185	226	—	78
Infantry	1,232	1,132	1,280	23,612	199	27,455	—	242
Cavalry	232	210	152	4,615	60	5,269	—	5,318
Artillery	298	255	167	3,272	141	4,133	240	1,001
Engineers	77	58	21	821	13	990	—	87
Train	66	124	24	522	36	772	—	112
Total	1,953	1,781	1,644	32,842	634	38,854	240	6,871
Reserves 1897	675	450	75	—	80	1,280	—	56

The Swedish navy is maintained wholly for coast defence. In September 1892, a committee appointed to consider the subject recommended a con-

siderable increase in the floating strength. The navy consists of the following vessels: Armoured coast defence turret ships—First class, 4; second class, 4; third class, 9; steam corvettes, 3; gunboats and despatch vessels, 11; torpedo boats of 65 to 70 tons, 7; of 34 to 40 tons, 9; avisos 8, and school ships of various types, 12.

The following is a list of the principal armour-clad ships:—

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement tons	Extreme armouring inches	Armament	Torpedo ejectors	Indicated horse power	Nominal speed knots
t	<i>John Ericsson</i>	1865	1,500	10·8	2·5·9 in.	—	380	6
t	<i>Thordön</i> . . .	1866	1,500	10·4	2·9·4 in.	—	380	6·7
t	<i>Tirfing</i> . . .	1867	1,500	10·4	"	—	380	6·8
t	<i>Lots</i> . . .	1871	1,600	17·8	"	—	480	8·5
t	<i>Svea</i> . . .	1886	2,900	11·8	2·10 in. 4·5·9 in. 12 Q.F. guns of smaller calibre	1	3,640	14·7
t	<i>Göta</i> . . .	1891	3,100	11·7	2·10 in. 4·5·9 in. 13 Q.F. guns of smaller calibre	3	4,750	16·0
t	<i>Thule</i> . . .	1898	3,150	11·7	2·10 in. 4·5·9 in. 13 Q.F. guns of smaller calibre	2	4,740	16·2
t	<i>Odin</i> . . .	1896	3,300	10·0	2·10 in. 6·4·7 in. 14 Q.F. guns of smaller calibre	1	3,700	16·0
t	<i>Njord</i> . . .	—	3,300	10·0	Do. do.	1	3,700	16·0
t	<i>Thor</i> . . .	—	3,300	10·0	Do. do.	1	3,700	16·0

There are nine armoured gun-vessels having a displacement between 460 and 240 tons. Their principal armament consists of one 9·4 in. B.L. gun. The most important of the unprotected vessels is the second class cruiser (corvette) *Freja*, 2,000 tons, 14·1 knots speed, launched at Malmö in 1885.

The personnel of the Royal Navy is divided into three classes, viz.: 1. The Active List; 2. The Reserve; 3. The *Bevöring*. On the active list are 5 flag-officers, 6 *kommendörer*, 24 *kommendör-kaptener*, 62 *kaptener*, 54 lieutenants, and 26 sub-lieutenants, while about 120 commissioned officers belong to the Reserve.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The number of farms in cultivation in 1895 was 331,679; of these there were of 2 hectares and under, 71,258; 2 to 20 hectares, 215,479; 20 to 100 hectares, 32,553; 100 and above, 3,154. Of the total land area of Sweden 8·4 per cent. is under cultivation, 3·6 per cent. under natural meadows, and 47·2 per cent. under forests, the products of which form a staple export.

The following table shows, in thousands of hectares, the area under the chief crops in 1895, and, in thousands of hectolitres, the yield in 1896:—

Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Mixed Grain	Pulse	Potatoes
71·1	403·5	218·6	827·4	119·9	52·3	158·5
1,646·5	8,466·6	5,070·8	19,765·9	3,139·0	845·8	22,412·6

The value of all cereal crops in 1896 was estimated at 248·9 million kronor. At the end of 1895 Sweden had 506,026 horses, 2,540,225 head of cattle, 1,313,385 sheep and lambs, 787,461 pigs. In 1880 34,000 head of cattle and 29,000 sheep were exported, in 1895 respectively, 21,650 and 2,959.

II. MINES AND MINERALS.

Mining is one of the most important departments of Swedish industry, and the working of the iron mines in particular is making constant progress by the introduction of new machinery. There were raised in the year 1895, throughout the Kingdom, 1,901,971 tons of iron ore. The pig-iron produced amounted to 456,695 tons; the bar iron to 294,135 tons. Of iron ore in 1893 484,055, in 1894 881,895, and in 1895 800,452 tons were exported; of pig-iron, 59,836 in 1893, 67,026 in 1894, and 86,368 in 1895; of bar iron, 162,717 in 1893, 150,270 in 1894, and 177,086 in 1895. There were also raised in 1895 12,045 tons of silver and lead ore, 26,009 tons of copper ore, 31,349 tons of zinc ore, and 3,117 tons of manganese ore. The gold produced amounted to 85.29 kilogrammes, the silver to 1,188, the lead to 1,228,779, the copper to 216,305. There are not inconsiderable veins of coal in the southern parts of Sweden, giving 223,652 tons of coal in 1895. In 1895 there were 26,284 persons engaged in mining.

Commerce.

The total customs duties levied were in 1894 38,631,960, and in 1895 39,466,186 kronor, in 1896 42,339,086 kronor. The value of the imports subject to duty in 1895 was 207,852,882 kronor; and of duty-free imports, 136,437,365 kronor.

The imports and exports of Sweden were as follows in six years:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
Imports .	Kronor 377,187,789	Kronor 369,696,254	Kronor 360,315,855	Kronor 332,639,289	Kronor 351,173,005	Kronor 344,290,247
Exports .	304,591,868	323,498,062	329,800,154	323,271,667	329,625,234	311,434,290

The following were the values of the leading imports and exports for two years:—

—	Imports 1894	Imports 1895	Exports 1894	Exports 1895
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Textile manufactures	41,028,154	43,394,575	5,834,906	7,265,867
Corn and flour	39,652,740	26,254,212	13,450,043	6,502,933
Colonial wares	46,983,707	42,849,293	951,642	713,556
Raw textile material and yarn	33,624,099	35,835,101	1,173,396	1,224,047
Minerals, mostly coal	44,535,770	43,787,064	10,170,559	10,357,749
Metal goods, machinery, &c.	34,403,860	37,462,115	11,857,150	13,674,947
Live animals and animal food	16,282,618	15,953,946	60,726,319	65,755,099
Hair, hides, and other animal products	15,965,351	20,668,201	2,787,699	4,615,320
Metals, raw and partly wrought	11,679,155	8,396,101	26,662,227	33,045,476
Timber, wrought and unwrought	4,889,564	4,424,668	138,432,938	139,909,132
Paper and paper manufactures	8,598,617	3,832,457	7,656,636	7,796,817
Other articles	58,579,470	61,382,519	18,921,719	20,543,297
Total	351,173,005	344,290,247	298,625,234	311,434,290

The values of imports and exports are calculated according to average prices in Swedish port, exclusive of Customs duties. For most of these average prices the Board of Trade (Kommers-Kollegium) follows the values published by the General Customs Office every third or fifth year; but for the most important articles merchants are consulted, and the values thus obtained are published in the Board's annual report on commerce with foreign countries. The quantities in the Customs' returns are most exactly given for

Imports subject to duty. For the quantities of duty-free imports and of all exports the statements of importers and exporters are relied on. Imports are recorded as from the country of the last port of shipment, and exports as to the country which is their immediate destination. No distinction is made between general, special, and transit trade. Transit articles which have been warehoused and have paid duty are comprised in the returns of imports. The returns of the trade between Sweden and Norway may be considered as not corresponding with the real commerce.

The following shows the value of the trade with the principal countries with which Sweden deals:—

Country	Imports from (1894)	Imports from (1895)	Exports to (1894)	Exports to (1895)
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Great Britain . .	97,782,146	97,774,831	124,070,283	130,819,647
Germany	119,759,507	116,223,385	39,152,778	42,759,526
Denmark	39,891,273	37,975,650	38,345,601	41,464,029
Norway	26,949,511	28,741,784	15,268,716	18,053,791
Russia (including Finland)	19,953,463	19,755,142	10,724,691	11,292,119
France	8,514,803	7,931,912	32,240,870	25,207,694
Spain	578,471	864,330	3,465,887	3,623,999
Netherlands . . .	8,665,544	8,331,267	17,765,324	18,302,375
Belgium	9,781,691	9,628,509	9,540,940	8,898,432
United States . . .	11,508,537	10,642,732	8,360	81,809
Other countries . .	7,788,059	6,420,705	8,041,784	10,930,869
Total	351,173,005	344,290,247	298,625,237	311,434,290

The following table shows the trade between Sweden and the United Kingdom according to the Board of Trade Returns:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Sweden . . .	8,230,651	8,416,252	8,380,188	8,784,256	9,524,187
Exports of British pro- duce to Sweden . .	2,862,841	2,699,527	2,971,256	3,021,811	3,206,083

The following table shows the chief articles of import into the United Kingdom from Sweden:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Wood & timber	3,895,326	3,576,733	3,954,808	3,575,143	4,339,122
Oats	491,275	927,936	250,660	312,777	222,823
Bar iron	610,397	518,209	470,910	490,180	510,511
Iron and steel manufactures	378,166	268,259	223,619	277,211	253,500
Pig iron	193,523	159,381	267,627	380,149	323,473
Butter	1,243,016	1,452,099	1,413,779	1,644,111	1,664,685

The leading exports of British home produce to Sweden in 1896 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 370,932*l.*; coals, 898,445*l.*; cotton yarn and manufactures, 364,145*l.*; woollen yarn and manufactures, 413,387*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The Swedish mercantile marine engaged both in the home and foreign trade on January 1, 1896, was as follows:—

	Sailing		Steam.		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
20-100 tons	1,187	60,327	366	18,197	1,453	78,424
100-500 "	754	176,570	349	74,426	1,103	250,996
500-1,000 "	78	51,760	97	68,185	175	119,895
Above 1,000 tons	11	13,170	21	25,518	32	38,688
Total	2,030	301,727	733	181,276	2,763	483,003

The port of Göteborg had the largest shipping in 1895—namely, 210 vessels of 79,782 tons; and next to it came Stockholm, possessing 191 vessels of a total burthen of 56,099 tons.

Vessels entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in 1895, as follows:—

	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Entered:						
Swedish	7,193	1,314,593	7,233	704,911	14,426	2,019,504
Foreign	4,151	1,308,222	10,984	2,789,296	15,135	4,097,518
Total entered	11,344	2,622,815	18,217	3,494,207	29,561	6,117,022
Cleared:						
Swedish	10,813	1,827,838	3,851	373,252	14,664	2,101,090
Foreign	8,968	2,862,744	6,208	1,302,891	15,171	4,165,635
Total cleared	19,781	4,690,582	10,054	1,576,143	29,835	6,266,725
Total entered & cleared 1895	31,125	7,313,897	28,271	5,070,350	59,396	12,383,747
" " " 1894	31,957	7,743,748	28,154	4,945,845	60,111	12,689,098
" " " 1893	31,479	7,164,825	25,784	4,540,589	57,213	11,705,414

Internal Communications.

In 1895 84,472 ships and boats passed through the canals of Sweden.

At the end of 1896 the total length of railways in Sweden was 6,145 miles, of which 2,233 miles belonged to the State. The receipts in 1895 were 60,443,102 kronor, and expenses 35,992,189 kronor. The total cost of construction for the State railways to the end of 1895 was 296,710,078 kronor, and for private railways 323,404,130 kronor. The total number of passengers on the State railways in 1895 was 5,589,625; weight of goods carried on State railways, 3,991,040 tons; private railways 10,527,030 tons of goods, and 12,720,281 passengers.

The length of all the telegraph lines at the end of 1895 was 8,282 miles, and of wires 25,150 miles. Of the lines, 5,413 miles, and of the wire, 15,419 miles belonged to the State, and the remainder to the railway companies. There were 1,385 telegraph offices. The number of despatches sent in the year 1895 was 2,177,477, including 272,072 in transit. In 1895 there were 58,562 miles of wire and 42,322 instruments employed in the telephone service.

The Swedish Post Office carried 189,077,030 letters, post-cards, journals, &c., in the year 1895. The number of post-offices at the end of the year was 2,551. The total receipts of the Post Office in 1895 amounted to 8,548,268

ronor, and the total expenditure to 7,717,080 kronor, leaving a surplus of 131,188 kronor.

Money and Credit.

The Riksbank, or National Bank of Sweden, belongs entirely to the State and is managed by directors elected for three years by the Diet, except one, the president, who is designated by the king. It is a bank of exchange to regulate financial relations with foreign countries, it accepts and pays interest on deposits of money, and on sufficient security it lends money for purposes in which there is no speculative element. The Bank is under the guarantee of the Diet, its capital and reserve capital are fixed by its constitution, and its note circulation is limited by the value of its metallic stock and its assets in current accounts at home and abroad; but its actual circulation is kept far within this limit.

The following table gives statistics of the National Bank, private banks, and joint-stock banks in Sweden for January 1, 1897:—

Assets	National Bank	Private Banks	Joint-stock Banks
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Mortgages	—	58,241,256	—
Real estate	—	5,677,922	3,497,186
Coin and bullion	25,673,483	21,819,945	10,897,773
Accounts with other banks	20,511,832	45,090,235	32,013,897
State notes and bills	23,954,632	32,870,636	16,531,835
Stocks, shares, mortgages, &c.	—	—	62,929,487
Bills	42,791,232	162,590,546	58,917,295
Loans, public obligations, shares, &c.	30,925,262	154,086,536	86,592,146
Cash credits, &c.	16,934,439	88,712,844	37,342,754
Totals	160,790,880	564,089,920	308,721,373
Liabilities			
Bank notes and bills	64,845,377	81,883,858	5,231,856
Liabilities with other banks	3,047,539	50,213,001	34,351,802
Deposits	4,235,744	241,409,819	77,091,444
Capital	50,000,000	62,512,000	44,063,468
Reserve	5,000,000	19,576,602	12,972,109
To be paid out to the public treasury	2,700,000	—	—
Various liabilities	25,614,476	101,985,945	133,850,792
To further disposition	5,347,744	6,508,695	1,159,902
Totals	160,790,880	564,089,920	308,721,373

The savings-banks statistics (exclusive of Post Office) are as follows:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895
Number of depositors at end of year	1,095,788	1,111,187	1,119,887	1,124,298
Deposits at end of year, kronor	298,456,053	314,653,546	333,078,309	348,441,088
Capital and reserve fund, ditto.	26,581,754	28,557,633	29,996,600	31,383,447

At the end of 1895 the Post Office Savings Bank had 408,238 depositors and 33,477,499 kronor of deposits.

2. NORWAY.

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution of Norway, called the Grundlov, bears date May 17, 1814, with several modifications passed at various times up to 1897. It vests the legislative power of the realm in the Storting, or Great Court, the representative of the sovereign people. The King, however, possesses the right of veto over laws passed by the Storting, but only for a limited period. The royal veto may be exercised twice; but if the same bill pass three Storthings formed by separate and subsequent elections, it becomes the law of the land without the assent of the sovereign. The King has the command of the land and sea forces, and makes all appointments, but, except in a few cases, is not allowed to nominate any but Norwegians to public offices under the crown.

The Storting assembles every year. New elections take place every three years. The meetings take place *suo jure*, and not by any writ from the King or the executive. They begin in February each year, and must receive the sanction of the King to sit longer than two months. Every Norwegian citizen of twenty-five years of age who in the year before the election has paid income tax on an annual income of at least 500 kroner in the country districts or 800 kroner in the towns (provided that he has resided for one year in the electoral district at the time when the election takes place, and that he does not belong to the household of another as a servant), or who is or has been a public functionary appointed by the King (Embedsmand), or possesses property in land, or has been tenant of such property for five years at least, or is a burgess of any town, or possesses real property in a town to the value of 600 kroner, is entitled to elect. Under the same conditions citizens thirty years of age, and settled in Norway for at least ten years, are entitled to be elected. The mode of election is indirect. Towards the end of every third year the people choose their deputies, at the rate of one to fifty voters in towns, where the election is administered by the magistrate, and one to a hundred in rural sub-districts, where they meet in the parish church under the presidency of the parish minister. The deputies afterwards assemble and elect among themselves, or from among the other qualified voters of the district, the Storting representatives. Former members of the Council of State can be elected representatives of any district of the Kingdom without regard to their residence. No new election takes place for vacancies, which are filled by the persons already elected for that purpose, or, if not, who received the second largest number of votes. The number of electors in 1894 was

184,124, or 9·20 per cent. of total population, while 165,999 votes, or 90·16 per cent. of the whole number, were recorded. Of the total male population, 45 per cent. are 25 years of age and above. The Storting has 114 members—38 from towns, 76 from rural districts.

The Storting, when assembled, divides itself into two houses, the 'Lagthing' and the 'Odelsting.' The former is composed of one-fourth of the members of the Storting, and the other of the remaining three-fourths. The Thing nominates its own presidents. The principal ordinary business of the Storting is to enact or repeal laws, to impose taxes, to supervise the financial affairs of the kingdom, to vote the amounts required for the public expenditure, and to examine treaties concluded with foreign Powers. Questions relating to laws must be considered by each house separately. The inspection of public accounts and the revision of the Government, and impeachment before the Rigsret, belong exclusively to the Odelsting. All other matters are settled by both houses in common sitting. Before pronouncing its own dissolution, every Storting elects five delegates, whose duty it is to revise the public accounts. All new laws must first be laid before the Odelsting, from which they pass into the Lagthing to be either accepted or rejected. If the Odelsting and Lagthing do not agree, the two houses assemble in common sitting to deliberate, and the final decision is given by a majority of two-thirds of the voters. The same majority is required for alterations of the Constitution. The Lagthing and the ordinary members of the supreme court of justice (*Höiesteret*) form a high court of justice (the *Rigsret*) for the impeachment and trial of Ministers, members of the *Höiesteret*, and members of the Storting. While in session, every member of the Storting has an allowance of twelve kroner (13s. 4d.) a day, besides travelling expenses.

The executive is represented by the King, who exercises his authority through a Council of State, composed of two Ministers of State and at least seven Councillors. Two of the Councillors, who change every year, together with one of the Ministers, form a delegation of the Council of State, residing at Stockholm, near the King. Ministers and Councillors of State are entitled to be present in the Storting and to take part in the discussions, when public, but without a vote. The following are the members of the Council of State, February 16, 1898:—

(1.) *Council of State at Kristiania.*

Minister of State.—M. Steen.
Department of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—M. Wexelsen.
Department of Justice.—M. Qvam.
Department of the Interior.—M. Thilesen.
Department of Public Works.—M. Löfstrand.
Department of Finance and Customs.—M. Sunde.
Department of Defence.—M. Holst.
Revision of Public Accounts Department.—M. Steen, Minister of State.

(2.) *Delegation of the Council at Stockholm.*

M. Blehr, Minister of State.
 M. Nysom.
 M. Löchen.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The administrative division of the country is into twenty districts, each governed by a chief executive functionary (Amtmand), viz., the towns of Kristiania and Bergen, and 18 'Amts' (counties). They are subdivided into 39 towns and 56 'Fogderier,' the latter comprising 22 'Ladesteder' (ports). There are 524 rural communes (Herreder), mostly parishes or sub-parishes (wards). The government of the Herred is vested in a council and a body of representatives. The members (from three to nine) of the former (the 'Formænd') are elected from the different wards within the Herred. The representatives, who vote the expenditure of the Herred, are three times the number of the Formænd. These bodies elect conjointly every year from among the 'Formænd' a chairman and a deputy chairman. All the chairmen of an Amt form with the Amtmand and the Fogder (sheriffs) the 'Amtsformandskab' or 'Amtathing' (county diet), which meets yearly to settle the budget of the Amt. The Amtmand is the chairman of the diet. The towns and the ports form 59 communes, also governed by a council (4 to 12, Kristiania 15), and representatives (three times the size of the council). The members of both local governing bodies are elected, in towns and rural communes, by voters for the Storting.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Norway has an area of 124,445 English square miles; at the census of January 1, 1891, the population amounted to 1,988,674 present, and 2,000,917 domiciled inhabitants.

The area and population of the twenty districts (Amters) are as follows:—

Amters.	Area: English square miles	Population Jan. 1, 1891	Density per square mile
Kristiania (town)	6	151,239	25,206·5
Akershus	2,055	99,111	48·2
Smaalene	1,600	120,360	75·2
Hedemarken	10,621	119,129	11·2
Kristians	9,793	108,076	11·0
Buskerud	5,790	104,769	18·1
Jarlsberg og Larvik	896	100,957	112·7
Bratsberg	5,865	92,084	15·7
Nedenes	3,609	81,043	22·4
Lister og Mandal	2,805	78,788	28·1
Stavanger	3,532	117,008	33·1
Søndre Bergenhus	6,026	128,213	21·3
Bergen (town)	5	58,684	10,736·8
Nordre Bergenhus	7,132	87,552	12·3
Romsdal	5,788	127,806	22·1
Søndre Trondhjem	7,184	123,817	17·2
Nordre Trondhjem	8,791	81,236	9·2
Nordland	14,517	131,850	9·1
Tromsö	10,134	65,125	6·4
Finmarken	18,296	29,170	1·6
Total	124,445	2,000,917	16·1

There were 965,911 males, and 1,035,006 females.

Conjugal condition of the domiciled population, 1891 :—

	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not stated
Males . . .	602,962	323,935	37,660	308	1,046
Females . . .	627,498	325,952	80,263	426	867

Of the total population in 1891, 1,526,788 (76·3 per cent.) were domiciled in rural districts, and 474,129 (23·7 per cent.) in towns.

Of the total population in 1891, 1,940,726 were born in Norway, 38,017 in Sweden, 2,475 in Denmark, 2,661 in Finland, 1,738 in Germany, 655 in Great Britain or Ireland. In 1891 the number of Laps was 20,786, and of Fins, 9,378.

In 1891 the population was divided according to occupation as follows :—

Occupation	Employers, &c.	Clerks, overseers, &c.	Workmen and women	Dependents of families, &c.	Total
Administrative and professional . . .	{ Male 4,368 Female 1,684	12,148	2,949	16,162	35,627
Agriculture, &c. . .	{ Male 112,143 Female 11,216	3,972	1,830	15,769	23,255
Fisheries . . .	{ Male 41,072 Female 297	3,231	126,217	166,774	408,365
Mines, metal works, and other industries	{ Male 34,998 Female 29,781	512	74,846	161,477	247,551
Commerce . . .	{ Male 41,072 Female 297	188	14,455	33,687	89,402
Transport . . .	{ Male 34,998 Female 29,781	1	748	32,053	33,099
Domestic work . . .	{ Male 34,998 Female 29,781	5,269	87,089	35,204	212,560
Occupation not stated	{ Male 29,781 Female 13,991	304	20,120	84,844	134,999
Living on private fortune, annuitants, &c.	{ Male 13,991 Female 6,199	10,648	9,923	M. 55,284	131,360
Charity, public or private . . .	{ Male 6,199 Female 3,575	4,798	2,942	F. 56,745	71,926
	{ Male 302 Female —	11,667	26,272		
	{ Male — Female 305,267 ¹	475	465		
	{ Male 170 ² Female 259 ³	42	10,843	2,598	13,478
	{ Male 26,612 Female 31,109	13,077	137,113 ²	2,585	458,042
	{ Male 26,612 Female 31,109	79	4,782	4,204	9,235
	{ Male — Female —	58	3,654	3,910	7,361
	{ Male — Female —	—	—	3,961	30,563
	{ Male — Female —	—	—	4,555	35,664
	{ Male — Female —	—	—	20,700	20,700
	{ Male — Female —	—	—	24,987	24,987
Total . . .	{ Male 236,929 Female 386,064	43,272	232,530	388,559	951,990
Male and female . . .	622,993	23,177	241,218	386,925	1,087,384
		66,449	523,748	775,484	1,983,674

¹ Married women in their own households.

² Comprising servants, children, &c., living in the house.

³ Social condition unknown.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1. *Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

Year	Marriages	Births (exc. still- born)	Stillborn	Illegiti- mate, living	Deaths excl. still- born	Excess of Births
1891	13,179	61,721	1,751	4,272	34,856	26,865
1892	12,742	59,430	1,707	4,266	35,769	23,661
1893	12,974	61,918	1,844	4,428	32,916	29,002
1894	12,966	60,450	1,719	4,332	34,355	26,095
1895	13,339	62,932	1,634	4,464	32,189	30,743

2. *Emigration.*

Place of Destination	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
United States . . .	10,898	13,949	16,814	18,690	5,591	6,153	6,584
British North America	51	79	223	75	22	6	22
Other countries . . .	42	18	12	13	29	48	78
Total . . .	10,991	13,341	17,049	18,778	5,642	6,307	6,679

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

At the census taken January 1, 1891, the number of towns with a population of above 100,000 was one, above 20,000 four, above 10,000 five, above 5,000 nine. The population of the principal towns, January 1, 1891, was:—

Kristiania	151,239	Fredrikstad	12,451
Bergen	53,684	Larvik	11,261
Trondhjem (after the in- corporation of suburbs).	29,162	Fredrikshald	11,217
Stavanger	23,899	Kristiansund	10,381
Drammen	20,687	Skien	8,979
Kristiansand	12,813	Aalesund,	8,406
		Mos	8,051

Religion and Instruction.

The evangelical Lutheran religion is the national Church and the only one endowed by the State. Its clergy are nominated by the King. All other Christian sects (except Jesuits) as well as the Jews are tolerated, and free to exercise their religion within the limits prescribed by the law and public order. Ecclesiastically Norway is divided into 6 bishoprics, 83 *Provstier* (provostships, or archdeaconries), 476 *Præstegield* (clerical districts). In 1891 there were 30,685 dissenters, including 1,004 Roman Catholics, 8,187 Methodists, 4,228 Baptists, 348 Mormons, 231 Quakers.

Education is compulsory, the school age being from six and a half in towns and seven in the country to fourteen. In 1893 (the latest date for which

there are statistics) there were in the country 6,008 public elementary schools with 246,848 pupils, and in towns 1,987 classes with 59,865 pupils; the amount expended on both being 8,046,823 kroner, of which 1,753,471 kroner was granted by the State, the rest being provided in towns by the towns themselves, in rural districts partly by the separate parish communes, partly by the county communes (*Amskommuner*). There are 83 secondary schools: 16 public, 39 communal, 28 private. Of the secondary schools 21 have a higher department for classics, or mathematics, or both, viz. 16 public, 1 communal, 4 private. Most of the secondary schools are mixed, 16 are for girls alone: 2 communal, 14 private. The number of pupils in the secondary schools in 1893 was 11,303. Besides these, 62 private schools have 3,207 pupils more or less advanced. There were in 1896, 6 public normal schools and 3 private, with 417 students. Kristiania has a University, attended in 1896 by 1,200 students. In the financial year 1895-96 it had a subsidy of 675,483 kroner from the State.

Justice and Crime.

For civil justice Norway is divided into 119 districts, each with an inferior court. Of these 82 are rural courts, divided into 445 circuits. The other courts are in towns. There are 3 superior courts, having each one chief justice and two other justices, and one supreme court for the whole kingdom (*Høiesteret*), consisting of 1 president and at least 6 other justices. There is a court of mediation (*Forligelseskommission*) in each town and *Herred* (district), consisting of two men chosen by the electors, before which, as a rule, civil cases must first be brought.

According to the law of criminal procedure of July 1, 1887, all criminal cases (not military, or coming under the *Rigsret*—the court for impeachments) shall be tried either by jury (*Lagmandsret*), or *Meddomsret*.

The *Lagmandsret* consists of three judges (1 *Lagmand*, or president), and 10 jurors (*Lagrettemand*). The Kingdom is divided into 5 jury districts (*Lagdømmer*), each having its chief judge (*Lagmand*). Each district is divided into circuits, corresponding, as a rule, to the counties (*Amtier*), in which courts are held at fixed times. The *Meddomsret* consists of the judge and is held in the district of the inferior court, and 2 assistant judges (not professional) summoned for each case. The *Lagmandsret* takes cognisance of the higher classes of offences. The *Meddomsret* is for the trial of other offences, and is also a court of first instance.

The prosecutions are directed by the State advocates (*Statsadvokater*), 13 in number, subordinate to one *Rigsadvokat*.

The number of persons convicted of crimes was: in 1894, 2,948; in 1893, 2,949; in 1892, 3,026; in 1891, 2,548; in 1890, 2,603. For offences against public order and police, penalties were, in 1894, inflicted upon 28,825 persons.

There are four convict prisons (1 a penitentiary); inmates, June 30, 1894, 615 (518 were males and 97 females).

There are, besides, 55 district prisons, in which, in 1894, 11,041 persons were detained. There are 3 reformatories for young offenders between 10 and 15 years.

The police force of Kristiania numbers 425 men, including 15 superior functionaries.

Pauperism.

In Norway the relief of the poor is mostly provided for by local taxation, but certain expenditure is also borne by the *Amtier* (counties) and by the State.

The number of persons receiving relief amounted to 80,749 in 1894, 80,924 in 1893, 78,681 in 1892, 76,613 in 1891, 73,864 in 1890. In 1894, 10,275, 1893 9,572, 1892 9,471, 1891 9,938, 1890 9,142, persons are included who have only been medically relieved.

Finance.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for each of the last five years in thousands of kroner :—

Years ending June 30	Revenue				Expenditure				
	Direct Taxes	Indirect Taxes	Other Sources	Total	Defence	Debt	Public Works	General	Total
	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.
1892	585	29,475	21,085	51,095	10,436	4,367	10,918	25,510	51,232
1893	8,810	28,518	20,716	52,544	10,913	4,557	10,481	26,824	52,775
1894	3,198	28,861	21,566	53,625	10,495	4,890	11,515	28,045	54,945
1895	3,343	30,170	21,290	57,803 ¹	12,006	4,937	11,490	28,223	56,656
1896	4,529	31,349	22,764	71,982 ²	17,635	5,500	16,465	29,563	69,163

¹ Including 2,582,000 kroner raised by loans.

² „ „ 13,390,000 „ „

The following table shows the principal heads of the budget for two years ending June 30 :—

Sources of Revenue	1897	1898	Branches of Expenditure	1897	1898
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
Income Tax . . .	3,900,000	4,000,000	Civil list . . .	349,682	361,466
Customs . . .	24,000,000	29,200,000	Storthing . . .	524,022	665,500
Excise on spirits . . .	4,000,000	3,000,000	The Ministries . . .	1,322,459	1,331,983
„ „ malt . . .	3,900,000	3,700,000	Church & education . . .	7,096,117	7,552,663
Succession tax . . .	550,000	550,000	Justice . . .	5,758,599	6,109,571
Stamps . . .	666,000	715,000	Interior . . .	2,534,908	2,820,218
Judicial fees . . .	1,000,000	1,000,000	Post, telegraphs, &c. . .	6,517,518	6,758,959
Mines . . .	527,350	463,300	State railways . . .	12,393,330	13,399,331
Post Office . . .	3,750,000	4,000,000	Roads, canals, ports, &c. . .	4,139,161	4,316,248
Telegraphs . . .	1,400,000	1,530,000	Finance and customs . . .	3,307,149	3,423,682
State property . . .	2,876,284	2,886,354	Mines . . .	575,850	573,000
Railways . . .	3,712,000	9,701,300	Amortisation of debt . . .	1,049,617	1,222,679
Miscellaneous . . .	5,443,737	6,179,874	Interest . . .	5,683,986	5,966,722
Balance . . .	3,975,629	3,937,503	Army . . .	9,270,800	9,975,220
			Navy . . .	3,448,400	3,704,500
			Foreign affairs . . .	706,235	706,651
			Miscellaneous . . .	122,167	1,913,938
			Balance . . .	—	—
	64,700,000	70,863,331		64,700,000	70,863,331

The following table shows the amortisation, growth, and interest of the public debt for the years named, ending June 30 :—

Years ending June 30	Amortisation	Growth	Interest	Amount at the end of the year
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
1892	521,517	10,000,000	3,840,264	125,541,165
1893	591,160	—	3,959,330	124,950,005
1894	681,948	39,675,733 ¹	4,201,574	163,943,791
1895	19,630,351	—	4,430,230	144,313,440
1896	532,407	13,572,000	4,957,772	157,353,033

¹ Of this amount 19,131,560 kroner were applied to the redemption of a former loan.

The unredeemable debt, 10,837,410 in 1885, is now 245,472 kroner.

The taxation for communal purposes amounted for the rural communes to 11,734,472 kroner, and for the towns to 11,117,887 kroner in 1895.

Defence.

The most important fortresses of Norway are Oscarsborg and the new fortresses by Aydenes, Bergen, and Christianssand S. ; the other fortresses, Fredriksstad, Fredriksten, Carljohansvaern, Akershus in Kristiania, Tönsberg, Trondhjem, and Vardö, are of little importance.

The troops of the Kingdom are raised mainly by conscription, and to a small extent by enlistment. By the terms of three laws voted by the Storting in 1866, 1876, and 1885, the land forces are divided into the troops of the Line, the Landvaern, the Landstorm or final levy. All young men past the twenty-second year of age are liable to the conscription. The young men in the line raised by conscription have to go through a first training in the school of recruits, extending over 42 days in the infantry, in the fortress and mountain artillery, 50 days in the engineers, and 70 days in the field artillery and cavalry. They are then put into the battalions, which in the second, third, and fourth year in the artillery, cavalry, and engineers, and the second and third year in the infantry and train, under ordinary circumstances, have an annual practice of 24 days, after which the men are sent on furlough, with obligation to meet when ordered. The Landvaern of the sixth year has a 12 days' practice, in which also the recruits take part. The train has a school of recruits, extending over 25 days for the engineers, and 18 days in the other arms. The nominal term of service is 13 years, divided between 5 years in the Line, 4 years in the Landvaern, and 4 years in the Landstorm. The Landvaern and Landstorm is only liable to service within the frontiers of the Kingdom. Every man capable of bearing arms, and not placed in one of the said cate-

gories, is in time of war liable to do service in the reserve of the Landstorm, from the eighteenth to the fiftieth year of age.

On January 1, 1894, the troops of the line numbered about 30,000 men, with 900 officers. The number of troops of the line actually under arms can never exceed, even in war, 18,000 men without the consent of the Storting. The King has permission to transfer, for the purpose of common military exercises, a number of men not exceeding 3,000, from Norway to Sweden and from Sweden to Norway, but only for (at most) six weeks annually.

The infantry consists of 5 brigades of 4 battalions of Line, Landvaern, and Landstorm, of 4 companies. For each brigade there is a school of sub-officers. His Majesty's guard consists of 2 companies of riflemen.

Cavalry.—3 corps of Line, Landvaern and Landstorm, each consisting of 3 (1 corps 2) squadrons of mounted riflemen.

In addition, 1 orderly-squadron of Line, Landvaern and Landstorm. Besides there is a school of sub-officers, "The school-squadron."

Artillery.—3 battalions of Line, Landvaern, and Landstorm, of 3 batteries of 6 pieces, and 1 company of equipage field artillery per battalion; 1 battalion of Line, Landvaern, and Landstorm, of 2 companies of fortress artillery and two batteries of 6 pieces mountain artillery. There are 2 schools of sub-officers, one for the field-artillery and one for the fortress artillery.

Engineers.—1 battalion of Line, Landvaern, and Landstorm, of 2 companies of sappers, 1 company of pontooneers, 1 company of telegraphists, and 1 company of equipage. Besides there is a school of sub-officers.

Like the Swedish navy, that of Norway is maintained solely for coast defence. It consists of 2 ironclads, completing; 4 ironclad monitors; 1 wooden corvette launched in 1862; 4 unarmoured gun-vessels of 640, 1,000 and 1,113, and 1,371 tons, built 1877-96; 1 of 871 tons building (*Frithjof*); 4 older gunboats between 190 and 280 tons, 8 between 230 and 390 tons, and 16 smaller (60 tons), besides a small torpedo flotilla.

These ships call for little description. The monitors, *Skorpionen*, *Thrudvang*, and *Mjølner* (1447 and 1515 tons) were built in 1866-68. They have 5-inch armour-belts, and 12-inch plating on their turrets, which carry severally two 4·7-in. Q.F., and four 2·4-in. Q.F. The *Thor*, launched in 1872, is a little larger (2,008 tons), has 14½-inch turret-plating, and carries two 4·7-in. Q.F., and four 2·4-in. Q.F. guns. Of unarmoured ships, the deck-protected gun-vessel *Viking* (1,118 tons) is steel-built, with a cellulose belt, is 203 ft. 6 in. in length, and has 30 ft. beam, engines of 2,000 I.H.P., and steamed 15 knots at her trials. Her armament consists of two 5·9 in. guns, and four 2·4 in. and four smaller quick-firers. A new vessel of the *Viking* type is the *Frithjof* (1,371 tons) armed with two 4·7-in. Q.F. 4·3-in. Q.F., and four smaller quick-firers, and having a speed of 16 knots. The torpedo-division-boat *Valkyrien* (385 tons) armed with two 3-in. Q.F., and four smaller quick-firers, steamed 23 knots at her trials.

The turret ships *Harold Haarfragre* and *Tordenskjold* have lately been built on the Tyne. They displace 3,500 tons, and are protected by a belt of armour on the side, and by an armoured deck curved down to the lower edge of the belt. The thickness of the belt is 7 in. and of the armour in the barbettes, 7·9 in. (harveyed steel). The armament consists of two 8·2-in. Q.F., in barbettes, six 4·7 in. Q.F., six 3 in. Q.F., and six smaller quick-firers. The speed is 16½ knots.

The despatch-vessel, *Heimdal* (680 tons), armed with four 2·4 in. quick-firing guns, steamed 12 knots at her trials. The gunboat *Egir* (383

tons), is armed with one 8·2 in. gun, one 2·7 in. Q.F., two 1·9 in. Q.F., and two smaller Q.F.

The navy numbers 72 officers on active service and 53 in the reserve and about 400 petty officers and seamen on permanent engagement. All seafaring men between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-five are enrolled on the lists of the active fleet, and are liable to the maritime conscription. By a law passed in 1892, they all go through a first training of at least 70 days. The numbers on the register amounted, in 1896, to nearly 25,000 men.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area, 75 per cent. is unproductive, 22 per cent. forest, and 3 per cent. under cultivation. At the end of 1890 there were 146,355 real estates separately registered (not including Finmarken), and the number of farms was 236,286. The 146,355 real estates were classified as follows according to the official valuation in cadaster-marks (each representing an average purchase value of about £100 sterling):—

Up to 0·50 mark	27,549	estates or	18·8	per cent.	of the whole.
0·51—1·00	20,524	„	„	14·0	„
1·01—3·00	50,956	„	„	34·8	„
3·01—5·00	21,691	„	„	14·8	„
5·01—10·00	16,954	„	„	11·6	„
10·01—20·00	6,441	„	„	4·4	„
20·01—50·00	2,022	„	„	1·4	„
50·01—100·00	183	„	„	0·1	„
101 or more	35	„	„	0·02	„

As to the classification of the estates according to their area, no returns have been collected since 1865. (See *Statesman's Year Book* for 1896, p. 987.)

The latest agricultural statistics are for 1890, when the area under cereals was 185,605 hectares, potatoes 39,122 hectares. The estimated yield of cereals was 5,962,353 hectolitres, of potatoes 8,441,403 hectolitres. The total value of the produce was for cereals 38,262,761 kroner, for potatoes 24,807,136 kroner. The average annual produce in hectolitres per 10 acres for 1886-90 was, wheat, 2·12; rye, 2·43; barley, 2·87; mixed corn 3·57; oats, 3·53; peas, 2·18; potatoes, 21·56 hectolitres.

On January 1, 1891, there were:—Horses, 150,898; cattle, 1,006,499; sheep, 1,417,524; goats, 272,458; swine, 121,057; reindeer, 170,184.

The value of cereals imported (including flour) was 31,784,700 kroner in 1895; the principal article being rye, 14,647,200 kroner. The import of butter amounted to 1,667,900 kroner, and of bacon and meat to 7,261,900 kroner. The export of agricultural produce is insignificant.

II. FORESTRY.

The total area covered with forests is estimated at 26,320 square miles, of which 73 per cent. is under pine trees. The State forests occupy 3,870 square miles, administered by a forest staff under the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior. The value of unwrought or partly wrought timber exported from Norway in 1895 was 27,777,800 kroner, and of wrought timber 15,833,000 kroner.

III. MINES AND MINERALS.

The mining and metal industry of Norway is unimportant. The total value of mineral products in 1894 (latest available statistics) was 2,437,000 kroner (4,013,300 in 1890); of furnace products, 1,187,000 (1,815,400 in 1890)

kroner; of bar iron and steel, 74,000 kroner. The chief mineral products are silver, 373,500 kroner in 1894 (621,000 in 1890); copper ore, 712,000 kroner, pyrites, 993,000 kroner; nickel, 20,000 kroner (1,565,000 in 1876); apatite, 186,000 kroner (1,000,700 in 1890). Of the smelting products in 1894 silver was valued at 380,000 kroner; copper, 515,000 kroner; nickel, 235,000 kroner. At the end of 1894 there existed 22 mining establishments employing 1,842 workpeople, and 6 smelting furnaces with 224 workpeople.

IV. FISHERIES.

The number of persons in 1895 engaged in cod fishery was 86,087; in herring fishery, 47,658; and in mackerel fishery 2,738.

The value of the fisheries in kroner in 1895 was cod, 12,324,511; herring, 5,835,240; mackerel, 249,221; salmon and sea trout, 709,771; other fisheries, 2,686,341; lobster, 398,593; oysters, 6,480; total, 22,210,157. The total value was in 1894, 22,900,229 kroner; in 1893, 23,616,945 kroner; in 1892, 24,793,715 kroner; in 1891, 25,966,599; in 1890, 22,211,687.

Other fisheries are the mackerel fisheries in the North Sea, the bank fisheries off the coast, and the whale, walrus, seal, and shark fisheries in the northern seas, which in 1895 produced a total of about 2,800,000 kroner.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the trade of Norway with different countries in 1896 :—

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
Sweden	38,292,200	22,792,300	Spain	1,109,806	10,486,600
Denmark, Iceland, and Færoe	12,546,000	5,556,400	Italy	1,412,706	2,554,400
Russia and Finland	21,816,100	4,343,600	Austria and Hungary	23,100	342,200
Germany	38,982,506	17,832,400	Turkey, and Rou- mania	1,106,600	—
Switzerland	84,300	200	Africa	1,300	2,531,400
Netherlands	9,983,900	7,591,600	Asia	17,900	433,100
Belgium	8,845,000	5,245,600	Australia	3,300	2,089,100
Great Britain and Ireland	63,016,700	56,846,600	America	11,401,500	1,238,000
France	5,319,000	7,044,300	Not stated	1,658,700	646,900
Portugal and Madeira	297,000	807,500			
			Total	240,217,500	147,771,200

The total amount of the import duties collected in 1896 was about 25 millions of kroner (about one-tenth in value of the total imports), divided among the principal articles as follows:—Breadstuffs, 3,222,000 kroner; coffee, 2,688,000 kroner; tea, 208,000 kroner; sugar, 4,753,000 kroner;

The recorded values are calculated according to information supplied by Exchange Committees and merchants. Those of imports include the invoice price, freight, packing, and insurance, but not duty; those of exports give the price free on board in Norwegian port, excluding freight and insurance, but including packing and Norwegian commercial profit. The returns of quantities are compiled from the officially controlled declarations of importers and exporters. These declarations state the countries from which the articles are *directly* imported and to which they are *directly* exported. An article coming, for example, from the East Indies *via* London is recorded as coming from England. The recorded imports include all articles imported, whether for consumption inland or for re-exportation. The exports are divided into exports of Norwegian articles (special trade) and exports of foreign articles (transit, warehousing on credit, duty-paid and duty-free articles). A considerable part of the export and also of the import (mostly duty-free) made over the land frontier between Norway and Sweden escapes the control of the 'stoms' authorities.

tobacco, 3,044,000 kroner ; spirits and wines, 1,660,000 kroner ; manufactured goods, 2,813,000 kroner. The value of imports subject to duty (1896) was 138,332,200 kroner, and of duty-free 101,885,300 kroner.

Total imports and exports of Norwegian and foreign goods in the last five years :—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Imports (foreign) . . .	199,986,600	204,568,600	205,989,800	222,310,200	240,217,500
Exports (Norwegian) . .	118,779,300	126,718,800	124,081,500	128,408,400	137,755,700
„ (foreign)	7,645,000	9,867,800	7,963,600	8,871,700	10,015,500

Values of imports and exports, divided into classes, for 1894–1896 :—

Classes of Goods	1894		1895		1896	
	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Animals, living	1,032,500	542,600	2,083,000	812,700	2,484,800	657,000
Animal produce (malty food)	13,102,300	42,614,300	12,922,500	44,854,500	14,048,500	40,309,000
Breadstuffs	31,459,200	763,700	32,194,700	285,800	35,748,300	294,100
Groceries	24,314,600	14,400	26,047,200	17,900	26,415,700	21,700
Fruits, plants, &c.	2,929,700	180,500	3,321,300	205,800	3,780,300	63,100
Spirits, &c.	4,374,400	215,800	4,721,400	148,300	6,155,200	263,100
Yarn, rope, &c.	12,103,000	598,200	12,332,900	666,100	13,605,700	801,300
Textile manufactures, &c.	23,662,600	5,175,600	26,365,600	5,643,100	29,282,900	5,688,200
Hair, skins, &c.	7,726,700	6,412,300	8,510,000	6,638,300	9,955,700	6,581,000
Tallow, oils, tar, &c.	11,891,600	6,574,800	12,085,700	6,513,200	13,669,300	7,981,200
Timber & wooden goods	8,093,700	44,098,200	8,875,000	43,610,800	10,189,100	52,055,000
Dye stuffs	1,105,100	145,900	1,137,400	166,400	1,098,400	144,100
Different vegetable produce	2,761,700	940,500	3,759,000	1,099,200	3,706,200	1,505,200
Paper and paper manufactures	1,878,300	4,133,400	2,018,600	5,961,600	2,317,700	7,199,900
Minerals, unwrought	19,727,800	2,884,400	18,200,600	2,643,300	18,888,600	3,993,400
Minerals, manufactured	2,975,200	1,779,100	3,012,000	1,774,200	3,447,700	2,290,700
Metals, unwrought or partly wrought	7,814,200	1,184,600	7,979,600	1,404,400	8,522,700	1,154,600
Metals, manufactured	10,089,400	2,619,100	11,447,100	3,203,500	11,621,200	3,361,800
Vessels, carriages, machinery, &c.	18,947,900	3,204,100	25,296,700	2,769,300	25,290,100	3,891,300
Total	205,989,800	124,081,500	222,310,200	128,408,400	240,217,500	137,755,700
Re-exports		7,963,600		8,871,700		10,015,500
Grand total		181,995,100		187,280,100		147,771,200

The values of imports and exports to and from the principal Norwegian ports in the last three years were :—

—	Imports.			Exports.		
	1894	1895	1896	1894	1895	1896
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Kristiania .	108,718,200	117,448,800	132,432,700	30,894,700	31,713,600	33,985,500
Bergen .	33,820,300	37,725,400	36,509,300	22,140,600	23,654,700	20,864,100
Trondhjem .	14,409,800	16,017,800	17,887,500	8,140,100	8,658,100	9,428,900

The commercial intercourse between Norway and the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the subjoined table, for each of the last five years :—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Norway .	3,576,616	3,570,592	3,657,595	3,831,727	4,312,106
Exports of British produce to Norway	1,706,111	1,756,818	1,916,566	1,895,889	1,988,564

In 1896 the imports of timber from Norway into the United Kingdom amounted to 1,603,176*l.* ; fish, 475,467*l.* ; paper-making materials, 896,922*l.* ; paper, &c., 348,189*l.* ; ice, 262,298*l.* The minor imports into Great Britain comprise train oil, butter and margarine, matches, and small quantities of iron manufactures. The chief British exports to Norway in the year 1896 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 280,829*l.* ; cotton manufactures and yarn of the value of 280,231*l.* ; coals of the value of 451,847*l.* ; and woollens and worsteds and yarn of the value of 157,947*l.*

Shipping and Navigation

The total Norwegian mercantile marine on January 1, 1897, was as follows :—

—	Sailing		Steam		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
4-100 tons	4,087	119,234	379	11,550	4,416	130,784
100-500 tons	1,359	401,981	355	101,982	1,714	503,963
500-1,000 „	628	435,235	134	96,614	762	531,849
1,000-2,000 tons	200	244,912	81	113,818	281	358,730
Above 2,000 „	6	13,397	13	27,835	19	41,232
Total	6,280	1,214,759	962	351,799	7,192	1,566,558
In Foreign Trade	3,234	1,133,811	551	329,687	3,785	1,463,498

The vessels entered and cleared at Norwegian ports in 1895 were as follows:—

	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Entered						
Norwegian	3,934	1,136,036	2,245	611,936	6,179	1,747,972
Foreign	2,268	635,693	3,389	240,372	5,567	876,065
Total entered	6,202	1,771,729	5,634	852,308	11,836	2,624,037
Cleared						
Norwegian	5,491	1,483,040	802	357,026	6,293	1,840,066
Foreign	4,915	666,820	722	208,827	5,637	875,147
Total cleared	10,406	2,149,860	1,524	565,853	11,930	2,715,213
Total entered and cleared 1895	16,608	3,921,089	7,158	1,418,161	23,766	5,339,250
" " " " 1894	16,430	3,866,501	7,504	1,612,511	23,934	5,479,012
" " " " 1893	15,878	4,153,830	7,372	1,651,550	23,250	5,805,380

Vessels entered and cleared in 1895 at the following ports:—

	Number	Tonnage		Number	Tonnage
Kristiania			Trondhjem		
Entered	2,246	840,490	Entered	344	177,747
Cleared	1,480	559,011	Cleared	351	177,851
Bergen			Frederiksstad		
Entered	642	312,871	Entered	1,367	162,789
Cleared	708	330,991	Cleared	2,959	236,482

Internal Communications.

The total length of State railways in 1896 was 1,020 miles, and a length of 69 miles worked by three companies; total 1,089 miles.

Total receipts 1895-96, State railways, 8,752,125 kroner; companies, 1,890,720 kroner. Total expenses 1895-96, State railways, 6,841,076 kroner; companies, 1,058,177 kroner. Goods carried 1895-96, State railways, 1,299,144 tons (of 1,000 kilogs.); companies, 538,546. Passengers carried 1895-96 (including season-ticket holders), State railways, 6,321,478; companies, 671,320. The State railways have been constructed partly by subscription in the districts interested and partly at the expense of Government.

The following are the postal statistics:—

	1894	1895	1896
Letters	34,243,000	35,852,500	38,630,800
Post-cards	2,954,400	3,268,300	3,493,300
Registered letters	674,300	658,000	714,900
Journals	35,545,200	37,539,700	38,889,100
Other printed matter	4,914,000	6,167,300	5,285,700
Samples and parcels	618,900	690,900	773,500

Length of telegraph lines and wires in 1896 :—

Belonging to the State	5,242 miles of line,	13,004 miles of wires.
„ „ railways	1,071 „ „	1,962 „ „
Total	6,313 „ „	14,966 „ „

The number of messages in the year 1896 was on the State lines 1,825,521, on the railway lines 76,760, total, 1,902,281, of which 1,229,008 (on the lines of the railways, 76,760) were internal, 312,412 sent abroad, 360,915 received from abroad, and 1,655 in transit. The number of telegraph offices in 1896 was :—228 belonging to the State, 226 to the railways, total 454. Receipts : State telegraphs 1,447,406 kroner, railways 56,184 kroner, total 1,503,590 kroner. Expenses :—State telegraphs 1,324,674 kroner, railways 215,439 kroner, total 1,540,113 kroner.

Money and Credit.

On December 31, 1896, the Norwegian coins in circulation (the coinage after the monetary reform deducting the coins melted down) were :—

Gold coin	15,858,510 kroner
Silver coin	7,781,050 „
Bronze coin	564,195 „
Total	24,203,755 „

There exists no Government paper money.

The value of income and property assessed for taxes in 1896 was :—

	Income.	Property.
	169·2 millions of kroner	661·4 millions of kroner
The towns	169·2	661·4
The rural districts	200·2 „ „	1,052·5 „ „
The whole kingdom	369·4 „ „	1,713·9 „ „

There are two State banks, the 'Norges Bank' (Bank of Norway) and the 'Kongeriget Norges Hypothekbank.'

The 'Norges Bank' is a joint-stock bank, of which, however, a considerable part is owned by the State. The bank is, besides, governed by laws enacted by the State, and its directors are elected by the Storting, except the president of the head office, who is nominated by the King. There is a head office at Kristiania, and 12 branch offices. It is the only bank in Norway that is authorised to issue bank notes for circulation. The balance-sheets of the bank for 1896 show the following figures :—Assets at the end of the year—bullion, 34,788,810 kroner; outstanding capital, mortgaged estates, foreign bills, &c., 44,145,378 kroner; total, 78,934,188 kroner. Liabilities—notes in circulation, 52,483,542; the issue of notes allowed was 58,788,810 kroner; deposits, cheques, unclaimed dividends, unsettled losses, &c., 6,946,249 kroner (of which the deposits amounted to 6,440,058 kroner); dividends payable for the year, 1,578,243 kroner; total, 61,008,034; balance, 17,926,154.

The 'Kongeriget Norges Hypothekbank' was established in 1852 by the State to meet the demand for loans on mortgage. The capital of the bank is furnished by the State, and amounted to 14,000,000 kroner in 1896. The bank has besides a reserve fund amounting in 1896 to 1,000,000 kroner. At the end of 1896 the total amount of bonds issued was 110,840,400 kroner. The loans on mortgage amounted to 115,213,965 kroner.

There were, at the end of 1896, 38 private joint-stock banks, with a collective subscribed capital of 44,430,260 kroner, and a paid-up capital of 17,940,287. The reserve fund amounted to 9,397,784. The deposits and

withdrawals in the course of the year amounted to 506,962,481 kroner and 504,079,770 kroner respectively. Deposits at the end of the year 153,428,547 kroner, of which 10,345,713 kroner deposits on demand, and 143,082,834 kroner on other accounts.

All savings-banks must be chartered by royal permission. Their operations are regulated, to a considerable extent, by the law, and controlled by the Ministry of Finance. In 1896 their number was 380; depositors 561,257, with 234,690,760 kroner to their credit at the end of the year. In 1895 the banks numbered 378; depositors 540,053 with 225,431,090 kroner to their credit at end of year.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

By a treaty signed May 27, 1873, with additional treaty of October 16, 1875, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark adopted the same monetary system.

The Swedish Krona and the Norwegian Krone, each of 100 öre, is of the value of 1s. 1½d., or about 18 kroner to the pound sterling.

The gold 20-kronor piece weighs 8·960572 grammes, ·900 fine containing 8·0645 grammes of fine gold, and the silver krona weighs 7·5 grammes, ·800 fine, containing 6 grammes of fine silver.

The standard of value is gold. In Sweden National Bank notes for 5, 10, 50, 100, and 1000-kronor are legal means of payment, and the Bank is bound to exchange them for gold on presentation. The case is the same in Norway, where there are also notes for 500 kroner.

The Swedish <i>Skålpund</i>	= 100 <i>ort</i>	= 0·937 lb. avoirdupois.
” ” <i>Fot</i>	= 10 <i>tum</i>	= 11·7 English inches.
” ” <i>Kanna</i>	= 140 <i>kubiktum</i>	= 4·6 imperial pints.
” ” <i>Mil</i>	= 360 <i>ref</i>	= 6·64 English miles.

The metric system of weights and measures (see France) was introduced in 1879, and became obligatory in Sweden in 1889, in Norway on July 1, 1882.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Count C. Lewenhaupt.

Secretary.—F. de Rappe.

Consul-General in London.—Carl Juhlin Dannfelt.

There are Consular representatives at the following places:—Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Southampton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Francis J. Pakenham, appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden and Norway, February 1, 1896.

Secretary.—Arthur Herbert.

Consul at Stockholm.—Marmaduke S. Constable.

Consul-General at Christiania.—Hon. C. S. Dundas.

There are also Consular representatives at Gothenburg, Christiansand, Bergen, Tromsö, Trondhjem, Hammerfest, Vardö, &c.

References concerning Sweden and Norway.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Bidrag till Sveriges officiella statistik: A. Befolknings-statistik. B. Rättsväsendet. C. Bergshandtering. D. Fabriker och manufakturver. E. Sjöfart. F. Handel. G. Fångvården. H. K. Majestäts befallningshafvandes femårsberättelser. I. Telegrafväsendet. K. Hälso- och sjukvården. L. Statens jernvägstrafik. M. Postverket. N. Jordbruk och boskapskötsel. O. Landtmäteriet. P. Undervisningsväsendet. Q. Statens domäner. R. Valstatistik. S. Allmänna arbeten. T. Lots- och fyrrättningen samt lifräddningsanstalterna å rikets kuster. U. Kommunernas fattigvård och finanser. V. Brännvins tillverkning och försäljning samt hvitbetssockertillverkningen. X. Afönings- och pensionsstatistik. Y. Sparbankastatistik. 4. Stockholm, 1857-97.

Norges officielle Statistik: Arbetaislöninger; Bergværksdrift; Den almindelige Brandforsikringsindretning; Civilretsstatistik; Distriktafengsler; Fabrikanlæg; Faste Eiendomme; Fattigstatistik; Femårsberetninger om Amternes økonomiske Tilstand; Statikkassens Finantser; Fiskerier; Folkemængdens Bevægelse, Folketælling; Handel; De offentlige Jernbaner; Jordbrug; Kommunale Finantser; Kriminalstatistik; Sundhedstilstanden og Medicinalforholdene; Postvæsen; Rekruteringsstatistik; Rigstelegraf; Sindsygeasyleerne; Skibafar; Skiftevæsent; Skolevæsen; Socialstatistik; Sparebanker; Spedalske; Straffarbeidsanstalter; Valgstatistik. Veterinærvæsen. 4. Fra 1881-8. Kristiania, 1870-97.

Sveriges statskalender för år 1897. Utgifven efter Kongl. Majestäts nådige förordnande af dess Vetenskaps-Akademi. 8. Stockholm, 1896.

Sveriges officiella statistik i sammandrag, 1897. Stockholm, 1897.

Statistisk Aarog for Kongeriget Norge. (Annuaire statistique de la Norvège.) lode Aargang, 1896. Udgit af det Statistiske Centralbureau. Kristiania, 1896.

Norges Statskalender for Aaret 1898. Efter offentlig Foranstaltning redigeret af N. R. Bull. 8. Kristiania, 1897.

Statistisk tidskrift, utgifven af Kongl. Statistiska Central-Byrån. Stockholm, 1862-97.

Översigt over Kongeriget Norges civile, geistlige og judicielle Inddeling. Udgit af det Statistiske Centralbureau. 8. Kristiania, 1893.

Meddelelser fra det Statistiske Centralbureau. I.—XIV. 8. Kristiania, 1883-97.

Norges Land og Folk. Udgit efter offentlig Foranstaltning. I. Smaalenenes Amt Kristiania, 1885. XI. Stavanger Amt. Kristiania, 1888.

Reports on Sweden, Foreign Office Reports, Annual Series. London, 1894.

The 'Gothenburg' Licensing System in Sweden, No. 274, and in Norway, No. 279, Foreign Office Reports, Miscellaneous Series. London, 1893.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. London.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Baedeker's Norway, Sweden and Denmark. 6th ed. London, 1896.

Bata (R. N.), Gustavus III. and his Contemporaries. 2 vols. London, 1844.
Charles XII. and the Collapse of the Swedish Empire in "Heroes of the Nations" series. London, 1895.

Bennett (T.), Handbook for Travellers in Norway. 8. Christiania, 1896.

Bradshaw (J.), Norway, its Fjords, Fjelds, and Fosses. London, 1896.

Cook (T.), Guide to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. London, 1893.

Carlson (F. F.), Geschichte Schwedens. 8 vols. Gotha, 1832-75.

Chapman (A.) Wild Norway. London, 1897.

Du Chailu (P. B.), The Land of the Midnight Sun. 2 vols. London, 1881.

Dyring (Joh.), Kongeriget Norge, dets Geografi, Samfundsindretninger og Næringsveie. Anden Udgave. 8. Porsgrund, 1891.

Hammar (A.), Historiskt, geografiskt och statistiskt lexicon öfver Sverige. 8 vols. 8. Stockholm, 1859-70.

Höjer (M.), Konungariket Sverige, en topografisk-statistisk beskrifning med historiska anmärkningar. 8. Stockholm, 1875-88.

Keary (C. F.), Norway and the Norwegians. 8. London, 1892.

Kjær (A. N.), Indtægts og formuesforhold i Norge. 8. Kristiania, 1892-1893.

Löfström (S. A.), Sweden, Statistics. (World's Columbian Exposition 1893, Chicago. 8. Stockholm, 1893.

Murray's Handbook for Norway. 9th ed. London, 1897.

Nielsen (Dr. Yngvar), Reisehaandbog over Norge. Ottende Oplag. Kristiania, 1896.

Nielsen (Dr. Yngvar), Handbook for Travellers in Norway. With Maps. Kristiania, 1893.

Otté (E. C.), Scandinavian History. 8. London.

Rosénberg (C. M.), Ny resehandbok öfver Sverige. 8. Stockholm, 1887.

Rudbeck (J. G.), Försök till beskrifning öfver Sveriges städer i historiskt, topographiskt och statistiskt hänseende. 3 vols. 8. Stockholm, 1856-61.

Rydfors (A.), Konung Oskar II. och Sveriges Folk. Stockholm, 1897.

Srdgwick (C. S.), The Story of Norway. London, 1885.

Vibe (Johan), Norges Land og Folk. V. Buskeruds Amt. Kristiania 1895. XII. Søndre Bergenhus Amt. Kristiania, 1896. II. Akershus Amt. Kristiania 1897.

SWITZERLAND.

(SCHWEIZ.—SUISSE.)

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL.

ON August 1, 1291, the men of Uri, Schwyz, and Lower Unterwalden, entered into a defensive League. In 1353 the League included eight cantons, and in 1513, thirteen. Various associated and protected territories were acquired, but no addition was made to the number of cantons forming the League till 1798. In that year, under the influence of France, the Helvetic Republic was formed, with a regular constitution. This failed to satisfy the cantons, and in 1803 Napoleon, in the Act of Mediation, gave a new constitution and increased the number of cantons to nineteen. In 1815, the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland and the inviolability of her territory were guaranteed by Austria, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, and Russia, and the Federal Pact which had been drawn up at Zurich, and which included three new cantons, was accepted by the Congress of Vienna. The Pact remained in force till 1848, when a new constitution, prepared without foreign interference, was accepted by general consent. This, in turn, was, on May 29, 1874, superseded by the constitution which is now in force.

The constitution of the Swiss Confederation may be revised either in the ordinary forms of Federal legislation, with compulsory *referendum*, or by direct popular vote, a majority both of the citizens voting and of the cantons being required, and the latter method may be adopted on the demand (called the *popular initiative*) of 50,000 citizens with the right to vote. The Federal Government is supreme in matters of peace, war, and treaties; it regulates the army, the postal and telegraph system, the coining of money, the issue and repayment of bank notes, and the weights and measures of the Republic. It provides for the revenue in general, and especially decides on the import and export duties in accordance with principles embodied in the constitution. It legislates in matters of civil capacity, copyright, bankruptcy, patents, sanitary police in dangerous epidemics, and it may create and subsidise, besides the Polytechnic School at Zurich, a Federal University and other higher educational institutions. There has also been entrusted to it the authority to decide concerning public works for the whole or great part of Switzerland, such as those relating to rivers, forests, and the construction of railways.

The supreme legislation and executive authority are vested in a parliament of two chambers, a 'Ständerath,' or State

Council, and a 'Nationalrath,' or National Council. The first is composed of forty-four members, chosen and paid by the twenty-two cantons of the Confederation, two for each canton. The mode of their election and the term of membership depend entirely on the canton. Three of the cantons are politically divided—Basel into Stadt and Land; Appenzell into Ausser Rhoden and Inner Rhoden; and Unterwald into Obwald and Nidwald. Each of these parts of cantons sends one member to the State Council, so that there are two members to the divided as well as to the undivided cantons. The 'Nationalrath' consists of 147 representatives of the Swiss people, chosen in direct election, at the rate of one deputy for every 20,000 souls. The members are paid from Federal funds at the rate of 20 francs for each day on which they are present, with travelling expenses, at the rate of 20 centimes (2d.) per kilometre, to and from the capital. On the basis of the general census of 1888, the cantons are represented in the National Council as follows:—

Canton	Number of Representatives	Canton	Number of Representatives
Bern	27	Solothurn	4
Zürich	17	Appenzell—Exterior and Interior	4
Vaud (Waadt)	12	Glarus	2
Aargau	10	Schaffhausen	2
St. Gallen	11	Schwyz	3
Luzern (Lucerne)	7	Unterwald—Upper and Lower	2
Ticino (Tessin)	6	Uri	1
Fribourg (Freiburg)	6	Zug	1
Basel—town and country	7		
Graubünden (Grisons)	5		
Valais (Wallis)	5		
Thurgau	5	Total of representatives in the National Council }	147
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg)	5		
Genève (Genf)	5		

A general election of representatives takes place by ballot every three years. Every citizen of the Republic who has entered on his twenty-first year is entitled to a vote; and any voter, not a clergyman, may be elected a deputy. Both chambers united are called the 'Bundes-Versammlung,' or Federal Assembly, and as such represent the supreme Government of the Republic. The first step towards legislative action may be taken by means of the *popular initiative*, and laws passed by the Federal Assembly may be vetoed by the popular voice. Whenever a petition demanding the revision or annulment of a measure passed by the Legislature is presented by 30,000 citizens, or the alteration is demanded by eight cantons, the law in question must be submitted to the direct

vote of the nation. This principle, called the *referendum*, is frequently acted on. The chief executive authority is deputed to a 'Bundesrath,' or Federal Council, consisting of seven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. The members of this council must not hold any other office in the Confederation or cantons, nor engage in any calling or business. It is only through this executive body that legislative measures are introduced in the deliberative councils, and its members are present at, and take part in their proceedings, but do not vote. Every citizen who has a vote for the National Council is eligible for becoming a member of the executive.

The President of the Confederation and the Vice-President of the Federal Council are the first magistrates of the Confederation. Both are elected by the Federal Assembly in joint session of the National and State councils for the term of one year, January 1 to December 31, and are not re-eligible to the same offices till after the expiration of another year. The Vice-President, however, may be and usually is, elected to succeed the out-going President.

President for 1898.—Eugène Ruffly.

Vice-President for 1898.—M. Mueller.

The seven members of the Federal Council—each of whom has a salary of 480*l.* per annum, while the President has 540*l.*—act as ministers, or chiefs of the seven administrative departments of the Republic. These departments are:—1. Foreign Affairs. 2. Interior. 3. Justice and Police. 4. Military. 5. Finance and Customs. 6. Agriculture and Industry. 7. Posts and Railways. The city of Bern is the seat of the Federal Council and the central administrative authorities.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the cantons and demi-cantons of Switzerland is 'sovereign,' so far as its independence and legislative powers are not restricted by the federal constitution; each has its local government, different in its organisation in most instances, but all based on the principle of absolute sovereignty of the people. In a few of the smallest cantons, the people exercise their powers direct, without the intervention of any parliamentary machinery, all male citizens of full age assembling together in the open air, at stated periods, making laws and appointing their administrators. Such assemblies, known as the *Landgemeinden*, exist in Appenzell, Glarus, Unterwald, and Uri. In all the larger cantons, there is a body chosen by universal suffrage, called the *Grosse Rath*, which exercises all the functions of the *Landgemeinden*. In all the cantonal constitutions, however, except that of Freiburg and those of the cantons which have a *Landgemeinde*, the *referendum* has a place. This principle is most fully developed in Zurich, where all laws and concordats, or agreements with other cantons, and the chief matters of finance, as well as all revision of the constitution, must be submitted to the popular vote. In many of the cantons, the *popular initiative* has also been introduced. The members of the cantonal councils, as well as most of the magistrates, are either honorary servants of their fellow-citizens, or receive a merely nominal salary. In each canton there are districts (*Amtsbezirke*) consisting of a number of communes grouped together, each district having a Prefect (*Regierungstatthalter*) representing the canton. In the larger communes, for local affairs, there is an Assembly (legislative) and a Council (executive) with a president, *maire* or *syndic*, and not less than 4 other members. In the smaller communes there is a council only, with its proper officials.

Area and Population

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

A general census of the population of Switzerland was taken on December 1, 1888, when the ordinary resident population was found to be 2,917,740, the whole population, in fact, being 2,933,334 (1,427,057 males, 1,506,277 females), showing an increase since the previous census of 0·375 per cent. per annum. At the census taken December 1, 1880, the people numbered 2,846,102, of whom 1,394,626 were males and 1,451,476 females. At the preceding census, taken December 1, 1870, the population numbered 2,669,138, showing an increase of 176,964 inhabitants during the ten years, or 0·64 per cent. per annum.

The following table gives the area and estimated population of each of the cantons and parts of cantons in the middle of 1894, and also the census population of December 1, 1888. The cantons are given in the official order, and the year of the entrance of each into the league or confederation is stated :—

Canton	Area : sq. miles	Population		Pop. per square mile, 1888
		June, 1894	Dec. 1, 1888	
Zürich (Zurich) (1351)	666	351,917	337,183	506·3
Bern (Berne) (1353)	2,657	541,051	536,679	201·9
Luzern (Lucerne) (1332)	579	135,813	135,360	233·6
Uri (1291)	415	17,249	17,249	41·5
Schwyz (1291)	351	59,581	50,307	143·0
Obwalden (Unterwalden-le- Haut) (1291)	188	14,842	15,043	82·2
Nidwalden (Unterwalden-le- Bas) (1291)	112	12,929	12,538	111·9
Glarus (Glaris) (1352)	267	33,535	33,825	126·7
Zug (Zoug) (1352)	92	23,167	23,029	250·3
Fribourg (Freiburg) (1481)	644	122,058	119,155	185·0
Solothurn (Soleure) (1481)	302	89,290	85,621	283·5
Basel-Stadt (Bâle-V.) (1501)	14	80,410	73,749	5,267·8
Basel-Land (Bâle-C.) (1501)	163	63,873	61,941	380·0
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse) (1501)	114	37,465	37,783	331·4
Appenzell A.-Rh. (Ext.) (1573)	101	55,616	54,109	535·7
Appenzell I.-Rh. (Int.) (1573)	61	12,899	12,888	211·3
St. Gallen (St. Gall) (1803)	779	241,055	228,174	292·9
Graubünden (Grisons) (1803)	2,773	95,469	94,810	34·2
Aargau (Argovie) (1803)	542	190,246	193,580	357·1
Thurgau (Thurgovie) (1803)	381	108,480	104,678	274·7
Ticino (Tessin) (1803)	1,088	127,940	126,751	116·4
Vaud (Waadt) (1803)	1,244	256,242	247,655	199·1
Valais (Wallis) (1815)	2,027	103,236	101,985	50·3
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg) (1815)	312	111,928	103,153	346·6
Genève (Genf) (1815)	103	109,557	105,509	976·9
Total	15,976	2,986,848	2,917,754	182·6

The German language is spoken by the majority of inhabitants in fifteen cantons, the French in five, the Italian in one (Tessin), and the Roumansch in one (the Grisons). In 1888 2,083,097 spoke German, 634,613 French, 155,130 Italian, and 38,357 Roumansch. The number of foreigners resident in Switzerland at the date of the census was 229,650, of whom 112,342 were German, 53,627 French, 41,881 Italian, 13,797 Austrian, 2,577 British, 1,354 Russian.

The chief occupations of the population in 1888, with the numbers employed, their families and domestic servants, were:—

Occupation	Men	Women	Men and Women	Members of Family	Domestic Servants	Total
Agriculture	383,467	92,566	481,033	609,040	16,857	1,106,430
Mining, sylviculture, &c.	10,682	28	10,710	16,482	243	27,485
Food manufacture	37,363	6,752	44,115	52,531	4,703	101,349
Dress, &c.	40,666	67,584	108,200	76,456	2,041	186,697
Building and furniture	105,747	1,690	107,437	162,858	3,763	278,489
Textiles	61,087	106,435	167,522	99,723	2,901	270,146
Machinery	66,897	15,075	81,972	113,256	3,274	198,502
Chemicals, bookbinding, &c.	15,873	2,743	18,616	24,449	1,347	44,412
Trade	54,037	38,260	92,298	108,484	17,730	213,507
Transport	45,689	2,307	47,996	77,825	2,175	127,996
Public officials, sciences, &c.	35,817	14,896	50,663	64,084	12,689	127,426
Not determinable	6,608	8,261	14,869	12,416	1,254	23,539
No relation to occupation	12,679	36,022	48,701	151,304	11,827	211,832
Total	881,612	392,435	1,274,047	1,563,403	80,304	2,917,754

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in five years:—

Years	Total Births	Stillbirths	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1892	86,265	3,140	21,884	57,178	25,947
1893	88,100	3,203	21,884	61,059	23,838
1894	87,317	3,175	22,188	61,885	22,257
1895	88,184	3,211	22,682	59,747	25,226
1896	91,835	3,282	23,784	56,097	32,456

In 1895, of the births 3·6 per cent. were stillborn; the illegitimate births numbered 4,009, or 4·5 per cent. The number of divorces was 897, or 1·85 per thousand of existing marriages.

The number of emigrants in five years was:—1893, 6,177; 1894, 3,349; 1895, 4,268; 1896, 3,330; 1897, 2,508. In 1895 the most numerous class of emigrants was that of those employed in agriculture, 1,237; domestic servants numbered 313; those in trade, 395; innkeepers, 277; tailors, 164. Of the whole number, 2,525 were males, of whom 522 were married, and 1,743 were females, of whom 452 were married. The cantons which supplied the largest contingents of emigrants in 1895, were Bern, 897; Zurich,

257 ; Ticino, 284 ; Valais, 244 ; St. Gall, 144. Of the whole number in 1895, 3,697 went to the United States, 526 to Central and South America, 13 to Australia, 3 to Asia, 29 to Africa.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The population dwell chiefly in small towns, hamlets, and villages. In 1897 the populations (communal) of the following towns were—Geneva, 86,535, including suburbs ; Basel, 89,687 ; Berne, 49,030 ; Lausanne, 40,671 ; Zürich, 151,994, with suburbs ; Chaux-de-Fonds, 31,157 ; St. Gallen, 34,025 ; Luzern, 23,060 ; Neuchâtel, 19,022 ; Bienne, 19,237.

Religion.

According to the Constitution of 1874 there is complete and absolute liberty of conscience and of creed. No one can incur any penalties whatsoever on account of his religious opinions. No one is bound to pay taxes specially appropriated to defraying the expenses of a creed to which he does not belong. No bishoprics can be created on Swiss territory without the approbation of the Confederation. The order of Jesuits and its affiliated societies cannot be received in any part of Switzerland ; all functions clerical and scholastic are forbidden to its members, and the interdiction can be extended to any other religious orders whose action is dangerous to the State, or interferes with the peace of different creeds. The foundation of new convents or religious orders is forbidden.

The population of Switzerland is divided between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, about 59 per cent. of the inhabitants adhering to the former, and 40 per cent. to the latter. According to the census of December 1, 1888, the number of Protestants amounted to 1,716,548, of Roman Catholics to 1,183,828, and of Jews to 8,069. The Roman Catholic priests are much more numerous than the Protestant clergy, the former comprising more than 6,000 regular and secular priests. They are under five bishops, of Basel, Chur, St. Gall, Lausanne, and Sion, and an Apostolic administrator in the canton of Tessin. The government of the Protestant Church, Calvinistic in doctrine and Presbyterian in form, is under the supervision of the magistrates of the various cantons, to whom is also entrusted, in the Protestant districts, the superintendence of public instruction.

Instruction.

In the educational administration of Switzerland there is no centralization. Before the year 1848 most of the cantons had organized a system of primary schools, and since that year elementary education has steadily advanced. In 1874 it was made obligatory (the school age varying in the different cantons), and placed under the civil authority. In some cantons the cost falls almost entirely on the communes, in others it is divided between the canton and communes. In all the cantons primary instruction is free. In the north-eastern cantons, where the inhabitants are mostly Protestant, the proportion of the school-attending children to the whole population is as one to five ; while in the half-Protestant and half-Roman Catholic cantons it is as one to seven ; and in the entirely Roman Catholic cantons as one to nine. The compulsory law has hitherto not always been enforced in the Roman Catholic cantons, but is rigidly carried out in those where the Protestants form the majority of inhabitants. In every district there are primary schools, and secondary schools for youths of from twelve to fifteen. Of the contingent for military service in 1896, 35 per cent. could not read, and 1.08 per cent. could not write.

The following are the statistics of the various classes of educational institutions for 1894 :—

—	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Infant schools	711	881	30,201
Primary schools	8,429	9,609	471,723
Secondary schools	486	1,470	32,662
Middle schools (preparatory)	31	737	8,633
Normal schools (public and private)	38	383	2,296
Professional and industrial schools	186	—	7,588

There were also improvement schools for recruits with 57,705 pupils, private schools with 13,756, schools for girls with 4,388, gymnasia with 6,911, and higher schools with 5,094 pupils. The expenditure on instruction in 1894 was : by the State, 16,989,524 francs ; by the communes, 20,969,624 francs ; total, 37,959,148 francs.

There are five universities in Switzerland. Basel has a university, founded in 1460, and since 1832 universities have been established in Bern, Zürich, and Geneva (1878). The academy at Lausanne was formed into a university in 1891. These universities are organised on the model of those of Germany, governed by a rector and a senate, and divided into four 'faculties' of theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and medicine. There is a Polytechnic School, maintained by the Federal Government, at Zürich, with 787 regular pupils in 1895-96, 346 being foreigners. There are also academies with faculties similar to those of the Universities at Fribourg and Neuchâtel. The following table shows the number of matriculated students in the various branches of study in each of the five universities and in the academies of Fribourg and Neuchâtel in 1896 :—

—	Theology	Law	Medicine	Philosophy	Total	Teaching Staff
Basel	59	39	153	172	423	85
Zürich	26	79	303	264	672	99
Bern	27	135	179	247	588	88
Geneva	65	113	231	266	675	79
Lausanne	45	156	114	144	459	47
Fribourg	135	56	—	62	253	—
Neuchâtel	11	7	—	55	73	33
	368	585	980	1,210	3,143	431

Of the total, 1,427 students were foreigners. These numbers are exclusive of 581 'listeners,' of whom 554 were women.

Justice and Crime.

The 'Bundes-Gericht,' or Federal Tribunal, which sits at Lausanne, consists of 14 members, with 9 supplementary judges, appointed by the Federal Assembly for six years, the President and Vice-President, as such for two years. The President has a salary of 13,000 francs a year, and the other members 12,000 francs. The Tribunal has two sections, to each of which is assigned the trial of suits in accordance with regulations framed by the Tribunal itself. It has original and final jurisdiction in suits between the

Confederation and cantons ; between cantons and cantons ; between the Confederation or cantons and corporations or individuals, the value in dispute being not less than 3,000 francs ; between parties who refer their case to it, the value in dispute being at least 3,000 francs ; and also in such suits as the constitution or legislation of cantons places within its authority. There are also many classes of railway suits which it is called on to decide. It is a Court of Appeal against decisions of other Federal authorities, and of cantonal authorities applying Federal laws. The Tribunal also tries persons accused of treason or other offences against the Confederation. For this purpose it is divided into four chambers : the Chamber of Accusation, the Criminal Chamber (Cour d'Assises), the Federal Penal Court, and the Court of Cassation. The jurors who serve in the Assize Courts are elected by the people, and are paid ten francs a day when serving.

Each canton has its own judicial system for ordinary civil and criminal trials.

On December 31, 1895, the prison population (condemned) of Switzerland consisted of 3,199, of whom 497 were women.

Capital punishment exists in Appenzell-J.-Rh., Obwalden, Uri, Schwyz, Zug, St. Gallen, Luzern, Valais, Schaffhausen, and Freiburg.

Finance.

The Confederation has no power to levy direct taxes ; its chief source of revenue is the customs. In extraordinary cases it may levy a rate upon the various cantons according to a settled scale. A considerable income is derived from the postal and telegraph establishments, but part of the postal revenue, as well as of the customs dues, has to be paid over to the cantonal administrations, in compensation for the loss of such sources of former income. The entire proceeds of the Federal alcohol monopoly (6,380,272 francs in 1896) are divided among the cantons, and they have to expend one-tenth of the amount received in combating alcoholism in its causes and effects. Various Federal manufactories yield considerable revenue. Of the proceeds of the tax for exemption from military service, levied through the cantons, one-half (1,537,658 francs in 1896) goes to the Confederation and the other to the cantons.

The following table gives the total revenue and expenditure of the Confederation for five years :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Francs	Francs
1892	75,961,135	86,246,942
1893	78,226,526	86,301,439
1894	84,047,312	83,675,812
1895	81,005,586	76,402,631
1896	87,262,389	79,559,657

For 1897, the revenue was estimated at 84,970,000 francs and expenditure 83,905,000 francs.

The following table gives the budget estimates for 1898 :—

Source of Revenue	Francs	Branch of Expenditure	Francs
Real Property . . .	566,191	Interest and Sinking	
Capital invested . . .	1,918,768	Fund	4,236,935
General administration	54,100	General administration	1,148,600
Departments :—		Departments :—	
Political	31,500	Political	643,500
Interior	6,000	Interior	11,409,208
Justice and Police	365,300	Justice and Police	422,400
Military	2,375,150	Military	25,497,866
Financial :—		Financial :—	
Finance	210,000	Finance	336,700
Customs	46,000,000	Customs	4,263,000
Commerce, Industry,) and Agriculture	344,500	Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture :—	
Posts and Railways :—		Industry	1,095,100
Railways	311,400	Agriculture	2,292,653
Posts	30,821,000	Commerce	415,900
Telegraphs	8,344,900	Assay Office	22,600
Miscellaneous	31,191	Posts and Railways :—	
		Railways	337,800
		Posts	28,821,000
		Telegraphs	8,344,900
		Miscellaneous	51,888
Total	91,375,000	Total	89,340,000

The public debt of the Confederation amounted, on January 1, 1897, to 80,870,768 francs, mostly at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. At the same date the 'Federal Fortune,' or State property, was : real property, 38,476,500 francs ; stock, &c., 42,849,550 francs ; works producing interest, 19,616,215 francs ; stores not producing interest, 19,765,709 francs ; various debts, 435,207 francs ; inventory, 31,278,906 francs ; alcohol administration, 28,588 francs ; cash, 2,590,870 francs ; total, 155,041,545 francs, the net Fortune being thus 74,170,782 francs.

LOCAL FINANCE.

The various cantons of Switzerland have their own local administrations and their own budgets of revenue and expenditure. In 1890 their combined revenue was 79,152,000 francs, and expenditure 80,178,000 francs. The cantonal revenues are derived partly from direct taxes on income and property (on varying scales, and often with progressive rates for the different classes), and partly from indirect duties, stamps, &c. Several cantons have only indirect taxation ; and over the whole about 58 per cent. of the revenue is raised in this form. Most of them have public debts of inconsiderable amount, and abundantly covered, in every instance, by cantonal property, chiefly in land. In 1890 their combined debts amounted to 259,483,000

francs. The debt of Berne Canton was 50,789,000 francs; of Zurich, 30,412,000 francs; while Bâle-C., Schaffhausen, and Appenzell-A.-Rh. were free of debt. In most of the towns and parishes heavy municipal duties exist.

Defence.

There are fortifications on the south frontier for the defence of the Gothard; others have been constructed at St. Maurice on the west side of the Canton of Valais, and it is proposed to erect also defensive works at Martigny.

The fundamental laws of the Republic forbid the maintenance of a standing army within the limits of the Confederation. The Federal army consists of all men liable to military service, and both the army and the war material are at the disposal of the Confederation. In cases of emergency the Confederation has also the exclusive and undivided right of disposing of the men who do not belong to the Federal army, and of all the other military forces of the cantons. The cantons dispose of the defensive force of their respective territories in so far as their power to do so is not limited by the constitutional or legal regulations of the Confederation. The Confederation enacts all laws relative to the army, and watches over their due execution; it also provides for the education of the troops, and bears the cost of all military expenditure which is not provided for by the Legislatures of the cantons. To provide for the defence of the country, every citizen has to bear arms, in the use of which the children are instructed at school, from the age of eight, passing through annual exercises and reviews. Such military instruction is voluntary on the part of the children, but is participated in by the greater number of pupils at the upper and middle-class schools.

Every citizen of the Republic of military age, not exempt on account of bodily defect or other reason, is liable to military service. On January 1, 1895, the number thus liable to serve was 509,491, and the number actually incorporated was 232,995. Those who are liable but do not perform personal service are subject to a tax, half the amount of which goes to the Confederation. The contingent of recruits in 1897 numbered 18,740. Recruits are primarily liable to serve in the infantry, the best fitted physically and by education and pecuniary means being selected for other arms. In the first year of service every man undergoes a recruit's course of training, which lasts from 42 to 80 days, and during the remainder of his service in the Elite, he is called up every other year for 16 days' training; rifle practice and cavalry exercise being, however, annual. The Landwehr forces are also called together periodically for inspection and exercise, and once or twice a year the troops of a number of cantons assemble in general muster.

The troops of the Republic are divided into three classes, viz. :—

1. The Elite (Auszug), consisting in general of all men able to bear arms, from the age of 20 to 32.

2. The Landwehr, comprising all men from the 33rd to the completed 44th year.

3. The Landsturm, which can only be called out in time of war, consisting of all citizens not otherwise serving, between the ages of 17 and 50, or (in the case of ex-officers) 55.

For military purposes Switzerland is divided into 8 divisional districts of approximately equal population, and the Elite is organised in 4 army corps each of 2 divisions, which are mainly raised each in its own divisional district. The Landwehr is not grouped in divisions, but classified in the 8 divisional districts to which the divisions of the Elite belong. Each army division has 2 brigades of infantry, 1 battalion of carabiniers, 1 regiment of dragoons, 1 company of guides, 1 brigade of artillery, 1 battalion of train, 1 battalion of engineers, 1 field hospital, 1 administrative company, the normal total of all ranks (including 91 officers and 118 horses of the Landwehr train) being 12,808, with 2,284 horses, 42 guns, and 348 other carriages. Comprised in the Elite are the forces assigned for the defence of the Gothard and of St. Maurice, numbering 4,762 men, 2,668 being infantry, and 1,988 artillerymen. The 8 divisions are, by a law of June 26, 1891, formed into 4 army corps, each with its own staff, and troops corresponding with those of the united divisions. The Landwehr is normally of the same strength in infantry, cavalry, and engineers as the Elite, but the cavalry consists of *personnel* only. The effective strength of the Swiss army on January 1, 1897, is as follows:—

	Elite	Landwehr	Landsturm
Staff of army and Ry. Sections	66	42	—
Infantry	105,542	58,528	52,559
Cavalry	3,972	3,261	—
Artillery	21,803	12,511	2,943
Engineers	6,209	3,849	—
Pioneers (unarmed)	—	—	102,234
Auxiliary troops (unarmed)	—	—	109,657
Sanitary troops	5,053	3,428	—
Administrative troops	1,591	855	—
Velocip., Judicial officers, &c.	586	81	1,161
Total	144,822	82,555	268,554

The whole army is composed of two classes of troops, those of the Confederation, and those of the cantons. The Confederation troops are of the Elite and Landwehr—in cavalry, the guide companies; in artillery, the park columns, artificer companies, and train battalions; all the engineers, and sanitary and administrative troops. The remainder, consisting of all the infantry and the bulk of the cavalry and artillery, both of Elite and Landwehr, and the whole of the Landsturm, are cantonal troops, and are at the disposal of the cantons except in so far as is otherwise provided by statute. In accordance with this arrangement, officers are appointed by the cantons for the units of the cantonal troops (i.e., up to the rank of captain), and by the Federal Council for troops of the Confederation and for combined corps. In time of peace the highest commands are held by colonels. When mobilisation is contemplated, one of the colonels is appointed commander-in-chief and is styled general, but on demobilisation he reverts to his former rank.

For the defence of the Gothard, Andermatt, Airolo, and Oberalp, there is a standing force of cadres (skeleton), and 2 battalions of fusiliers.

Production and Industry.

The soil of the country is very equally divided among the population, it being estimated that there are nearly 300,000 peasant proprietors, representing a population of about 2,000,000.

Of the total area 28·4 per cent. is unproductive ; of the productive area 35·8 per cent. is under grass and meadows, 29 per cent. under forest, 18·7 per cent. under fruit, 16·4 per cent. under crops and gardens. Rye, oats, and potatoes are the chief crops, but the bulk of food crops consumed in the country is imported. The chief agricultural industries are the manufacture of cheese and condensed milk. The export of cheese (1896) amounts to 238,591 quintals, and of condensed milk to 186,365 quintals. In 1896 there were in Switzerland 108,529 horses, 4,851 mules and asses, 1,304,788 cattle, 271,432 sheep, 565,781 pigs, 414,968 goats.

The Swiss Confederation has the right of supervision over the police of the forests, and of framing regulations for their maintenance. The entire forest area of Switzerland is 3,206 square miles, or 2,051,670 acres in extent. The district over which the Federal supervision extends lies to the south and east of a tolerably straight line from the eastern end of the Lake of Geneva to the northern end of the Lake of Constance. It comprises about 1,119,270 acres, and the Federal forest laws apply to all cantonal, communal, and municipal forests within this area, those belonging to private persons being exempt, except when from their position they are necessary for protection against climatic influences. In 1876 it was enacted that this forest area should never be reduced; servitudes over it, such as rights of way, of gathering firewood, &c., should be bought up; public forests should be surveyed, and new wood planted where required, subventions for the purpose being sanctioned. Up to the end of 1896 the cadastration of 231,330 acres of forest had been executed, and in the year 1896, 8,042,000 trees were planted. The free forest districts comprise 1,477 square miles.

There were, in 1896, 121 establishments for pisciculture, which produced fry of various species to the number of 22,065,800.

Switzerland is in the main an agricultural country, though with a strong tendency to manufacturing industry. In 1895, there were altogether in Switzerland 4,933 factories of various kinds, subject to the factory law, employing workpeople to the number of 200,002, and machinery of 152,718 horse-power, half of which was derived from water-power. The chief industries were the various textile industries, 1,798 establishments, employing 91,454 hands; leather, caoutchouc, &c., 126 establishments, with 8,365 hands; articles of food, 537, with 14,004 hands; chemical products, 167, with 4,058 hands; wood industry, 7,528, with 11,347 hands; metals, 234, with 9,936 hands; paper, 417, with 11,062 hands; watches, jewellery, &c., 488, with 16,334 hands. Also 293 breweries produced 1,702,559 hectolitres of beer. The Federal alcohol régime in the year 1895-96 sold 62,487 metric quintals of drinkable spirits, and 38,417 metric quintals of medicated spirits. In Switzerland there are about 1,400 hotels, employing about 16,000 persons, the receipts of the hotels amounting annually to about 3,500,000*l*.

Commerce.

The special commerce, including precious metals, was as follows in five years:—

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Imports	912,586,752	872,400,629	880,845,540	980,116,675	1,061,832,021
Exports	688,020,282	695,146,799	675,004,524	704,428,088	738,815,718

What is known as the effective imports (not including direct transit) amounted to 1,070,658,577 francs in 1896, and effective exports to 747,796,028 francs. The following table shows the value of special commerce in two years :—

	Imports (1895)	Imports (1896)	Exports (1895)	Exports (1896)
	Franks	Franks	Franks	Franks
Cottons	63,885,455	63,836,589	129,972,974	135,008,417
Silk	137,823,980	120,513,886	207,143,366	199,580,212
Wools	52,324,410	54,246,214	14,927,365	18,244,948
Linen	11,620,508	11,964,860	2,292,894	2,851,308
Useful metals	54,616,105	80,290,324	8,245,814	9,153,147
Mineral substances	59,578,206	67,020,356	2,798,313	3,169,472
Animals	66,296,964	52,273,576	14,405,219	14,264,191
Animal products	8,636,257	9,355,208	9,538,751	9,808,414
Leather and boots	22,155,127	22,231,431	7,100,895	7,815,431
Food stuffs, tobacco, spirits, &c.	233,786,197	274,808,165	78,047,607	80,349,316
Chemicals, drugs	21,340,693	23,109,503	6,761,565	8,043,985
Timber	24,221,298	30,789,971	4,285,757	4,677,575
Clocks and watches	1,865,427	2,849,304	89,963,380	100,363,493
Machinery, carriages	23,598,882	27,717,923	26,147,956	30,468,775
Oils and fats	8,890,008	8,881,945	310,283	317,754
Agricultural products	4,089,738	5,167,391	310,140	399,704
Science and art	14,465,546	16,089,569	6,958,758	7,819,044
Paper	5,674,468	6,821,841	2,343,931	2,491,856
Glass and pottery	9,551,812	11,891,602	722,662	827,233
Manures, &c.	7,795,591	10,287,017	2,283,995	2,346,750
Clothing	21,633,678	23,915,826	10,253,993	9,881,015
Colours	7,706,985	7,711,957	15,384,734	14,605,821
Various	15,621,952	15,687,820	12,934,271	14,506,125
Total merchandise	881,071,717	946,361,282	653,143,573	676,908,486
Precious metals, not coined	34,780,699	47,497,908	10,211,602	11,952,549
" " coined	64,264,269	67,972,886	41,067,913	50,554,678
Total	980,116,675	1,061,832,021	704,428,088	738,815,718

In 1896 wheat was imported to the value of 77,412,675 francs, and flour to the value of 8,948,224 francs; cheese was exported to the value of 38,727,924 francs, and condensed milk to the value of 18,865,929 francs.

In Switzerland, for the majority of imports, the values are fixed by a commission of Exports nominated by the Customs department. Up to 1891 a single value was fixed for each class of goods, but the Commission now takes into account the difference of prices in different countries of origin. For values of exports declarations are, in general, considered sufficient. Returns show the net weight, though the gross weight also is declared. It is sought to record as the country of origin the country of production, and as the country of destination that where the goods are to be consumed. When exact information is not available, the most distant known points of transit are recorded. In accordance with this system, Swiss returns show, as far as it can be ascertained, the trade between the Con-

federation and Great Britain, though, since direct commercial intercourse is impossible, the name of Switzerland does not occur in the trade returns of the United Kingdom.

The following table shows the distribution of the special trade of Switzerland (including bullion but not coin). Much of the trade with the frontier countries is really of the nature of transit trade :—

—	Imports from (1895)	Imports from (1896)	Exports to (1895)	Exports to (1896)
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Germany . . .	273,891,065	304,970,622	164,411,253	172,260,751
France	138,459,298	177,612,458	74,524,453	81,016,009
Italy	157,555,478	137,297,605	39,209,544	39,163,498
Austria-Hungary	67,816,050	71,412,602	39,225,234	40,413,159
Great Britain .	47,371,937	51,706,813	130,016,126	147,008,247
Belgium	23,965,377	24,169,525	10,958,378	11,354,102
Russia	61,783,982	65,150,838	21,865,887	24,394,400
Holland	3,621,247	3,452,670	3,999,422	4,670,222
Rest of Europe .	22,853,141	40,676,838	31,506,456	31,484,418
Total Europe.	797,317,575	876,422,971	515,716,753	551,764,806
Africa	15,463,369	15,607,634	5,217,439	5,585,323
Asia	35,596,802	31,736,585	23,814,629	31,201,614
America	62,510,513	65,269,624	113,383,840	93,336,428
Australia . . .	4,964,157	4,822,371	1,899,764	2,492,846
Not stated . . .	—	—	3,327,750	3,907,018
Total	915,852,416	993,859,185	663,360,175	688,261,035

Internal Communications.

In January, 1897, 2,351 miles of railway were open for traffic. The cost of construction of the lines, rolling stock, &c., up to the end of 1895 was 1,134,493,147 francs. The receipts in 1895 amounted to 111,544,765 francs, and expenses to 66,193,333 francs. In 1896 there were carried 11,896,393 tons of goods, and 43,015,131 passengers, the receipts from both amounting to 106,298,896 francs. On February 20, 1898, it was finally decided that the railways should be acquired by the State, and steps are now being taken for their purchase.

In 1896 there were in Switzerland 1,498 post-offices and 1,900 letter-boxes; 2,953 higher functionaries, and 5,353 employes (letter carriers, &c.). By the internal service there were forwarded 83,723,332 letters, 16,994,390 post-cards, 29,614,535 packets of printed matter, 92,398,055 newspapers, and 3,066,409 sample and other parcels. In the foreign postal service there were transmitted 16,645,423 letters, 6,541,405 post-cards, 6,301,412 packets of printed matter, and 1,886,191 samples and other parcels. Internal post-office orders were sent to the amount of 488,014,283 francs, and international sent and received to the amount of 41,779,033 francs. Receipts, 1896, 27,721,842 francs; expenditure, 25,173,972 francs.

Switzerland has a very complete system of telegraphs, which, excepting wires for railway service, is wholly under the control of the State. In 1896 the length of State telegraph lines was 4,435 miles; the total length of wire being 12,608 miles. Railway and private telegraph lines have a length of 1,058 miles, with 7,370 miles of wire. There were transmitted 1,741,018 inland telegrams, 1,441,556 international, and 527,184 in transit through

Switzerland. Number of offices, 1,866. In the telephone service there were 28,198 offices, 6,520 miles of line, and 45,942 miles of wire. The receipts of the telegraph and telephone services amounted (1896) to 7,147,484 francs, and the expenses to the same.

Money and Credit.

From 1850 to 1894 the coins issued by the Swiss Confederation were of the nominal value of 65,245,766 francs, 23,000,000 francs being in 20-franc gold pieces, 10,630,000 francs in 5-franc silver pieces, and 25,000,000 francs in fractional silver pieces, while 6,615,766 francs were in nickel and copper coin. In 1895 the issue was of the nominal value of 4,320,000 francs, 4,000,000 francs being in 20-franc gold pieces, and the remainder in nickel and copper coin.

On December 31, 1896, there were 34 banks with a paid-up capital of 150,525,000 francs, and note issue of 202,400,000 francs. For 1896 the average of their general monthly balances was :—

Assets	Francs	Liabilities	Francs
Cash and notes	113,511,003	Note issue	197,589,941
Short-dated debts	24,863,167	Short dated debts	113,210,543
Bills of exchange	211,325,469	Bills of exchange	23,353,711
Other debts	889,946,880	Other debts	685,434,286
Investments	12,136,792	Paid-up capital, reserves, &c.	181,694,830
Capital not paid up	12,279,416	Capital not paid up	12,279,416
Total	1,213,562,727	Total	1,213,562,727

Cantonal bank notes are guaranteed by 20 cantons.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Franc*, of 10 *Batzen*, and 100 *Rappen* or *Centimes*.

Average rate of exchange, 25·22½ francs = £1 sterling.

The 20-franc piece is '900 fine, the 5-franc silver piece is '900 fine, the silver 2-franc, franc, and half-franc are '835 fine. Switzerland belongs to the Latin Monetary Union.

The *Centner*, of 50 *Kilogrammes* and 100 *Pfund* = 110 lbs. avoirdupois. The *Quintal* = 100 *Kilogrammes* = 220 lbs. avoirdupois. The *Arpent* (Land) = 8·9ths of an acre.

The *Pfund*, or pound, chief unit of weight, is legally divided into decimal *Grammes*, but the people generally prefer the use of the old halves and quarters, named *Halbpfund*, and *Viertelpfund*.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SWITZERLAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister Resident.—Charles D. Bourcart.

Secretary.—F. de Salis.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWITZERLAND.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Fred. R. St. John, appointed January 1, 1893.

Consul-General at Zurich ; Consuls at Berne and Geneva ; Vice-Consul at Lausanne.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Switzerland.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Annuaire Statistique de la Suisse. Berne.
 Bibliographie der Schweizerischen Landeskunde. Bern. In progress.
 Eidgenössische Volkszählung vom 1. December, 1888. 4. Bern, 1892.
 Feuille fédérale suisse. Bern.
 Foreign Office Reports. Annual Series and Miscellaneous Series. 8. London.
 Geschäftsberichte des Schweizerischen Bundesraths an die Bundesversammlung.
 Berne. 1897.
 Résultats du compte d'état de la Confédération suisse pour l'année 1896. 4. Berne, 1897.
 Schweizerische Statistik. Herausgegeben vom Statistischen Bureau des Eidgenöss.
 Departments des Innern. Bern, 1897.
 Statistique du commerce de la Suisse avec l'étranger. Berne. Annual.
 Statistisches Jahrbuch der Schweiz. Bern. Annual.
 Voranschlag der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft für das Jahr 1896. Bern, 1897.
 The Armed Strength of Switzerland, by Colonel G. W. Bowdler Bell; issued by the
 Intelligence Division of the War Office. London, 1889.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Adams (Sir F. O.), and Cusningham (C. D.), The Swiss Confederation. 1889.
 Almanach fédéral suisse pour 1896. Berne, 1896.
 Baedeker's Handbook for Switzerland. 17th edition. 8. Leipzig, 1897.
 Baker (Grenfell), The Model Republic: a History of the Rise and Progress of the Swiss
 People. London, 1895.
 Bericht über Handel und Industrie der Schweiz. Erstattet vom Vorort des Schweiz.
 Handels-und-Industrie Vereins. (Annual.) Zurich.
 Blumer-Heer (J. J.), Handbuch des schweizerischen Bundesstaatsrechtes. 2 vols. 8.
 Schaffhausen, 1868-64. Staats und Rechtsgeschichte der schweizerischen Demokratien. 2
 parts. 8. St. Gallen, 1850-59.
 Conway (Sir W. M.), The Alps from End to End. London, 1895.
 Conway (Sir W. M.) and Coolidge (W. A. B.), Climbers' Guides. London, 1892, &c.
 Coolidge (W. A. B.), Swiss Travel and Swiss Guide Books. 8. London, 1893.
 Curti (E.), Geschichte der schweizerischen Volksgesetzgebung. 2nd ed. Zürich, 1885.
 Daendliker (Carl), Geschichte der Schweiz. 2 vols. Zürich, 1892.
 Dawson (W. S.), Social Switzerland. London, 1897.
 Dent (C. T.), Mountaineering. 4. London, 1892.
 Deplolige (S.), Le Referendum en Suisse. 8. Brussels, 1892.
 Duhs (Jacob), Das öffentliche Recht der schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft. 2 pts. 8.
 Zürich, 1878.
 James (E. J.) (Translator), The Federal Constitution of Switzerland. 8. Philadelphia,
 1890.
 Jay (Raoul), Etudes sur la question ouvrière en Suisse. 8. Paris, 1898.
 MacCracken (W. D.), The Rise of the Swiss Republic. 8. London, 1892.
 Magnenat (J.), Abrégé de l'Histoire de la Suisse. 2nd Ed. 8. Lausanne, 1878.
 Murray's Handbook for Switzerland. 18th ed. 8. London, 1891.
 Muydin (B. van), Histoire de la Nation Suisse. 2 vols. Lausanne, 1896-97.
 Oechslin (W.), Die Anfänge der schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft. 8. Zürich, 1891.
 Read (Meredith), Historic Studies in Vaud, Berne, and Savoy. 2 vols. London, 1897.
 Reclus (Eliée), Nouvelle Géographie Universelle. Vol. III. 8. Paris, 1878.
 Raymond (H.), Etudes sur les Institutions civiles de la Suisse. 8. Geneva, 1885.
 Richman (I. B.), Appenzell: Pure Democracy and Pastoral Life in Inner-Rhoden.
 London, 1895.
 Rillet (Albert), Les Origines de la Confédération Suisse—Histoire et Légende. 8.
 Geneva and Bâle, 1868. Histoire de la Restauration de la République de Genève. 8. Geneva,
 1849.
 Sowerby (J.), The Forest Cantons of Switzerland. 8. London, 1892.
 Stead (R.) and Hug (L.), Switzerland. In 'Story of the Nations' Series. 8. London,
 1890.
 Stephen (L.), The Playground of Europe. London, 1894.
 Umlauf (F.), The Alps. Translated by L. Brough. 8. London, 1889.
 Vincent (J. M.), State and Federal Government in Switzerland. 8. Baltimore, 1891.
 Vulliamin (L.), Histoire de la Confédération Suisse. 2 vols. Lausanne, 1879.
 Whymper (E.), Scrambles amongst the Alps, 1860-69. London, 1893.—Chamounix and
 the Range of Mount Blanc. 2nd ed. London, 1897.—Zermatt and the Matterhorn.
 London, 1897.
 Wirth (Max), Allgemeine Beschreibung und Statistik der Schweiz. Im Verein mit gegen
 60 Schweizerischen Gelehrten und Staatsmännern herausgegeben. 3 vols. 8. Zürich,
 1871-1875.

TONGA.

King.—George II., born June 18, 1874 ; succeeded his great grandfather, George Tubou, in 1893.

There is a Legislative Assembly which meets every two years, composed one half of hereditary nobles, who hold their office subject to good behaviour, and half of representatives elected for three years by the people, every adult male who has paid his taxes and is not criminally incapacitated being qualified to vote.

Treaties of friendship and trade have been concluded with Great Britain, Germany, and the United States.

The kingdom consists of 3 groups of islands, called respectively, Tonga, Haapai, and Vavau, and lies between 15° and 23° 30' south, and 173° and 177° west, its western boundary being the eastern boundary of Fiji. Area, 374 square miles ; population, 1893, 17,500, including 250 foreigners, mostly British. Capital, Nukualofa. The revenue, chiefly from customs and a poll tax on natives, was, in 1892, 127,062 dollars ; expenditure, 120,051 dollars. Native produce consists mostly of copra and tapa, a textile from bark. Imports, 1895, 87,240*l.* ; 1896, 90,915*l.* ; exports, 1895, 113,240*l.* ; 1896, 94,398*l.* The imports are in the following order :—Drapery, meats, timber, bread-stuffs, ironmongery, the first being three times the value of any other. The imports are from Auckland, New Zealand (60 per cent.) ; Sydney, New South Wales ; Samoa, Germany, United Kingdom, America, Melbourne. Nineteen-twentieths of the exports are copra, and the remainder mostly fruits. Tonnage entered, 1894 : 73,632 tons ; 1895, 109,453 tons ; 1896, 89,702 tons. In 1896, of the tonnage entered, 71,645 tons were British, 11,668 tons Norwegian, and 4,323 tons Swedish.

Gold and silver coins of Great Britain, United States, and Germany are legal tender. The weights and measures are the same as in Great Britain. Accounts are kept in dollars, shillings, and pence.

H. B. M. High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific.—Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, K. C. M. G.

Deputy-Commissioner and Vice-Consul at Tonga.—R. B. Leefe.

Foreign Office Reports on the Trade of Tonga. Annual Series. London.
The Criminal and Civil Code of the Kingdom of Tonga. 8. Auckland, 1891.
Monfat (A.), Les Tonga, ou Archipel des Amia. 8. Lyon, 1898.

TURKEY AND TRIBUTARY STATES.

(OTTOMAN EMPIRE.)

Reigning Sultan.

Abdul-Hamid II., born September 22, 1842 (15 Shaban 1245), the second son of Sultan Abdul Medjid; succeeded to the throne on the deposition of his elder brother, Sultan Murad V., August 31, 1876.

Children of the Sultan.

I. *Mehemmed-Selim* Effendi, born January 11, 1870. II. *Zekié* Sultana, born January 12, 1871. III. *Naimé* Sultana, born August 5, 1876. IV. *Abdul-Kadir* Effendi, born February 23, 1878. V. *Ahmed* Effendi, born March 14, 1878. VI. *Nailé* Sultana, born January 8, 1884. VII. *Mehemmed Burhan Eddin* Effendi, born December 19, 1885.

Brothers and Sisters of the Sultan.

I. Mohammed *Murad* Effendi, born September 21, 1840; proclaimed Sultan of Turkey on the deposition of his uncle, Sultan Abdul-Aziz, May 30, 1876; declared by the Council of Ministers to be suffering from idiocy, and deposed from the throne, August 31, 1876.

II. *Djemilé* Sultana, born August 18, 1843; married, June 3, 1858, to Mahmoud-Djelal-Eddin Pasha, son of Ahmet Feti Pasha; widow.

III. *Mehemmed-Reshad* Effendi, born November 3, 1844; heir-apparent to the throne.

IV. *Senihé* Sultana, born November 21, 1851; married to the late Mahmud Pasha, son of Halil Pasha.

V. *Medihé* Sultana, born 1857; married (1) 1879, to Nedjib Pasha; widow 1885; (2) April 30, 1886, to Férid Pasha.

VI. *Wahid-Uddin* Effendi, born 1860.

VII. *Suleiman* Effendi, born January 12, 1861.

The present sovereign of Turkey is the thirty-fourth, in male descent, of the house of Othman, the founder of the empire, and the twenty-eighth Sultan since the conquest of Constantinople. By the law of succession obeyed in the reigning family, the crown is inherited according to seniority by the male descendants of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem. The Harem is considered a permanent State institution. All children born in the Harem, whether offspring of free women or of slaves, are legitimate and of equal lineage. The Sultan is succeeded by his

eldest son, but only in case there are no uncles or cousins of greater age.

It has not been the custom of the Sultans of Turkey for some centuries to contract regular marriages. The inmates of the Harem come, by purchase or free will, mostly from districts beyond the limits of the empire, the majority from Circassia. From among these inmates the Sultan designates a certain number, generally seven, to be 'Kady'n,' or Ladies of the Palace, the rest, called 'Odalik,' remaining under them as servants. The superintendent of the Harem, always an aged Lady of the Palace, and bearing the title of 'Haznadar-Kady'n,' has to keep up intercourse with the outer world through the Guard of Eunuchs, whose chief, called 'Kyzlar-Agassi,' has the same rank as the Grand Vizier, but has the precedence if present on state occasions.

We first hear of the Turks in the year 844 A.D., when they migrated from Tartary into Armenia, but they only came into prominence about 1030 A.D. Under Othman, the founder of the present dynasty, they, under the name of Othman, or Ottoman Turks, made themselves masters of several places in Asia, captured Nicea, and made Broussa their capital (1326). Their first appearance in Europe was in 1080, when a body of 2,000 crossed the Bosphorus to assist the Emperor Botoniates against his rival. By the end of the fourteenth century they had reduced Thessaly, Macedonia, and Bulgaria, and were the acknowledged rulers of nearly all Western Asia. Constantinople was first besieged by the Turks in 1392, but was not taken till 1453. It has since been the capital of the Turkish Empire. Mohammed II., its conqueror, subdued Trebizond, Wallachia, Bosnia, Illyria, and the Morea. Under Bajazet II. and Selim I. Egypt was totally subdued, and Syria, Circassia, and Moldavia passed under Turkish rule. In 1522 Solyman I. subdued Rhodes, and in 1525 invaded Hungary and invested Vienna. This siege had to be raised, and was followed by a series of reverses. The territory under Turkish rule in Europe alone then extended over 230,000 square miles. Ever since, the glory of the empire has waned. In 1595 the Turks were driven out of Upper Hungary and Transylvania, and for a time out of Moldavia and Wallachia. In 1769 war broke out against Russia, ending in the expulsion of the Turks from the Crimea, the extension of the Russian frontier to the Bug and Dnieper, the partial independence of the Danubian principalities, and the acquisition by Russia of the right of a free passage for their fleet through the Dardanelles. In 1806 war with Russia was again resumed, and resulted in the extension of the Russian frontier to the Pruth (1812). The Greek war for independence (1822-28) ended, owing to the interference of the foreign Powers, in the loss of that kingdom. In 1833 Russia was successful in arresting the progress of Mehemet Ali Pasha of Egypt, but the hold of Turkey over Egypt was from that time nominal. By the Treaty of 1841, Turkey was virtually placed under the protection of the Great Powers, who guaranteed its integrity and independence. The Russo-Turkish war of 1854-56, in which Turkey was assisted by Great Britain and France, resulted in the abolition of the Russian protectorate over the Danubian principalities and the exclusion (up to 1870) of Russian vessels of war from the Black Sea. In 1858 Moldavia and Wallachia united to declare what was practically their independence. The war against Russia in 1876 resulted in the loss of Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, Thessaly, and a strip of Eastern Armenia, also in the entire independence of Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro, and in the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria and of Cyprus by England.

The following is a list of the names, with date of accession, of the thirty-four sovereigns who ruled Turkey since the foundation of the empire and of the reigning house :—

House of Othman.

Othman	1299	Othman II.	1618
Orchan	1328	Murad IV., 'The Intrepid'	1623
Murad I.	1359	Ibrahim	1640
Bajazet I., 'The Thunderbolt'	1389	Mohammed IV.	1648
Interregnum	1402	Solyman II.	1687
Mohammed I.	1413	Ahmet II.	1691
Murad II.	1421	Mustapha II.	1695
Mohammed II., Conqueror of Constantinople	1451	Ahmet III.	1708
Bajazet II.	1481	Mahmoud I.	1730
Selim I.	1512	Othman III.	1754
Solyman I., 'The Magnificent'	1520	Mustapha III.	1757
Selim II.	1566	Abdul Hamid I.	1773
Murad III.	1574	Selim III.	1789
Mohammed III.	1595	Mustapha IV.	1807
Ahmet I.	1603	Mahmoud II.	1808
Mustapha I.	1617	Abdul-Medjid	1839
		Abdul-Aziz	1861
		Murad V.	1876
		Abdul-Hamid II.	1876

The civil list of the Sultan is variously reported at from one to two millions sterling. To the Imperial family belong a great number of crown domains, the income from which contributes to the revenue. The amount charged to the Budget of 1897-98 was £T882 550.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the empire are based on the precepts of the Koran. The will of the Sultan is absolute, in so far as it is not in opposition to the accepted truths of the Mahometan religion as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet. Next to the Koran, the laws of the 'Mulleka,' a code formed of the supposed sayings and opinions of Mahomet, and the sentences and decisions of his immediate successors, are binding upon the Sovereign as well as his subjects. Another code of laws, the 'Cahon nameh,' formed by Sultan Solyman the Magnificent, from a collection of 'hatti-sheriffs,' or decrees, issued by him and his predecessors, is held in general obedience, but merely as an emanation of human authority.

The legislative and executive authority is exercised, under the supreme direction of the Sultan, by two high dignitaries, the Sadr-azam, or Grand Vizier, the head of the temporal Government, and the 'Sheik-ul-Islam,' the head of the Church. Both are appointed by the Sovereign, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the 'Ulema,' a body comprising the clergy and chief functionaries of the law, over which the 'Sheik-ul-Islam' presides, although he himself does not exercise priestly functions. Connected with the 'Ulema' are the 'Mufti,' the interpreters of

the Koran. The Ulema comprise all the great judges, theologians, and jurists, and the great teachers of literature and science who may be summoned by the Mufti. The principal civic functionaries bear the titles of Effendi, Bey, or Pasha.

Forms of constitution, after the model of the West European States, were drawn up at various periods by successive Ottoman Governments, the first of them embodied in the 'Hatti-Humayoun' of Sultan Abdul-Medjid, proclaimed February 18, 1856, and the most recent in a decree of Sultan Abdul-Hamid II., of November, 1876. But the carrying out of these projects of reform appears entirely impossible in the present condition of the Ottoman Empire.

The Grand Vizier, as head of the Government and representative of the Sovereign, is assisted by the Medjliss-i-Hass, or Privy Council, which corresponds to the British Cabinet. The Medjliss-i-Hass consists of the following members:—1. The Grand Vizier; 2. The Sheik-ul-Islam; 3. The Minister of the Interior; 4. The Minister of War; 5. The Minister of Evkaf (Worship); 6. The Minister of Public Instruction; 7. The Minister of Public Works; 8. President of Council of State; 9. Minister of Foreign Affairs; 10. Minister of Finance; 11. Minister of Marine; 12. Minister of Justice; 13. Minister of Civil List.

The whole of the empire is divided into thirty-one Vilayets, or governments, and subdivided into Sanjaks, or provinces, Kazas, or districts, Nahiés, or subdistricts, and Kariés, or communities. A Vali, or governor-general, who is held to represent the Sultan, and is assisted by a provincial council, is placed at the head of each Vilayet. The provinces, districts, &c., are subjected to inferior authorities (Mutesarifis, Caïmakams, Mudirs and Muktars) under the superintendence of the principal governor. The division of the country into Vilayets has been frequently modified of late for political reasons. For similar reasons six of the Sanjaks of the empire are governed by Mutesarifis appointed directly by the Sultan, and are known as Mutesarifats. All subjects, however humble their origin, are eligible to, and may fill, the highest offices in the State.

The European Powers and the Sultan agreed in 1896 that autonomous government under the suzerainty of Turkey should be granted to Crete. The Cretan assembly has met and has passed various resolutions, but no Governor has yet (February, 1898) been appointed, and little progress has been made towards the promised reforms.

Under the capitulations foreigners residing in Turkey are under the laws of their respective countries, and are amenable

for trial (in cases in which Turkish subjects are not concerned) to a tribunal presided over by their consul. Foreigners who own real property are amenable to the Ottoman civil courts in questions relative to their landed property. Cases between foreign and Turkish subjects are tried in the Ottoman courts, a dragoman of the foreign consulate being present to see that the trial be according to the law; the carrying out of the sentence, if against the foreigner, to be through his consulate. Cases between two foreign subjects of different nationalities are tried in the court of the defendant.

Grand Vizier.—*Khalil Rifaaat Pasha*, appointed November 7, 1895.

Sheik-ul-Islam.—*Jemalledin Effendi*, appointed September, 1891.

Minister of Interior.—*Memduh Pasha*.

Minister for Foreign Affairs.—*Tewfik Pasha*, appointed November 7, 1895.

Minister for War.—*Riza Pasha*.

Minister of Marine.—*Hassan Pasha*.

Minister of Finance.—*Tewfik Pasha*.

Minister of Justice.—*Abdurrahman Pasha*, appointed November 7, 1895.

President of the Council of State.—*Said Pasha*, appointed November 7, 1895.

Area and Population.

The total area of the Ottoman Empire (including States nominally subject) may be estimated at 1,576,700 square miles, and its total population at about 38,791,000, viz. :—

	Square Miles	Population
Immediate possessions :—		
Europe	62,744	5,711,000
Asia	653,423	17,117,690
Africa	398,900	1,300,000
	1,115,067	24,128,690
Bulgaria (including Eastern Roumelia) au- tonomous	37,860	3,309,816
Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novibazar— under Austria-Hungary	23,570	1,568,092
Samos—tributary principality	180	49,733
Egypt (1897)	400,000	9,734,405
	461,610	14,662,046
Total	1,576,677	38,790,736

The area and population by Vilayets, according to recent estimates, are as follows:—

Vilayets	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Pop. per Sq. Mile
<i>Europe :—</i>			
Constantinople	2,702	1,136,000	420
Adrianople	15,015	1,000,000	73
Salonica	13,684	1,200,000	88
Monastir	7,643	600,000	78
Servia (Mutessarifat)	2,895	150,000	52
Kossova	9,264	750,000	80
Scutari (Albania)	4,516	225,000	54
Janina	7,025	650,000	85
Total (Europe)	62,744	5,711,000	88
<i>Asia :—</i>			
ASIA MINOR :—			
Ismid (Mutessarifat)	4,323	222,800	52
Broussa	28,486	1,626,900	57
Bigha (Mutessarifat)	2,625	129,400	49
Archipelago	2,744	325,900	119
Crete	3,326	294,190	83
Smyrna	20,844	1,396,500	67
Castamouni	19,184	1,018,900	52
Angora	26,055	892,900	31
Konia	39,681	1,088,000	26
Adana	14,359	403,400	28
Sivas	24,241	1,086,500	44
Trebizond	11,850	1,047,700	88
Total (Asia Minor)	197,718	9,533,090	49
ARMENIA AND KHURDISTAN :—			
Erzeroum	19,686	597,000	31
Mamouret-ül-Aziz	13,240	575,300	44
Diarbekir	13,703	471,500	36
Bitlis	10,345	398,600	39
Van	15,517	430,000	28
Total (Armenia)	72,491	2,472,400	34
MESOPOTAMIA :—			
Mossul	29,220	300,300	10
Bagdad	54,503	850,000	16
Bassora	16,482	200,000	13
Total (Mesopotamia)	100,205	1,350,300	13

Vilayets	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Pop. per Sq. Mile
SYRIA :—			
Aleppo	30,340	995,800	31
Zor	32,849	100,000	3
Syria	23,816	350,000	16
Beyrouth	11,773	533,600	44
Jerusalem (Mutessarifat)	8,222	333,000	41
Lebanon (privileged Province)	2,509	399,500	158
Total (Syria)	109,509	2,711,900	25
ARABIA :—			
Hedjaz (approximate)	96,500	300,000	3
Yemen ,,	77,200	750,000	14
Total (Arabia)	173,700	1,050,000	6
Total (Asia)	653,423	17,117,690	26
<i>Africa :—</i>			
Tripoli (approximate)	398,900	800,000	3
Benghazi ,,		500,000	
Total (Africa)	398,900	1,300,000	3
Total	1,115,067	24,128,690	21

Accurate ethnological statistics of the population do not exist. In the European provinces under immediate Turkish rule, Turks (of Finno-Tataric race), Greeks, and Albanians are almost equally numerous, and constitute 70 per cent. of the population. Other races represented are Serbs, Bulgarians, Roumanians, Armenians, Magyars, Gipsies, Jews, Circassians. In Asiatic Turkey there is a large Turkish element, with some four million Arabs, besides Greeks, Syrians, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, Jews, and numerous other races.

In 1885 the population of Constantinople was 873,565. The estimated populations of the other largest towns are as follows:—Salonica, 150,000; Adrianople, 70,886; Monastir, 45,000; Scutari, 30,000; Janina, 20,000; Smyrna, 200,000; Damascus, 150,000; Bagdad, 145,000; Aleppo, 127,000; Beyrout, 120,000; Erzeroum, 60,000; Kaisarieh, 72,000; Kerbela, 65,000; Mossul, 61,000; Arta, 55,000; Sivas, 43,000; Mecca, 60,000; Trebizond, 35,000; Adana, 45,000; Diarbekir, 35,000; Broussa, 76,000; Angora, 28,000; Van, 30,000; Jedda, 30,000; Jerusalem, 41,000; Konieh, 45,000; Bitlis, 39,000; Candia, 25,000; Canea, 15,000; Tripoli, 30,000.

The Lebanon is governed by a Mutessarif (Christian), and has a special government. Its population is reckoned at 245,000 or about 111 per square mile.

Religion and Education.

Mahometans form the vast majority of the population in Asiatic Turkey, but only one-half of the population in European

Turkey. Recognised by the Turkish Government are the adherents of seven non-Mahometan creeds—namely: 1. Latins, Franks, or Catholics, who use the Roman Liturgy, consisting of the descendants of the Genoese and Venetian settlers in the empire, and proselytes among Armenians; Bulgarians, and others; 2. Greeks; 3. Armenians; 4. Syrians and United Chaldeans; 5. Maronites, under a Patriarch at Kanobin in Mount Lebanon; 6. Protestants, consisting of converts chiefly among the Armenians; 7. Jews. These seven religious denominations are invested with the privilege of possessing their own ecclesiastical rule. The Bishops and Patriarchs of the Greeks and Armenians, and the 'Chacham-Baschi,' or high-rabbi of the Jews, possess, in consequence of those functions, considerable influence.

The following shows the population of Constantinople (1885), arranged in order of religious beliefs, viz.: Mussulmans, 384,910; Greeks, 152,741; Armenians, 149,590; Bulgarians, 4,377; Roman Catholics (native), 6,442; Greek Latins, 1,082; Protestants (native), 819; Jews, 44,361; Foreigners, 129,243. Total, 873,565. In the Turkish Islands of the *Ægean* Sea the population is mostly Christian: 296,800 Christians to 27,200 Mussulmans. In Crete the Christians are estimated at 205,100, and the Mussulmans at 88,490. In various parts of Asiatic Turkey the estimates are: Asia Minor, Mussulmans, 7,179,900 Armenians, 576,200; other Christians, 972,300; Jews, &c., 184,600; Armenia, Mussulmans, 1,795,800; Armenians, 480,700; other Christians, 165,200; Jews, &c., 30,700; Aleppo, Mussulmans, 792,500; Armenians, 49,000; other Christians, 134,300; Jews, &c., 20,000; Beyrout, Mussulmans, 230,200; Armenians, 6,100; other Christians, 160,400; Jews, &c., 136,900; Lebanon, Mussulmans, 30,400; Christians, 319,300; Jews, &c., 49,800. The Mahometan clergy are subordinate to the Sheik-ul-Islam. Their offices are hereditary, and they can only be removed by Imperial iradé. A priesthood, however, in the strict sense of a separate class, to whom alone the right of officiating in religious services belongs, cannot be said to exist in Turkey.

The Koran and Multeka encourage public education, and, as a consequence, public schools have been long established in most considerable Turkish towns; while 'medresses,' or colleges, with public libraries, are attached to the greater number of the principal mosques. But the instruction afforded by these establishments is rather limited.

The number of mosques in the Turkish Empire is 2,120, of which 379 are in Constantinople. The number of the clergy is 11,600. Connected with the mosques are 1,780 elementary schools, where education is supplied gratis. The private revenue of the Evkaf (church), previous to the war of 1878, was

30,200,000 piastres (251,000*l.*) per annum, but they have now been reduced to 20,000,000 piastres (166,000*l.*). The expenses are reckoned at 15,000,000 piastres (125,000*l.*). The stipend of the sheik-ul-Islam 7,031,520 piastres (59,000*l.*), and those of the Naibs and Muftis 7,876,646 piastres (66,000*l.*), are paid by the State. The principal revenues of the Evkaf are derived from the sale of landed property which has been bequeathed it, and which is known under the name of Vacouf. Three-fourths of the urban property of the Empire is supposed to belong to the Vacouf. Purchasers of property of this description pay a nominal annual rent to the Evkaf; but should they die without direct heirs the property reverts to the Church.

Finance.

A general view of the various sources of the public revenue of Turkey and of the branches of expenditure is given in the following tables, in which the average revenue and expenditure (including supplementary credits) for the years 1808-1810 (1892-93 to 1894-95) are shown, together with the official estimates for the year 1813 (ending February 28, 1898):—

Sources of Revenue.	Average.	1897-98
Direct :	£T	£T
Tithes	4,332,338	4,100,000
Verghis (land and property tax)	2,511,924	2,511,924
Temettu (income tax)	742,135	500,000
Exemption from military service	886,210	886,210
Aghnamis (tax on sheep, &c.)	1,737,849	1,937,849
Various	321,273	321,273
Indirect :		
Customs	2,165,784	2,000,000
Various ¹	2,571,146	2,571,146
Administrative :		
Military departments	532,793	532,793
Civil	1,938,202	1,962,036
Share in Tobacco Régie profits	51,775	51,775
Tribute revenues various ²	1,136,316	1,136,316
Total	18,927,745	18,511,322

¹ Salt, tobacco, spirits, stamps, fisheries, silk and other sources mostly assigned to the Ottoman Debt Administration.

² Including those assigned to the Debt Administration.

Branches of Expenditure.	Average.	1897-98
Civil List	£T 932,550	£T 882,550
Public debt :		
Tributary debt		750,059
Loans under Debt Administration.		2,661,991
Other loans		1,204,839
Floating debt	6,483,253	523,523
Railway guarantees		868,894
War indemnity to Russia		450,000
Pious foundations, &c.	795,490	749,484
Military departments :		
War	5,296,953	4,489,698

Branches of Expenditure.	Average.	1897-98
Military departments (continued) :	£T	£T
Gendarmerie	1,254,174	1,018,944
Marine	653,170	546,209
Artillery	552,122	462,177
Civil departments :		
Grand Vizierate, State Council,		
Interior	901,853	989,322
Finance	583,939	668,011
Justice	450,541	461,441
Other departments	1,892,137	1,707,269
Total	19,796,182	18,429,411

The estimates for the year 1897-98 thus show a surplus of £T81,912. The estimated expenditure presupposes retrenchment, especially in the military department. No provision is made for extraordinary expenditure. On the other hand, revenues to be derived from monopolies and the increase of customs receipts consequent on new commercial treaties have not been taken into account.

The Report on Turkish finance presented to the Sultan by Sir Edgar Vincent in December, 1896, (leaving out of account the revenues assigned to the Debt Administration and the corresponding expenditure) puts the revenue under the control of the Ministry of Finance in the year 1306 (1890-91) at £T14,368,700 and the ordinary expenditure at £T14,187,940, showing a surplus of £T230,760 on the ordinary budget. In that year, however, the extraordinary expenditure, chiefly for military purposes, amounted to £T779,000, so that on the whole there was a deficit of £T548,200. For succeeding years up to 1311 (1895-96) the annual deficit is put at £T1,000,000 which was met by loans less, however, in amount than the sums which went towards the sinking fund. On the basis of these results, the normal revenue for future years at the disposal of the Ministry of Finance is estimated at £T13,961,700, and the corresponding expenditure at £T15,354,000, the probable deficit being £T1,392,300, a deficit which by administrative and financial reforms may, it is stated, be easily avoided. The customs revenue for 1894-95 amounted to £T2,123,580; for 1895-96, £T1,876,416.

The following table shows the course of Turkish indebtedness :—

Year of Issue	Original Amount	Converted into	Year of Issue	Original Amount	Interest	Purpose
	£			£	Pr. cent.	
1854	5,000,000	1894. 3½ p.c.	1885	980,000	7	Railway
1855	5,000,000		1886	5,909,080	5	Bank Paym.
1858	5,000,000	1881. A.	1888	1,500,000	5	
1860	2,087,220	— B.	1890	7,827,240	4	Conversion
1862	8,000,000	— A.	1890	4,545,000	4	Consolid.
1863-4	6,000,000	— B.	1891	6,816,920	4	Conversion
1865	6,000,000	— C.	1894	900,000	4	Tumbeki Co.
1865	87,200,000 ¹	— D.	1894	8,212,840	3½	Conversion
1869	2,480,000		1894	1,600,000	4	Railway
1869	22,177,220	1881. C.	1896	2,975,200	5	Financial
1871	5,700,000	1894. 3½ p.c.				
1870-72	82,000,000 ¹	1881. D.				
1872	11,126,200	— B.				
1873	27,777,780	— C.				
1877	5,000,000	1891. 4 p.c.				
1878	7,427,260	1890. 4 p.c.				

¹ Approximate.

The loans of 1854, 1871, and 1877 were secured on the Egyptian tribute; that of 1878 (issued to consolidate advances by Galata bankers) at first on the Customs but afterwards by a first charge on the indirect contributions conceded to the bondholders. The loan of 1855 was guaranteed by France and England, and that of 1869 of 2,480,000*l.* was redeemed by October, 1873. The Ottoman Government being unable to meet its liabilities, made an arrangement with its creditors, confirmed by the *Irade* of December 8/20, 1861. All the loans then outstanding (with the exceptions mentioned) were with the arrears of interest reduced and converted into the four series denoted by the letters A, B, C, D. A Council of Administration at Constantinople was appointed, and to it were handed over for distribution among the bondholders the funds derived from the excise duties, from the Bulgarian, Eastern Roumelian, and Cyprus tribute, and from the tax on Persian tobacco. The sum of 586,363*l.* was to be deducted for the service of the debt of 1878, and the balance was to be applied to the service of the four series, four-fifths to interest and one-fifth to amortisation. The interest was never to exceed 4 per cent., and any surplus was to be handed over to the government. The interest paid has only been 1 per cent, but the reserve fund has accumulated to 308,260*l.* The Council of Administration now undertakes the service of all the Turkish loans except those secured on the Egyptian tribute, the guaranteed loan of 1855, the loan of 1886 secured on the Customs, and the Tumbeki loan of 1894 (900,000*l.*).

The amounts collected by the Council of Administration in two years have been :—

—	1895-96	1896-97	—	1895-96	1896-97	
	£T	£T		£T	£T	
Salt	735,928	787,008	Cyprus tribute	102,596	} 190,603	
Spirits	260,617	261,235	Tumbeki	50,000		
Stamps	212,389	207,941	Eastern Roumelia	152,026		
Fisheries	46,856	47,882				
Silk	46,774	59,163	Total	2,500,976	2,415,572	
Tobacco duties	3,340	} 861,793	Expenses	855,776	840,612	
„ tenth	94,675					
„ Régie	796,275			Net revenue	2,145,200	2,074,960

The condition of the Turkish debt was as follows in the middle of 1897 :—

	£
Series A. B. C. D. outstanding	79,781,702
Various loans 1888-94	28,490,640
Lottery bonds	13,135,004
Five per cent. customs loan, 1886	5,160,320
Four per cent. Tombac bonds, 1894	870,600
Five per cent. loan, 1896	2,961,200
Total loans	130,399,466

Of debts which are not loans, the sum, in 1896, according to Sir Edgar Vincent's Report, was £T31,551,958, including £T31,228,464, the outstanding amount of the Russian War Indemnity, £T50,000 of indemnity to Russian subjects, and £T273,494 to the Damascus Serghis Railway.

Defence.

I. FRONTIERS.

Turkey occupies the South-Eastern corner of Europe and the Western portion of Asia.

The boundaries of Turkey have been considerably modified of late years. European Turkey has for frontier States in the north, Montenegro, Bosnia, Servia, Bulgaria, and Eastern Roumelia. The frontiers are mountainous towards the east, but at many points passage is easy.

The western frontier of European Turkey is formed by the Adriatic and the Ionian Seas. Its southern limits are formed by Thessaly, the Ægean Sea, the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus, the shores of which are strongly fortified.

Asiatic Turkey has for its northern boundary the Black Sea, the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles.

The boundaries to the west are the Archipelago, the Mediterranean, Arabia Petrea, and the Red Sea. Its limits to the south are Central Arabia and the Persian Gulf, those to the east Persia and Trans-Caucasia (Russia), the chief stronghold near the Russian frontier being Erzeroum.

II. ARMY.

In Turkey all Mussulmans over 20 years of age are liable to military service, and this liability continues for 20 years. Non-Mahometans are not liable, but pay an exemption tax of about six shillings per head, levied on males of all ages. Nomad Arabs, though liable, furnish no recruits, and many nomad Kurds evade service. The army consists of (1) the *Nizam*, or Regular Army, and its reserves; (2) the *Redif* or Landwehr; and (3) the *Mustahfiz* or Landsturm. Conscripts are divided into the first and second levies. The former serve 6 years in the *Nizam*—4 with the colours and 2 in the reserve; 8 years in the *Redif*—4 in the first ban and 4 in the second; and 6 years in the *Mustahfiz*; 20 years in all. The latter consist of those not drawn for the contingent. They form what is called the *Tertib Sani* and the *Muinisiz*; they constitute part of the reserve, undergoing from 6 to 9 months' drill in the first year of service, and 30 days' drill at their homes in subsequent years.

The whole empire is divided into 7 army districts, with which are associated 7 corps d'armée called *Ordus*, with their headquarters respectively at:—1, Constantinople; 2, Adrianople; 3, Monastir; 4, Erzinjan; 5, Damascus; 6, Baghdad; 7, Sanaa (the Yemen). The troops of the 7th district are recruited chiefly from the 4th and 5th districts, while the garrisons of Crete and Tripoli are recruited from the 1st, 2nd, and 5th districts.

The *Nizam* infantry is organised in companies, battalions, regiments,

brigades, and divisions. It contains 66 regiments of the line, each with 4 battalions, except three which have 3 battalions; 2 regiments of Zouaves of 2 battalions each; 1 regiment of firemen of 4 battalions; and 15 battalions of rifles. There are also 12 battalions of Tripolitan militia for local service. Each battalion of the line, Zouaves and rifles, consists of 4 companies. Two line regiments form a brigade, 2 brigades and a rifle battalion form an infantry division, and 2 divisions form an ordu. Each line and rifle battalion, on a war footing, has 24 officers, 62 non-commissioned officers, and 836 men, the total being 922 men of all ranks, with 51 horses. The peace strength varies from 250 to 550, according to the locality. The total war establishment of a regiment of 4 battalions is 3,764 men of all ranks, with 207 horses. The infantry are armed with the Martini-Peabody rifle. There are 220,000 Mauser magazine rifles (.37) in store, but none have been issued. A small-bore Mauser (.8) is being supplied.

The Redif is organised in two bans. (An enactment for their fusion into one has as yet been only partially applied.) The first ban consists of 48 regiments; 8 of 4 battalions from each of the first 6 ordu districts. The second ban consists of 40 regiments, 8 of 4 battalions from each of the first 5 ordu districts. On a war footing the establishments of the Redif are intended to be the same as those of the Nizam, but battalions are often 1,200 strong.

The Nizam cavalry consists of 38 regiments of the line, 2 regiments of the guard, and 2 squadrons of mounted infantry (at Yemen). There is no Redif cavalry organised. The line and guard regiments each consist of 5 squadrons, the fifth being a depôt. The guard regiments are quartered at Constantinople, and belong to the first ordu. Of the line regiments, 36 are formed into 6 cavalry divisions, one to each ordu, and 2 other regiments belong to the garrison at Tripoli. There are thus 202 squadrons of cavalry, of which 40 are depôt squadrons. The war establishment of a regiment consists of 39 officers and 647 men, 686 in all, or, adding the depôt squadrons, 854 of all ranks. Each regiment has 880 horses, inclusive of train. It is proposed to form in the fourth, fifth, and sixth ordu districts 48 regiments of militia or *Hamadieh* cavalry, commanded by tribal leaders, and associated with the regular army. The tribes will find the men, horses, and equipment, and the Government the armament. Each regiment will have from 512 to 1,152 men in from 4 to 6 squadrons.

The field artillery is being reorganised in accordance with a scheme sanctioned in 1891, whereby the force will be considerably strengthened. It is intended that each of the first 5 ordus shall have one battalion with 3 batteries of horse artillery, and six regiments of field and mountain artillery, comprising 30 batteries of field and 6 batteries of mountain artillery, each battery having, on war footing, 6 guns. Each of these groups of 6 regiments will form 3 brigades of which one will be attached to the Nizam, another to the first ban, and the third to the second ban of their respective ordus. The sixth ordu will have two regiments of artillery with, altogether, 12 field and 2 mountain batteries. The seventh ordu will have 3 field and 4 mountain batteries. Crete will have 4 mountain batteries, and Tripoli 4 field and 2 mountain batteries. Turkey will thus have, in all, 15 batteries of horse artillery, 169 field and 42 mountain batteries with a total of 1,356 guns. To the first ordu there are two ammunition trains, to the other five only one. The transport consists generally of pack animals. On a war footing, the establishment of a field battery consists of about 137 officers and men with 100 horses. Of fortress artillery there are 38 battalions, of which 18 belong to the ordu, located chiefly at Constantinople and Erzeroum, and 20 to the Ordnance Department. Of these, 12 companies are in the Bosphorus batteries, 8 in the Bulair lines, and the remainder in Mediterranean fortresses.

There are 19 engineer companies (pioneers), and 4 telegraph companies distributed among the 7 ordus, the second ordu having, besides, a pontoon train. There are also 12 engineer companies and 4 torpedo companies belonging to the Ordnance Department. The train service, so far as it exists, consists of 13 companies. The supply service is almost entirely staff; extraneous transport would be required for commissariat supplies. The medical service consists only of medical officers and apothecaries; there are no bearers nor cadres for field hospitals. There are 117 battalions of gendarmerie, a military organisation under civil control in time of peace.

The following is a summary of the effective combatant services of the Turkish Army:—

Infantry	...	...	648 battalions	...	...	583,200 men
Cavalry	...	...	202 squadrons	...	...	55,300 ,,
Artillery	...	...	1,356 guns	...	...	54,720 ,,
Engineers	...	...	89 companies	...	...	7,400 ,,
Total						700,620 ,,

The war strength of the army, permanent, territorial, and reserve, in 1897 was about 900,000 men.

III. NAVY.

There has lately been a rumour that an effort was to be made to increase the Ottoman fleet, and overtures have been made to shipbuilding firms in this country and in Germany. There is not, however, any evidence of real progress. A survey of the navy reveals it as mainly an obsolescent, and in great part already an obsolete fighting force. The ships are of such small displacement or were built so long ago (1864-65) as to belong now to the class local defence vessels.

Information concerning the state of the Turkish navy is not readily accessible, but the following table is based upon such information as is available. It excludes transports, training ships, and non-effective vessels. On the whole it errs by giving a picture too favourable. Many of the smaller vessels are probably useless.

	Launched Dec. 1897	Build- ing		Launched Dec. 1897	Build- ing
Coast Defence Ships	12	—	Torpedo craft, 1st class.	19	—
Cruisers, 2nd class	2	—	„ „ 2nd „	—	—
Cruisers, 3rd class	4	—	„ „ 3rd „	7	—
Gunboats, &c.	6	—			

The table which follows is of the Turkish armoured fleet. Abbreviations:—*a.g.b.* armoured gunboat; *bar.*, barrette; *c.b.*, central battery; *t.*, turret; *Q.F.*, quick-firing. In the column of armaments, light and machine guns are not given.

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement	Extreme Armouring, Inches.	Armament.	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed, knots
a. g. b.	<i>Feth-el-Islam</i>	1864	880	8	2 7in. (Armstrong)	...	290	8.0
a. g. b.	<i>Memduhiyeh</i>	1864	880	8	Ditto	...	290	8.0
bar.	<i>Asisiyeh</i>	1864	6,400	5½	2 11in.; 8 5.9in.; 6 8.9in. (Krupp)	2	3,740	12.0
bar.	<i>Mahmoudiyeh</i>	1864	6,400	5½	Ditto	2	3,740	12.0
bar.	<i>Ormaniyyeh</i>	1864	6,400	5½	Ditto	2	3,740	12.0
bar.	<i>Orkaniyyeh</i>	1865	6,400	5½	Ditto	2	3,740	12.0
c. b.	<i>Mesoudiyeh</i>	1874	8,900	12	12 10in. (18-ton, Arm., muz.); 3 5.9in. (Krupp).	...	7,800	13.0
a. g. b.	<i>Haber</i>	1875	400	8	2 5.9in. (Krupp)	2	400	7.0
c. b.	<i>Hamidiyeh</i>	1885	6,700	9	10 10.2in.; 2 6.6in. (Krupp)	2	6,800	13.0
bar	<i>Abdul Kader</i> (Unfinished)	...	8,000	14	4 11in.; 6 5.9in. (Krupp), 10 Q.F.	10	11,500	...
c. b.	<i>Asar-4-Sheket</i>	1868	2,050	6	1 9in.; 4 7in. (Armstrong)	...	1,750	11.3
c. b.	<i>Nedjim-4-Sheket</i>	1868	2,050	6	Ditto	...	1,900	11.3
c. b.	<i>Asar-4-Terak</i>	1868	4,600	8	8 9.4in.; 2 8.2in. (Krupp)	...	3,500	13.3
t.	<i>Hufsi-4-Rahman</i>	1868	2,500	5½	2 9in.; 3 7in. (Arm.); 1 5in. (Krupp)	...	900	12.0
							nominal	
c. b.	<i>Avni-Allah</i>	1869	2,310	6	4 9in. (Armstrong)	1	2,300	12.2
c. b.	<i>Idjalliyeh</i>	1870	2,240	6	2 9in.; 2 7in. (Arm.); 1 5.9in. (K.)	...	1,800	11.0
c. b.	<i>Feth-4-Boulend</i>	1870	2,720	9	4 9in. (Armstrong)	1	4,300	14.0
c. b.	<i>Mouta-4-Zaffer</i>	1860	2,380	6	4 9in. (Arm.); 1 4.7in. (Krupp)	...	2,300	12.5
c. b.	<i>Moukadem-4-Hâir</i>	1872	2,680	9	Ditto	...	3,000	12.5

The old sister battleships, now coast-defence vessels, *Azisiyeh*, *Mahmoudiyeh*, *Orkaniyyeh*, and *Ormaniyyeh* (6,400 tons), are being, or have been, transformed by having barbette turrets placed at each end of their batteries for the heavy Krupp guns (the hope being to fit them for something more than local defence). An armoured clad of 6,700 tons, the *Hamidiyeh*, was launched at Constantinople in 1885, and is said, after long delays, to have made her trials, but it is believed that not all her guns are even now mounted. This vessel, the *Mesoudiyeh*, and the unfinished armoured barbette cruiser *Abdul Kader*, are the largest ships in the Turkish navy. The *Mesoudiyeh* is 332 feet long, with extreme beam of 59 feet. She is constructed on the central battery principle, resembling our own *Hercules*, and has on the main deck a 12-gun battery of 18-ton muzzle-loading Armstrongs, and side plating 12 inches thick at the water-line. The *Abdul Kader* displaces 8,000 tons, is 340 feet in length, and is to be provided with engines of 11,500 horse-power, which should give a high speed. The chief armament will be 4 11 inch guns. The *Hundevendighiar* is a deck-protected cruiser of 4,050 tons, intended to steam 12 knots.

For the navy of Turkey the crews are raised in the same manner as the land forces, partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary enlistment. The time of service in the navy is twelve years, five in active service, three in the reserve, and four in the Redif. The nominal strength of the navy is 6 vice-admirals, 11 rear-admirals, 208 captains, 289 commanders, 228 lieutenants, 187 ensigns, and 30,000 sailors, besides about 9,000 marines.

Production and Industry.

Land in Turkey is held under four different forms of tenure—namely, 1st, as 'Miri,' or Crown lands; 2nd, as 'Vacouf,' or pious foundations; 3rd, as 'Mulikaneh,' or Crown grants; and 4th, as 'Mülk,' or freehold property. The first description, the 'miri,' or Crown lands, which form the largest portion of the territory of the Sultan, are held direct from the Crown. The Government grants the right to cultivate an unoccupied tract on the payment of certain fees, but continues to exercise the rights of seigniority over the land in question, as is implied in the condition that if the owner neglects to cultivate it for a period of three years it is forfeited to the Crown. The second form of tenure, the 'vacouf,' was instituted originally to provide for the religion of the State and the education of the people, by the erection of mosques and schools; but this object has been set aside, or neglected, for several generations, and the 'vacouf' lands have mostly been seized by Government officials. The third class of landed property, the 'mulikaneh,' was granted to the spahis, the old feudal troops, in recompense for the military service required of them, and is hereditary, and exempt from tithes. The fourth form of tenure, the 'mülk,' or freehold property, does not exist to a great extent. Some house property in the towns, and of the land in the neighbourhood of villages, is 'mülk,' which the peasants purchase from time to time from the Government.

Only a small proportion of arable land is under cultivation, owing principally to the want of roads and means of conveyance, which preclude the possibility of remunerative exportation.

The system of levying a tithe on all produce leaves no inducement to the farmer to grow more than is required for his own use, or in his immediate proximity. The agricultural development of the country is further crippled by custom dues for the exportation of produce from one province to another.

The system of agriculture is most primitive. The soil for the most part is very fertile; the principal products are tobacco, cereals of all kinds, cotton, figs, nuts, almonds, grapes, olives, all varieties of fruits. Coffee, madder, opium, gums are largely exported. It is estimated that 44 million acres of the Empire in Europe and Asia are under cultivation. The forest laws of the empire are based on those of France, but restrictive regulations are not enforced, and the country is being rapidly deprived of its timber. About 21 million acres are under forest, of which 3½ million acres are in European Turkey. Turkey is a wine-growing country, the total production being estimated at about a million hectolitres annually. Of this amount about 160,000 hectolitres are exported—chiefly for mixing. The culture of silkworms, which had fallen off considerably, owing to disease among the worms, is again becoming important. In the provinces of Broussa, Panderma, and Ismidt the production of cocoons in 1895 was equivalent to 3,439,984 kilogrammes of fresh cocoons, valued at 45,495,044 piastres; in 1896, 5,386,119 kilogrammes, valued at 58,568,561 piastres. Most of the silk produced is exported, but some is used in the manufacturing of native dress material. The quantity of opium produced in 1896 was estimated at about 4,000 chests of 50 to 60 okes. The production of oil of roses in 1895 was about 500,000 metikal (208 metikal = 1 kilogramme); in 1896 about 780,000 metikal.

The mining laws of the empire are restrictive, though the country is rich in minerals, coal, copper, lead, silver, iron, manganese, chrome, bitumen, sulphur, salt, alum; coal especially is abundant, but hardly worked. A royalty of 20 per cent. is paid on all minerals exported. There is a good deal of

brass-turning and beating of copper into utensils for household purposes. Concessions have also been granted for glass manufactories, paper mills, and textile looms. Carpets, which constitute a considerable article of export (about 150,000*l.*), are made on hand-looms, and so also are a number of light materials for dress. The fisheries of Turkey are important; the fisheries of the Bosphorus alone represent a value of upwards of 250,000*l.* The coast of the Mediterranean produces excellent sponges, the Red Sea mother-of-pearl, and the Persian Gulf pearls.

Commerce.

All articles of import into Turkey are taxed 8 per cent. *ad valorem*, except tobacco and salt, which are monopolies; there is also an export duty of 1 per cent. on native produce, except cereals, sent abroad, but of 8 per cent. if sent from one part of the empire to another. The total trade of Turkey for six years (estimates for 1895 and 1896) has been as follows:

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£T	£T		£T	£T
1891	22,914,344	12,836,466	1894	24,108,660	13,262,416
1892	24,553,940	15,370,050	1895	23,279,000	14,933,000
1893	24,466,985	15,725,542	1896	17,130,000	18,448,000

The following has been the value of the trade for two years (March 13 to March 12) according to countries:—

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94
	Piastres	Piastres	Piastres	Piastres
Great Britain	978,150,804	905,498,045	701,939,222	573,598,326
Austria . . .	509,919,664	516,353,625	151,179,883	132,865,218
France . . .	296,290,674	274,104,933	380,035,778	355,825,665
Russia . . .	128,934,791	150,443,029	32,176,327	33,520,887
Italy . . .	58,005,016	62,448,131	78,446,559	46,985,993
Bulgaria . . .	124,484,398	123,128,685	42,974,564	36,144,328
Persia . . .	55,863,699	76,158,290	2,025,388	1,719,897
Greece . . .	37,280,277	42,814,503	41,371,335	23,384,116
Belgium . . .	66,790,282	66,579,456	3,882,334	5,864,333
Roumania . . .	57,703,222	71,488,618	23,624,886	23,866,442
United States	876,540	2,050,929	16,367,887	15,032,666
Tunis . . .	6,172,776	2,041,918	71,707	40,681
Servia . . .	7,050,538	6,614,693	4,762,888	6,729,556
Holland . . .	12,483,373	13,795,237	42,942,666	39,683,780
Germany . . .	27,978,491	28,170,281	31,677,220	29,466,222
Egypt . . .	66,426,468	61,356,273	—	—
Sweden . . .	8,064,265	5,293,986	—	444
Montenegro . . .	795,554	1,246,241	268,487	482,125
Samos . . .	73,123	30,082	4,626	—
Denmark . . .	31,610	25,429	682,332	10,111
Spain . . .	7,111	—	2,820,111	1,019,666
Japan . . .	3,316,167	3,223,694	—	1,111
	2,446,698,542	2,410,866,078	1,557,254,200	1,326,241,567

Tobacco exported abroad is not included in this table ; the quantity exported in 1886-87 amounted to 11,688,052 kilos. ; in 1887-88, 10,373,217 kilos. ; in 1889-90, 10,454,427 kilos. ; in 1891-92, 10,237,490,250 kilos. ; in 1892-93, 13,826,021 kilos.

The principal imports and exports in 1893-94 were :—

Imports		Exports	
	Piastres		Piastres
Coal	253,411,861	Grapes	178,241,189
Sugar	176,540,723	Silk	109,298,638
Linen cloth	158,078,921	Cotton	67,509,264
Quilts	132,951,725	Mohair	60,421,112
Cotton yarn	89,477,384	Barley	58,926,424
Coffee	88,678,625	Cocoons	57,488,555
Rice	87,279,288	Opium	54,047,444
Cereals (various)	77,316,948	Valonia	53,044,903
Woollens.	75,349,645	Coffee	47,208,777
Flour	67,597,891	Ores	39,321,444
Madapolams	54,337,320	Pulse &c.	39,187,324
Skins	48,787,067	Olive oil	38,535,002
Cashmeres	46,297,112	Wool	38,354,467
Petroleum	40,052,780	Figs	38,126,389
Iron	42,813,236	Goat skins, &c.	35,661,141
Cloth	42,892,626	Sesame	24,111,925
Timber	36,205,378	Dates	24,014,991
Hides	34,172,663	Maize	23,920,473
Hardware	32,854,837	Drugs	21,742,184
Cotton & cotton goods	32,071,517	Carpets	20,773,201
Sheep and goats	31,235,434	Bird Seed	15,850,444
Carpets	27,220,097	Grains, various	15,741,067
Instruments, &c.	27,133,584	Nuts, hazel	14,086,961
Silk	26,355,556	Oats	13,855,166
Drugs	26,289,294	Horses and mules	9,223,316
Silk goods	25,509,511	Fish, salted, &c.	9,192,930
Sacks	24,942,965	Olives	9,087,200
Clothes	24,020,822	Seeds, various	9,040,417
Copper plates, &c.	23,840,916	Gum	7,581,111
Hats, fez.	22,581,982	Sponges	7,139,001
Paper	19,404,958	Gall nuts	7,032,492
Linen goods	18,643,845	Eggs	6,474,930
Barley	18,265,269	Cattle	6,024,211
Alcoholic liquors	17,137,778	Hilfé	5,889,556
Butter	16,452,364	Rye	5,238,888
Packing cloth	16,271,720	Pipe lulécs	4,819,555
Cheese	16,037,517		
Glassware	15,933,595		
Indigo	15,149,294		
Colours	15,059,775		

The value of the commercial intercourse between the whole of the Turkish Empire, in Europe and Asia, and Great Britain during the last five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the following table:—

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Turkey	5,551,798	4,978,721	4,899,815	5,751,537	5,316,686
Exports of British produce to Turkey	6,190,114	5,768,747	6,520,151	5,347,785	5,033,853

Among the articles of import into the United Kingdom from Turkey are wheat, 331,675*l.* in 1895; 604,485*l.* in 1896; barley, 1,014,102*l.* in 1895; 994,714*l.* in 1896; maize, 72,896*l.* in 1895; 1,373*l.* in 1896; wool and goats' hair, 1,368,293*l.* in 1895; 814,710*l.* in 1896; valonia (dye stuff), 312,560*l.* in 1895; 296,079*l.* in 1896; opium, 198,222*l.* in 1892; 124,360*l.* in 1893; 179,763*l.* in 1894; 183,291*l.* in 1895; 185,860*l.* in 1896; fruit, chiefly raisins and figs, 737,083*l.* in 1895; 818,977*l.* in 1896.

The most important article exported from Great Britain to Turkey is manufactured cotton. The exports of cotton goods amounted to 3,387,654*l.* in 1895; 3,211,842*l.* in 1896; cotton yarn, 572,020*l.* in 1895; 599,471*l.* in 1896; woollens, 344,879*l.* in 1895; 268,989*l.* in 1896; iron, wrought and unwrought, 146,678*l.* in 1895; 127,227*l.* in 1896; copper, wrought and unwrought, 101,436*l.* in 1895; 92,741 in 1896; coal, 237,122*l.* in 1895; 234,570*l.* in 1896; machinery, 90,647*l.* in 1895; 64,792*l.* in 1896.

The value of the trade at Turkish towns in Asia in 1896 was:—

	Imports	Exports		Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
Trebizond:			Beyrout	1,720,000	810,000
Anatolian trade	678,000	398,000	Mosul	854,900	253,000
Transit trade	577,000	188,000	Adana	371,600	779,600
Samsoun	342,000	639,000	Bitlis	132,400	16,970
Jaffa	256,100	373,400	Diarbekr	121,000	162,000
Erzeroum	188,500	148,500	Jeddah	693,100	22,950
Aleppo (Alexandretta)	1,658,600	1,131,000	Hodeidah	789,156	796,100
Basrah	1,064,500	1,178,000			

Shipping and Navigation.

The mercantile navy of the Turkish Empire in 1897 consisted of 104 steamers of 48,572 tons, and 1,010 sailing vessels of 200,634 tons. In 1895-96 (March to February) there entered and cleared at all the ports of Turkey 188,033 vessels of 38,409,144 tons. The total shipping entered and cleared at Constantinople in 1896 consisted of 17,326 vessels of 12,585,414 tons. Of this number, 13,389 of 12,401,242 tons were engaged in foreign and the remainder in coasting trade. Of those engaged in foreign trade, 3,813 of 565,846 tons were sailing vessels, 7,776 of 9,820,778 tons were steamers, and 1,800 of 2,014,618 tons were vessels of nine companies regularly visiting the port. The number of British vessels was 4,955 of 7,000,639 tons.

Internal Communications.

Since the summer of 1888 Turkey has been in direct railway communication with the rest of Europe. The main lines start from Constantinople and from Salonica. From this latter port is now the shortest route to Egypt.

Below is a list of the various lines in Europe and Asia which were open for traffic on August 13, 1897 :—

Lines of Railway	Miles open.
Constantinople-Andrianople-Moustafa-Pacha	222
Salonica-Uskub-Mitrovitza	227
Dédeagatch-Andrianople	92
Uskub-Zibseftché	53
Salonica—Constantinople junction, with branches	316
Salonica-Monastir	136
Smyrna-Diner with branches	324
Smyrna-Allashehr with branches	284
Moudania-Broussa	26
Mersina-Adana	40
Jaffa-Jerusalem	54
Haidar-Pacha-Angora	360
Beyrouth-Damascus-Hauran	132
Eski-shehr-Konieh	276
Total	2,542

The amount of guarantee paid by the State to different companies was about £T650,000.

There are 1,649 Turkish post-offices in the Empire. In the year 1892-93 the inland service transmitted 8,165,000 letters and post-cards, and 2,297,000 samples and printed papers; the international service transmitted 2,666,000 letters and post-cards, and 1,080,000 samples and printed papers.

The length of telegraph lines in Turkey is about 21,800 miles, and the length of wire about 33,760 miles. There are 1,649 telegraph offices in Europe and Asia. Annual receipts, 21,359,000 piastres; expenditure, 7,237,000 piastres.

Money, Weights, and Measures of Turkey.

On June 30, 1897, the situation of the Imperial Ottoman Bank was as follows :—

Assets	£T	Liabilities	£T
Capital not paid up	5,500,000	Capital	11,000,000
Cash and bills	2,388,792	Note issue	663,272
State funds	966,098	Bills payable	1,183,784
Securities	3,716,932	Various current ac- } counts	5,513,805
Portfolio	909,006	Deposits for fixed term		688,088
Current accounts of } Imperial treasury	1,766,632	Statutory reserve	647,474
Various current ac- } counts		Dividends due	281,194
Advances	2,696,077	Various	242,316
Property	168,252		
Various	40,536		
Total	20,219,982	Total	20,219,933

The Turkish Lira, or gold Medjidié	£	s.	d.
Piastre, 100 to the Lira	0	18	0·064
„ „ beshlik-altilik and metallic currency	0	0	2·16
averaging 105 to the Lira	0	0	2·06

Large accounts are frequently, as in the official budget estimates, set down in 'purses' of 500 Medjidié piastres, or 5 Turkish liras. The 'purse' is calculated as worth 4*l.* 10*s.* sterling. The gold *Lira* weighs 7·216 grammes ·916 fine, and thus contains 6·6147 grammes of fine gold. The silver 20-piastre piece weighs 24·055 grammes ·830 fine, and therefore contains 19·965 grammes of fine silver. There exists a large amount of debased silver currency—which, however, it is stated, is being gradually withdrawn—to which were added, during the years 1876 to 1881, 600,000,000 piastres of paper money, known as *caimé*; but being refused by the Government, owing to its depreciation, it became in the end of merely nominal value, and altogether refused in commercial intercourse. The copper currency was likewise repudiated, owing to its depreciation. The *beahlik-altilik* and metallic currency was reduced by decree to half its coined value. The former is now being called in (1889). Silver is in excess of the requirements of trade, and is generally at 8 per cent. discount. This depreciation is further accounted for by the fact that the balance of trade is against Turkey, and by the large amounts of gold which have to be yearly exported for the payment of the funded debt and the purchase of warlike ammunition.

The <i>Oke</i> , of 400 drams.	= 2·826 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Almud</i>	= 1·151 imperial gallon.
„ <i>Kileh</i>	= 0·9120 imperial bushel.
44 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Cantar</i> or <i>Kintal</i>	= 125 lbs. avoirdupois.
39·44 <i>Okes</i>	= 1 cwt.
180 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Tchekt</i>	= 511·380 pounds.
1 <i>Kileh</i> = 20 <i>Okes</i>	= 0·36 imperial quarter.
816 <i>Kilehs</i>	= 100 imperial quarters.
The <i>Andazé</i> (cloth measure).	= 27 inches.
„ <i>Arshin</i> (land measure)	= 30 inches.
„ <i>Dönüm</i> (land measure)	= 40 square paces.

The *kileh* is the chief measure for grain, the lower measures being definite weights rather than measures. 100 *kilehs* are equal to 12·128 British imperial quarters, or 35·266 hectolitres.

In March 1882 Turkish weights and measures were assimilated to the metric system, but under the old names, leading to much confusion; they have not been generally adopted in practice. *Oke*=kilogramme, *batman*=10 kilogrammes, *cantar*=100 kilogrammes, *tchéki*=1,000 kilogrammes, *shinik*=decalitre, *kileh*=hectolitre (2·75 bushels), *evlek*=are, *djeril*=hectare (2·47 acres), *arshin*=metre, *nul*=kilometre, *farsang*=10 kilometres.

In 1889 the metric system of weights was made obligatory for cereals; metric weights were decreed obligatory in January 1892, but the decree is not yet enforced.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

I. BULGARIA.

Reigning Prince.

Ferdinand, youngest son of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and Princess Clementine of Bourbon-Orleans (daughter of King Louis Philippe), born Feb. 26, 1861, was elected Prince of Bulgaria by unanimous vote of the National Assembly, July 7, 1887; assumed the government August 14, 1887, in succession to Prince Alexander, who abdicated Sept. 7,

1886. His election was confirmed by the Porte and the Great Powers in March, 1896. On April 20, 1893, he was married to Marie Louise (born January 17, 1870), eldest daughter of Duke Robert of Parma; issue, Boris, born January 30, 1894; Cyril, born November 17, 1895; a daughter, born January, 1898.

The Prince must reside permanently in the principality. The princely title is hereditary. In May, 1893, the Grand Sobranje confirmed the title of "Royal Highness" to the Prince and his heir, and this style was recognised by the Porte and by Russia in April, 1896. The Prince retains the Roman Catholic faith, but his heir was on February 14, 1896, received into the Orthodox Greek Church.

Constitution and Government.

The Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was ordered by the Treaty that Bulgaria should be constituted an autonomous and tributary Principality under the suzerainty of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan with a Christian Government and a national militia. The Prince of Bulgaria should be freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte, with the consent of the Powers, but no member of any of the reigning Houses of the Great European Powers should be elected.

Eastern Roumelia (since its union with Bulgaria also known as Southern Bulgaria) was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was to remain under the direct political and military authority of the Sultan, under conditions of administrative autonomy, with a Governor-General nominated by the Porte. On September 17, 1885, the Government was overthrown by a revolution, and the union of the province with Bulgaria proclaimed. As the result of the Conference held at Constantinople by the representatives of the signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty during the latter months of 1885, the Sultan, by imperial firman, April 6, 1886, agreed that the government of Eastern Roumelia should be confided to the Prince of Bulgaria as Governor-General, the Mussulman districts of Kirjali and the Rupchus (Rhodope) being re-ceded to the Porte. The rectification of the Organic Statute—chiefly as concerned the questions of the tribute and the customs—was undertaken by a Turco-Bulgarian commission sitting at Sofia, but its labours were abruptly brought to a close by the events which overthrew Prince Alexander on the night of August 20, 1886. The province for all purposes forms part of Bulgaria. It is under the administration at Sofia, which is now the only recognised capital, Philippopolis being merely the centre of a prefecture.

By the Constitution of 1879, amended May, 1893, the legislative authority was vested in a single Chamber, called the Sobranje or National Assembly. The members of it are elected by universal manhood suffrage at the rate of one member to every 20,000 of the population. Those residing in the city where the National Assembly sits receive 15 francs (12s.) a day during session; others, 20 francs (16s.) a day with travelling expenses. All over 30 years of age who can read and write are eligible as representatives. The duration of the Assembly is five years, but it may be dissolved at any time by the Prince, when new elections must take place within four months. Laws passed by the Sobranje require the assent of the Prince. Questions concerning the acquisition or cession of territory, changes in the constitution, a vacancy on the throne, or the appointment of a regent have to be decided by a Grand Sobranje, elected for the special purpose in a manner similar to that in which the ordinary Sobranje is elected.

The executive power is vested in a Council of eight ministers nominated by the Prince—namely, 1. Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Worship;

2. Minister of the Interior ; 3. Minister of Public Instruction ; 4. Minister of Finance ; 5. Minister of Justice ; 6. Minister of War ; 7. Minister for Commerce and Agriculture ; 8. Minister of Public Works. Ministers need not be members of the Sobranje but have the right to take part in its debates.

There is an Imperial Ottoman Commissioner resident in Bulgaria.

Area and Population.

The estimated area of the Principality of Bulgaria proper is 24,360 English square miles, and of South Bulgaria (or Eastern Roumelia) 13,500 square miles. By a census taken on January 1, 1893, the population of the whole Principality was ascertained to be 3,309,816 ; the population of Eastern Roumelia being 992,386. Bulgaria has been redivided into 22 districts (including the six districts of Eastern Roumelia). Of the total population in 1893, 2,504,336 were Bulgars, 569,728 Turks, 60,018 Greeks, 51,754 Gipsies, 27,531 Jews, 3,620 Germans, 1,379 Russians. The present capital of the Principality is the city of Sofia, with a population of 47,000. The other principal towns are Philippopolis (capital of Roumelia), 36,033 ; Varna, with a population of 28,174 ; Shumla, with 23,517 ; Rustchuk, with 28,121 ; Slivno, 23,210 ; Stara-Zagora, 16,039 ; Tatar-Bazarjik, 15,659 ; Sistova, 12,482 ; Plevna, 14,307 ; Silistria, 11,414 ; Tirnova, the ancient capital of Bulgaria, with 11,314 ; and Vidin, with 14,772 inhabitants. The movement of population in the principality in five years has been :—

Years	Marriages	Living births	Still-births	Deaths	Surplus of births
1890	29,423	112,772	365	67,854	44,918
1891	29,658	126,924	368	86,817	40,107
1892	27,553	117,883	321	103,550	14,333
1893	21,967	116,319	612	91,829	24,490
1894	26,640	127,516	690	92,037	35,479

Religion and Instruction.

The national faith is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, though, in 1870, in consequence of its demand for and acceptance of religious autonomy, the Bulgarian Church was declared by the Patriarch of Constantinople to be outside the Orthodox communion. The church is governed by the Synod of Bishops. An Exarch, resident at Constantinople, chosen by the Synod with the approval of the Sultan, dispenses ecclesiastical patronage as directed by the Synod and the parishes of the various dioceses, the approval of the Government being required for each nomination. There are 12 Eparchies or Bishoprics. The clergy, both Orthodox and of other religious bodies, are paid by the State and also receive fees for services at burials, marriages, &c. Of the population in 1893, 2,605,905 belonged to the Orthodox Greek Church, 643,242 were Mahometans, 22,617 were Catholics, 6,643 Armenian Gregorians, 2,384 Protestants.

In 1894-95 Bulgaria had 3,080 elementary schools, with 6,513 teachers (5,251 male and 1,262 female), and 263,637 enrolled pupils (198,875 boys and 64,762 girls). For education the State grants a yearly subvention which provides for half the cost, the remainder being provided in towns by the municipalities and in villages by the communal authorities. Education is

free and nominally obligatory for a period of four years (8-12). The richer parents are, however, required to pay 20 leva (16sh.) a year for each of their children attending the higher schools. There is a university at Sofia, with gymnasia in the principal towns, including four for girls, besides several lower middle-class schools. There are no private schools. There is a free public library at Sofia.

Finance.

The budget estimates for 1897 were:—Revenue 83,425,019 leva (francs); expenditure, 83,422,659 leva. The chief items of revenue were:—Direct taxes, 33,731,145 leva; customs and excise, 31,080,000 leva. The chief items of expenditure were:—Public Debt, 18,267,992 leva; Finance, 4,991,940 leva; Interior, 8,380,876 leva; Public Instruction, 9,188,560 leva; War, 22,104,000 leva. For 1898, the revenue is estimated at 84,516,000; expenditure, 84,462,000 leva. The public debt consists of a loan of 46,777,500 leva in 1886 for the purchase of the Varna Rustchuk railway (42,063,500 leva outstanding, 1st January, 1897); a loan of 30,000,000 leva in 1888-9 (27,440,000 leva outstanding); a loan of 142,780,000 leva in 1892, of which however only 76,030,000 leva have been issued to date, the outstanding balance being 73,141,000 leva; there has also been received an advance of 10,000,000 leva on account of a further issue of this loan; the Russian occupation debt, of which the outstanding balance is 11,918,296 leva; the East Roumelian tribute, for which no capital value has yet been fixed; a debt to the Ottoman Government now amounting to 6,785,208 leva. The Bulgarian tribute, and the share of the Turkish debt, have never been determined.

Defence.

The northern frontier of Bulgaria is formed by the Danube, which, except on the east (bordering on the Dobruja), separates it from Rumania; here are the three fortresses of Vidin, Rustchuk, and Silistria. Varna is a fortress on the Black Sea, and Shumla westward in the interior. These formerly important fortresses have not been maintained, but Sofia is defended by a circle of modern forts. On the west Bulgaria is bordered by Servia, and in the south-west and south by Turkey Proper.

Military service is obligatory from the age of 20. About 40,000 are annually liable to be drafted, but of these, only about 16,000, as decided by lot, are called under arms. They serve either 2 years in the infantry, or 3 years in other arms. The army, including the Eastern Rumelian forces, is organised as follows:—Infantry: on peace footing, 24 regiments of 2 battalions; on war footing, 24 regiments of 4 battalions, besides 24 reserve regiments of 3 battalions. On a war footing the battalion numbers 1,000 bayonets. Cavalry: the Prince's Bodyguard Squadron, peace and war strength, 254; 4 regiments of, on peace footing, 5 squadrons, on war footing, 4 squadrons, and 12 squadrons of divisional cavalry. Artillery: 6 regiments of 6 batteries of, on peace strength, 4 guns, on war strength, 6 guns; 3 battalions of garrison artillery, and 3 mountain batteries. Engineers: 4 battalions of 4 companies. The infantry is armed with the Mannlicher repeating rifle. The Bulgarian cannot be sent out of the country except in time of war. There is a military academy at Sofia. The floating strength of Bulgaria consists of the Prince's yacht *Alexander I.* (800 tons), the steam ships *Ascen* (400 tons), *Krum* (650 tons), and *Simeon Veliky* (600 tons), besides seven very small steamboats. There are two armoured gunboats for the defence of the Danube building at Leghorn.

Production and Industry.

In Bulgaria the State is theoretically the owner of the land; the landholder has a perpetual lease descending to heirs, and pays one-tenth of the produce by way of rent, paid still, to a great extent, in kind. The communes hold pasture-land and wood-land in perpetuity and pay no rent, and over such lands the members of the communes have grazing and wood-cutting rights. The total cultivated area is put at 9,770,700 acres; uncultivated but fit for cultivation, 13,651,300 acres; unfit for cultivation, 1,099,150 acres. Of the cultivated area (1892), 5,359,900 acres are arable; 770,600 acres meadow; 237,120 acres vineyard; 11,120 market garden, &c.; 3,291,100 acres, woods and forests. About five-sevenths of the population are engaged in agriculture, most of them being small proprietors holding from one to six acres. The principal agricultural product is wheat, which is largely exported. Wine, tobacco, and silk are also produced, and attar of roses largely manufactured. In 1892 there were in Bulgaria 7,060,300 sheep, 1,453,500 goats, and 441,000 pigs.

All minerals belong by law to the State, and coal mines at Pernik are worked by the Government. Iron is found in large quantities; gold, silver, and copper also exist in the country. The salines near Bourgas yielded 25,000 tons of salt in 1891. The chief manufactures are woollen goods (54 factories), cottons (28), cord (1,206), cigars and cigarettes 92; there are also wool-carding works, saw mills, flax works, tanneries, distilleries and breweries.

Commerce.

Trade is largely in the hands of Greeks, Austrians, and Roumanians. The principal article of trade is wheat. The other exports consist of wool, tallow, butter, cheese, hides, flax, and timber. The principal imports are textile manufactures, iron, and coals. The value of the imports of the whole Principality, in 1895, was 69,020,295 levs; exports, 77,685,546 levs.

The following table shows the trade by countries for 1896:—

Country	Imports from	Exports to	Country	Imports from	Exports to
	Levs	Levs		Levs	Levs
United Kingdom . . .	18,209,007	32,831,582	Belgium . . .	2,226,030	8,516,265
Austria . . .	22,393,989	2,720,863	Switzerland . . .	752,798	—
Turkey . . .	9,923,618	22,086,997	Servia . . .	1,043,910	89,916
France . . .	3,358,315	13,984,220	United States . . .	210,377	—
Russia . . .	4,299,775	73,839	Greece . . .	355,691	283,617
Germany . . .	8,589,863	20,453,746	Other countries . . .	273,320	5,398,016
Rumania . . .	2,252,907	415,669	Total . . .	76,530,278	108,739,977
Italy . . .	2,640,683	1,885,354			

The chief imports in 1896 were textiles, 26,457,000 levs; colonial goods, 6,575,000 levs; metals, 8,788,000 levs; machinery, 2,611,000 levs; timber and furniture, 4,124,000 levs. The chief articles of export were grain 94,089,000 levs to England, Germany, France, and Turkey; live stock, 4,247,000 levs.

According to the Board of Trade Returns the imports from Bulgaria into Great Britain in 1896 were valued at 368,732*l.*, and exports from Great

Britain of British produce, at 273,409*l.*; the imports into Great Britain were wheat, 362,836*l.*; barley 5,680*l.*; and the principal exports from Great Britain to Bulgaria were cottons, valued at 144,246*l.*, iron, copper, and tin, 20,257*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

The number of vessels entered at the port of Varna in 1896 was 795 of 496,331 tons (117 of 146,113 tons British), and 793 of 468,687 tons (113 of 144,250 tons British) cleared; at Bourgas 489 vessels of 347,285 tons entered (74 of 86,705 tons British).

Bulgaria (including Eastern Rumelia) has 600 miles of railway (1897); in Bulgaria proper 348 miles. Railways have been constructed so as to connect Sofia with Constantinople on the one hand, and Belgrade and the general European system on the other. There were (including Eastern Rumelia) 3,164 miles of State telegraph lines with 6,500 miles of wire in 1895, and 168 offices; the number of messages (1895) was 1,282,525. There were 181 post offices, and the number of letters, newspapers, &c., carried (1895) was 18,385,000. Receipts from posts and telegraphs (1895), 2,720,399 levs; expenditure, 2,929,791 levs.

Money and Credit.

There is a National Bank of Bulgaria, with headquarters at Sofia and branches at Philippopolis, Rustchuk, Varna, Bourgas; its capital is 400,000*l.*, provided by the State, a reserve fund of 80,000*l.*, and 116,000*l.* notes in circulation. The Ottoman Bank has a branch at Philippopolis. There are nearly 100 agricultural banks for making advances on personal security, with an aggregate capital of 600,000*l.* and power to borrow from the National Bank. There are a few Bulgarian gold coins, of the value of 100, 40, 20, and 10 francs, but the gold circulation is supplied by foreign 10 and 20 franc pieces. There are silver coins of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and 5 levs (francs); nickel coins of 5, 10, and 20 centime pieces; copper coins of 5 and 10 centime pieces; the notes of the National Bank circulate at par.

British Agent and Consul-General at Sofia.—F. E. H. Elliot.

At Sofia there is also a Vice-Consul, and Vice-Consuls at Philippopolis, Rustchuk, and Varna.

Books of Reference concerning Bulgaria.

- Foreign Office Reports. Annual Series. 8. London.
 Handbook of the Armies of Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro, Roumania, and Servia. By Capt. W. E. Fairholme and Capt. Count Gleichen. London, 1895.
 Commerce de la Principauté de Bulgarie avec les Pays étrangers. Annual. Sophia.
 Mouvement de la Population de la Principauté de Bulgarie. Annual. Sophia.
 Statistique des Ecoles dans la Principauté de Bulgarie, 1894-95. Sophia, 1897.
 Bulgarien und der bulgarische Fürstentum. Von einem Diplomaten. Berlin, 1896.
 Bath (Marquis of), Observations on Bulgarian Affairs. 8. London, 1880.
 Beaman (A. H.), M. Stambuloff. [In series of 'Public Men of to-day.']. London, 1895.
 Cholet (Count A. P. de), Etude sur la Guerre bulgare-serbe. Paris, 1891.
 Dacey (E.), The Peasant State: An Account of Bulgaria in 1894. 8. London, 1894.
 Drandar (A. G.), Les Evénements politiques en Bulgarie depuis 1876 jusqu'à nos jours. Paris, 1896.
 Huss (Major A. von), The Struggle of the Balkans for National Independence under Prince Alexander. London, 1886.
 Kanitz (F.), Donan-Bulgarien und der Balkan, 1860-75. 3 vols. 4. Leipzig, 1875-79.
 Lamouche (L.), La Bulgarie dans le passé et le présent. Paris, 1892.
 Leger (L.), La Save, le Danube, et le Balkan. Paris, 1894.
 Miller (W.), The Balkans. In "Story of the Nations" Series. 8. London, 1896.
 Minchin (J. G. C.), The Growth of Freedom in the Balkan Peninsula. 8. London, 1886.
 Regensperger (C.), Die Kämpfe bei Slivnitsa, 1885. Wien, 1895.
 Samuelson (J.), Bulgaria Past and Present. 8. London, 1888.
 St. Clair (S. G. B.) and Brophy (C. A.), Twelve Years' Study of the Eastern Question in Bulgaria. 8. London, 1877.

II. SAMOS.

An island off the coast of Asia Minor, forming a principality under the sovereignty of Turkey, under the guarantee of France, Great Britain, and Russia, December 11, 1832.

Area 180 square miles; population (1897) 50,993. There are besides, 13,500 natives living on the coast of Asia Minor. There are 619 foreigners, of whom 565 are Greeks. In 1896 there were 298 marriages, 1,649 births, 819 deaths.

The religion is the Greek Orthodox, all, except 36, of the inhabitants professing it.

The estimated revenue for 1896-97 was 3,029,902 piastres, and expenditure the same. There is no public debt.

The exports for 1896 were valued at 19,037,164 piastres, and imports 20,175,238 piastres. The chief exports were wines, grapes, hides, oil. The chief imports were spirits, cereals, tissues.

In 1896, 4,815 vessels of 347,710 tons entered the port of Bathy, 96 being British. The vessels belonging to the island were 3,069 of 3 562 tons.

In 1896, 78,637 letters passed through the Post Office, and 7,596 packets of printed matter. The number of telegraphic despatches was 9,028.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF TURKEY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Costaki Anthopoulos Pasha.

Councillor of Embassy.—Abdul Hak Hamid Bey.

First Secretary.—Phedon Enotiadis Bey.

Second Secretary.—Faïd Ibrahim Bey.

There are Consular representatives of Turkey at the following places:—

Consul-General at Liverpool, Emin Bey.

Consuls or Vice-Consuls.—Birmingham, Dublin, Jersey, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hartlepool, Hull, Leith, Manchester, Southampton, Sunderland, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN TURKEY.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Sir Philip H. W. Currie, G.C.B.; Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1889; appointed Ambassador to Turkey, January, 1894.

Secretary.—M. W. E. de Bunsen, C.B.

Military Attaché.—Colonel J. G. Ponsonby.

Consul.—H. C. A. Eyres.

There are also British Consular Representatives at the following places:—

Consuls-General.—Bagdad, Beyrout, Bosna Serai, Salonica, Tripoli.

Consuls or Vice-Consuls.—Benghazi (Tripoli), Adrianople, Bassora, Damascus, Crete (Island), Jeddah, Jerusalem, Erzerum, Samos, Smyrna, Trebizond, Brussa, Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Scutari, Adana, Antioch, Candia, Van, Rhodes, Scala Nuova, Kharput, Sivas, Monastir, Diarbekir.

Statistical and other Books of Reference.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Turkey in Europe.

Salnamé 1908. Official Almanac for the Turkish Empire. 8. Constantinople, 1897.

Report of the Health Office, published annually.

Report by Mr. Godfrey Blunt on the Finances of Turkey, in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy.' Part I. 1884.

Callwell (Captain C. E.), Handbook of the Turkish Army. Prepared in the Intelligence Division of the War Office. London, 1892.
 Constitution Ottomane promulguée le 7 Zilhidjé (11/23 décembre, 1876). 8. Constantinople, 1891.

Deutsches Handels-Archiv. für March, 1895. [Contains an account of the trade of Constantinople.] Berlin, 1895.

Special Report on the Ottoman Public Debt. By Sir Vincent Caillard. London, 1897.
 Treaty between Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Russia, and Turkey, for the settlement of affairs in the East. Signed at Berlin, July 13, 1878. Fol. London, 1878.
 Diplomatic and Consular Reports from Turkey and Possessions for 1894. London, 1895.
Hertslet (Sir E.), Foreign Office List. Published annually. London, 1891.
 Ottoman Land Code. Tr. by F. Ongley, revised by H. E. Miller. 8. London, 1892.
 Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. London.

Turkey in Asia and Africa.

Correspondence and Further Correspondence respecting the Introduction of Reforms in the Armenia Provinces of Asiatic Turkey. London, 1896-97.

Correspondence respecting the condition of the population of Asiatic Turkey, 1888-89. C-5,723 fol. London, 1889.

Reports on the Trade, &c., of Tripoli, Palestine, Aleppo, Smyrna, Damascus, Jeddah, Beyrout, Bagdad, and Bussorah, in Foreign Office Reports, Annual Series. London.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Turkey in Europe.

- Annual Report of the British Chamber of Commerce, Constantinople.
Amici (E. de), Constantinople. [Translated from the Italian.] 8. New York, 1896.
Barkley (H. C.), Between the Danube and the Black Sea. 8. London.
Bartlett (Sir E. A.), The Battlefields of Thessaly. London, 1897.
Bérard (V.), La Macédoine.—La Politique du Sultan.—La Turquie et l'Hellenisme Paris 1897.
Bigham (C.), With the Turkish Army in Thessaly. London, 1897.
Bourke R., Turkish Debt. Report by Rt. Hon. Robert Bourke, M.P., to the English and Dutch Bondholders. London, January 1882.
Campbell (Hon. Dudley), Turks and Greeks. 8. London, 1877.
Clark (Edson L.), The Races of European Turkey: their History, Condition, and Prospects. 8. New York, 1879.
Clement (C. E.), Constantinople: The City of the Sultans. London, 1895.
Creasy (Sir Edward Shepherd), History of the Ottoman Turks. [Founded on Von Hammer, but continued to 1876.] New ed. 8. London, 1882.
Davey (R.), The Sultan and his Subjects. 2 vols. London, 1897.
Elliot (Frances), Diary of an Idle Woman in Constantinople. 8. London, 1893.
Freeman (Edward A.), The Ottoman Power in Europe: its Nature, its Growth, and its Decline. 8. London, 1877.
Garnett (Lucy), The Women of Turkey and their Folk-lore. London, 1890.
Georgiades (D.), La Turquie actuelle. 8. Paris, 1892.
Goshert (J. V.), Die Bevölkerung der europäischen Türkei. 8. Wien, 1866.
Grosvenor (E. A.), Constantinople. 8. London, 1895.
Guidé Joanne, De Paris à Constantinople. Paris, 1896.
Hafs Hussein (Effendi), Hadikat-ul-dschevami. Description of the Mosques, High Schools, and Convents. 2 vols. 8. Constantinople, 1864-66.
Hammer-Purgstall (J von), Geschichte des Osmanischen Reiches, &c. 1st ed. 10 vols. 8. Pesth, 1827-35. 2nd ed. (improved), 4 vols. 8. Pesth, 1834-36.
Hertslet (Sir E.), Treaties and Tariffs between Great Britain and Turkey.
Holland (Thomas Erskine), The European Concert in the Eastern Question, a Collection of Treaties, &c. Oxford, 1897.
Journal de la Chambre de Commerce de Constantinople. Constantinople. Weekly.
Kinglake (Alexander William), The Invasion of the Crimea. 8. Edinburgh and London 1863-75.
Lannay (L. de), Chez les Grecs de Turquie. Paris, 1897.
Laveleye (E. A.), The Balkan Peninsula. 2 vols. London, 1887.
Le Jean (Guillaume), Ethnographie de la Turquie d'Europe. [In French and German.
MacColl (Malcolm), The Sultan and the Powers. London, 1896.
 11 Mittheilungen aus J. Perthes' Geogr. Austalt. Ergänzungsheft No. 4. 4. Gotha, 1861
 Medjellé, or Ottoman Civil Law. Nicosia, 1895.
Muller (Mrs. Max), Letters from Constantinople. London 1897.

- Perria** (G. H.), *The Eastern Crisis in 1897 and British Policy in the Near East*. London, 1897.
- Philippson** (A.), *Thessalien und Epirus*. Berlin, 1897.
- Pisico** (J.), *Skanderbeg*. Wien, 1897.
- Poole** (Stanley Lane-), *The People of Turkey: Twenty Years' Residence among Bulgarians, Greeks, Albanians, Turks, and Armenians*. By a Consul's Daughter. 2 vols. London, 1878.
- Poole** (Stanley Lane-), *Turkey*. In *Story of the Nations Series*. 8. London, 1888.
- Reclus** (Elisée), *Géographie Universelle*. Vol. I. Paris, 1876.
- Rosen** (G.), *Geschichte der Türkei neuester Zeit*. 2 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1866-67.
- Salmoné** (H. A.), *The Fall and Resurrection of Turkey*. London, 1896.
- Spry** (W. J. J.), *Life on the Bosphorus*. London, 1896.
- Stevens** (G. W.), *With the Conquering Turk*. London, 1897.
- Tarring** (C. J.), *British Consular Jurisdiction in the East*. London, 1888.
- Thomson** (H. C.), *The Outgoing Turk*. London, 1897.
- Toser** (H. F.), *The Highlands of Turkey*. London, 1899.
- Vambréy** (A.), *Das Turkenvolk*. Leipzig, 1885.—*Die Stellung der Türken in Europa*. I. *Geogr. Zeitschrift* 3 (1897), pp. 249-256.
- Walker** (Mary A.), *Old Tracks and New Landmarks: Sketches in Crete, Macedonia, &c.* London, 1898.
- Wilson** (Sir C. W.), *Handbook (Murray's) for Constantinople, Brusa, and the Troad*. London, 1898.
- Zinkeisen** (J. W.), *Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs in Europa*. 7 vols. 8. Göttingen, 1840-63.
- Elf Jahre Balkan-Erinnerungen eines Preussischen Officiers aus den Jahren 1876 bis 1887. J. U. Kern's Verlag. Breslau, 1889.

Turkey in Asia and Africa.

- Baedeker's** *Palestine and Syria*. 2nd. edition. 12. London, 1894.
- Barkley** (H. C.), *A Ride through Asia-Minor and Armenia*. 8. London, 1891.
- Bigham** (C.), *A Ride through Western Asia*. London, 1897.
- Bishop** (J. L.), *Journeys in Kurdistan*. 2 vols. 8. London, 1891.
- Bliss** (E. M.), *Turkey and the Armenian Atrocities*. London, 1896.
- Brinton** (J.), *Tour in Palestine and Syria*. London, 1893.
- Bryce** (James), *Trans-Caucasia and Ararat*. 4th ed. 8. London, 1896.
- Burton** (Sir R. F.) and **Drake** (C. F. T.), *Unexplored Syria*. 2 vols. 8. London, 1872.
- Chauvin** (V.), *Bibliographie des Ouvrages arabes ou relatifs aux Arabes (1810-88)*. Liège, 1892.
- Cowper** (H. S.), *Through Turkish Arabia*. 8. London, 1894.—*The Hill of the Grace* [in Tripoli.] London, 1897.
- Cuiné** (Vital), *La Turquie d'Asie. Géographie administrative, &c.* 4 vols. Paris, 1891-4.
- Syrie, Liban et Palestine. Paris, 1896.**
- Davis** (E.), *Life in Asiatic Turkey*. London, 1879.
- Deschamps** (G.), *Sur les Routes d'Asie*. Paris, 1894.
- Fellows** (Sir C.), *Travels and Researches in Asia Minor and Syria*. 8. London, 1833.
- Geary** (Grattan), *Asiatic Turkey*. 2 vols. 8. London, 1878.
- Gregor** (N. Ter), *History of Armenia*. London, 1897.
- Harris** (J. R. and H. B.), *Letters from the Scenes of the Recent Massacres in Armenia*. London, 1897.
- Harris** (W. B.), *A Journey through Yemen*. 8. London, 1893.
- Hirsch** (L.), *Reisen in Süd-Arabien, Mahra-Land, und Hadramüt*. Leiden, 1897.
- Historical Sketch of Armenia and the Armenians*. By an Old Indian. London, 1890.
- Hodgetts** (E. A. B.), *Round about Armenia*. 8. London, 1896.
- Hogarth** (D. G.), *A Wandering Scholar in the Levant*. 2nd ed. London, 1897.
- Humann** (C.), *Reisen in Kleinen Asien und Nordsyrien*. 8. Berlin, 1890.
- Isaevdents** (H.), *Histoire de l'Arménie*. Fol. Venice, 1838.
- Keane** (A. H.) and **Temple** (Sir R.), *Asia*. London, 1882.
- Kaunenberg** (K.), *Kleinasien's Naturschätze*. Berlin, 1897.
- Leake** (W. M.), *Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor*. 8. London, 1824.
- Lepsius** (J.), *Armenia and Europe: An Indictment*. London, 1897.
- MacCoan** (J. C.), *Our New Protectorate*. [Turkey in Asia.] 2 vols. 8. London, 1871.
- Macdonald** (A.), *The Land of Ararat*. 8. London, 1893.
- Palgrave** (W. G.), *Ulysses or Scenes and Studies in Many Lands*. 8. London, 1857.
- Paterson** (J. G.), *From Bombay through Babylonia* [Missionary Travels.] Glasgow, 1830.
- Pertuis** (Comte de), *Le Désert de Syrie*. Paris, 1896.
- Peters** (J. P.), *Nippur: Explorations and Adventures on the Euphrates*. Vol. I. London, 1897.
- **Ramsay** (W. M.), *The Cities and Bishopricks of Phrygia*. 2 vols. Oxford, 1897.—*Historical*

Geography of Asia Minor. London, 1890.—Impressions of Turkey during Twelve Years' Wanderings. London, 1897.—Also, Every-day Life in Turkey, by Mrs. Ramsay. London, 1897.

- Reclus* (Ellis), *Nouvelle Géographie Universelle*. Vols. IX and XI. 8. Paris, 1884 and 1886.
Bohls (Gerhard), *Von Tripolis nach Alexandrien*, 1868-69. 2 vols. 8. Bremen, 1871.
 Reise vom Tripolis nach der Oase Kufra. 8. Leipzig, 1881.
Rossi (G. B.), *Nei Paesi d'Islam in Barberia, in Egitto, &c.* Rome, 1897.
Schwarz (Dr. B.), *Quer durch Bithynien*. 8. Berlin, 1889.
Smith (G. A.), *Historical Geography of the Holy Land*. New ed. London, 1897.
Thompson (G. E.), *Life in Tripoli, with a peep at Ancient Carthage*. 8. Liverpool, 1894.
Toser (H. F.), *Turkish Armenia and Eastern Asia Minor*. 8. London, 1881.
Warner (C. D.), *In the Levant*. 2 vols. 8. London, 1892.
Wilson (Sir C. W.), *Handbook (Murray's) for Travellers in Asia Minor, Transcaucasia, Persia, &c.* London, 1896.

Crete.

- Ardillon* (E.), *Repartition des chrétiens et des musulmans dans l'île Crète*. In *Annales Géographiques*. 6 (1897), pp. 255-267. Paris.
Bickford-Smith (R. A. H.), *Cretan Sketches*. London, 1897.
Combes (P.), *L'île de Crète*. Paris, 1897.
Dillon (E. J.), *Crete and the Cretans*. In *Fortnightly Review* for May, 1897.
Fresse (J. H.), *A Short Popular History of Crete*. London, 1897.
Laroche (Ch.), *La Crète ancienne et moderne*. Paris, 1898.
Mitchell (O.), *The Greek, the Cretan, and the Turk*. London, 1897.
 Report by J. Bowring on Egypt and Candia. London, 1840.—Report by Consul Longworth on the Causes of the Insurrection in 1858.—Reports, Correspondence, and further Correspondence respecting Crete, 1866-68, 1877-79, 1888-91, 1896-97.

III. EGYPT.

(KEMI—MISR.)

Reigning Khedive.

Abbas Hilmi, born July 14, 1874; son of Mohamed Tewfik; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, January 7, 1892; married Princess Ikbal Hanem; offspring: Princess Emina Hanem, born February 12, 1895; Princess Atiatou-llah, born June 9, 1896; Princess Fathieh Hanem, born December 1897. He has one brother, Mohamed Aly, born October 28, 1875, and two sisters, Khadija Hanem, born May 2, 1879, and Nimet-Hanem, born Nov. 6, 1881.

The present sovereign of Egypt is the seventh ruler of the dynasty of Mehemet Ali, appointed Governor of Egypt in 1806, who made himself, in 1811, absolute master of the country by force of arms. The position of his grandfather, Ismail I.—forced to abdicate, under pressure of the British and French Governments, in 1879—was recognised by the Imperial Hattî-Shériff of February 13, 1841, issued under the guarantee of the five great European Powers, which established the hereditary succession to the throne of Egypt under the same rules and regulations as those to the throne of Turkey. The title given to Mehemet Ali and his immediate successors was the Turkish one of 'Vali,' or Viceroy; but this was changed by an Imperial firman of May 21, 1866 into the Persian-Arabic of 'Khîdewî-Misr,' or, as more commonly called, Khedive. By the same firman of May 27, 1866, obtained on the condition of the sovereign of Egypt raising his annual tribute to the Sultan's civil list from 376,000*l.* to 720,000*l.*, the succession to the throne of Egypt was made direct from father to son, instead of descending, after the Turkish law, to the eldest heir. By a firman issued June 8, 1873, the Sultan granted to

Ismail I. the hitherto withheld rights of concluding commercial treaties with foreign Powers, and of maintaining armies.

The predecessors of the present ruler of Egypt were—

	Born	Died	Reigned
Mehemet Ali, founder of the dynasty	1769	1849	1811-48
Ibrahim, step-son of Mehemet . . .	1789	1848	June—Nov. 1848
Abbas, grandson of Mehemet. . .	1813	1854	1848-54
Said, son of Mehemet	1822	1863	1854-63
Ismail, son of Ibrahim	1830	—	1863-79
Mohamed Tewfik, son of Ismail . .	1852	1892	1879-92

The present Khedive of Egypt has an annual allowance of 100,000*l*.

Government and Constitution.

The administration of Egypt is carried on by native Ministers, subject to the ruling of the Khedive. From 1879 to 1883 two Controllers-General, appointed by France and England, had considerable powers in the direction of the affairs of the country (Khedivial Decree, November 10, 1879). In the summer of 1882, in consequence of a military rebellion, England intervened, subdued the rising, and restored the authority of the Khedive. In this intervention England was not joined by France, and as a result, on January 18, 1883, the Khedive signed a decree abolishing the joint control of England and France. In the place of the Control, the Khedive, on the recommendation of England, appointed an English financial adviser, without whose concurrence no financial decision can be taken. The financial adviser has a right to a seat in the Council of Ministers, but he is not an executive officer.

The Egyptian Ministry is at present composed of six members, among whom the departmental work is distributed as follows:—1. President—Interior; 2. Finance; 3. Justice; 4. War; 5. Public Works and Public Instruction; 6. Foreign Affairs.

On May 1, 1883, an organic law was promulgated by the Khedive creating a number of representative institutions, including a Legislative Council, a General Assembly, and provincial boards. The Legislative Council is a consultative body, consisting of 30 members, of whom 14 are nominated by the Government. It meets once a month and examines the budget and all proposed administrative laws, but it cannot initiate legislation and the Government is not obliged to act on its advice. Of its members, 15 residing in Cairo receive an allowance of 90*l*. a year for carriage expenses, and 15, being delegates from the provinces and provincial towns, receive 250*l*. a year for residential expenses in Cairo, besides travelling expenses to and from Cairo once a month. The General Assembly, which consists of the members of the Legislative Council with the addition of the 6 ministers and 46 members popularly elected, has no legislative functions, but no new direct personal or land tax can be imposed without its consent. It has to be summoned at least once every two years. The members, when convoked, receive an eight days' allowance at 1*l*. a day, with railway expenses. The council of ministers with

the Khedive is the ultimate legislative authority. Since 1887 an Ottoman High Commissioner has resided in Cairo.

Egypt Proper is administratively divided into 6 governorships (moafzas) of principal towns, and 14 mudirihs, or provinces, subdivided into districts or kisms.

Governorships.

1. Cairo.
2. Alexandria.
3. Damietta.
4. Suez Canal, with the towns of Port Said and Ismailieh.
5. Suez and Sinai peninsula.
6. El Arish.

Mudirihs.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Lower Egypt :— | Upper Egypt :— |
| 1. Kalioubieh. | 1. Guizeh. |
| 2. Menoufieh. | 2. Minieh. |
| 3. Gharbieh. | 3. Beni Souef. |
| 4. Charkieh. | 4. Fayoum. |
| 5. Dakahlieh. | 5. Assiout. |
| 6. Behera. | 6. Guerga. |
| | 7. Kena. |
| | 8. Nubia. |
| | 9. Sudan. |
| | 10. Dongola. |

There is also the governorship of the Red Sea littoral with Suakin.

Area and Population.

Prior to 1884 the sovereign of Egypt claimed rule over territories extending almost to the Equator. As a result of the rebellion of the Sudanese, the Sudan provinces were practically abandoned (though still nominally Egyptian), and Wady Halfa, about 800 miles up the Nile from Cairo, was provisionally agreed upon as the boundary of Egypt to the south. In March, 1896, an expedition was despatched to Dongola, which succeeded in driving the Dervishes from the province, and in 1897 the Egyptian Army reoccupied Abou Hamed and Berber, the Dervishes retiring upon Metemmeh and Omdurman.

At the present time Egypt Proper extends from about 18° lat. N., to the Mediterranean. The total area, including the Oases in the Libyan Desert, the region between the Nile and the Red Sea, and El-Arish in Syria, but excluding the reconquered Province of Dongola, is about 400,000 square miles; but the cultivated and settled area, that is, the Nile Valley and Delta, covers only 12,976 square miles. Canals, roads, date plantations, &c., cover 1,900 square miles; 2,850 square miles are comprised in the surface of the Nile, marshes, lakes, and desert. Egypt is divided into two great districts—'Masr-el-Bahri,' or Lower Egypt, and 'El-Said,' or Upper Egypt.

The following table gives the area of the settled land surface, and the results of the census of June, 1897:—

—	Area in sq. m.	Egyptians		Foreigners	Total	Pop. per sq. m.
		Sedentary	Nomad			
<i>Governorats:</i>						
Cairo	6	533,336	1,345	35,381	570,062	95,010
Alexandria	70	268,669	4,984	46,113	319,766	4,568
Port Said and Canal	10½	36,729	—	13,450	50,179	—
Suez		15,439	6,757	2,774	24,970	—
Damietta		4½	43,512	—	239	43,751	9,722
El-Arish	½	4,080	12,910	1	16,991	84,955
<i>Provinces:</i>						
Behera	932	535,021	94,953	1,251	631,225	677
Charkieh	905	661,658	85,015	2,567	749,130	823
Dakahlieh	931	719,676	14,624	2,408	736,708	791
Gharbieh	2,340	1,246,752	47,463	3,441	1,297,656	554
Kaloubieh	352	335,470	35,402	593	371,465	1,055
Menoufieh	639	846,512	16,666	1,028	864,206	1,352
<i>Provinces:</i>						
Beni-Souef	501	282,513	31,645	296	314,454	627
Fayoum	493	312,757	57,947	302	371,006	752
Guizeh	370	368,472	32,736	426	401,634	1,035
Minieh	772	511,746	36,217	669	548,632	711
Assiout	840	752,233	30,048	439	782,720	932
Guerga	631	677,151	10,649	211	688,011	1,090
Kena	544	679,517	31,325	615	711,457	1,308
Nubia	—	216,662	23,288	432	240,382	—
Total	—	9,047,905	573,974	112,526	9,734,405	—

Of the total population, 4,947,850 were males and 4,786,555 females. Not included in the table are the populations of Siwa (Wahat), consisting of 5,000 sedentary Egyptians; Dongola (Governorat), 53,037 sedentary and 3,389 nomadic; total, 56,426; Souakin, 15,378 sedentary Egyptians and 335 foreigners; total, 15,713.

The foreign population, 112,526 in all, comprised 38,175 Greeks, 24,467 Italians, 19,557 British, 14,155 French, 7,117 Austro-Hungarians, 3,193 Russians, 1,277 Germans, 1,301 Persians, and 3,284 of other nationalities.

The growth of the general population of the country is exhibited by the following figures:—

1800 (French estimate)	2,460,000	1882 (Census)	6,813,915
1821 (Mehemet Aly)	2,536,400	1897 (Census)	9,734,405
1846 (Census)	4,476,440		

The average annual increase from 1846 to 1882 was 1.25 per cent.; from 1882 to 1897, 2.76 per cent.

The principal towns, with their populations in 1897, are:—Cairo, 570,062; Alexandria, 319,766; Tantah, 57,289; Port Said, 42,095; Assiout, 42,012; Zagazig, 35,715; Mansourah, 34,997; Damietta, 31,288; Fayoum, 31,262.

Religion and Instruction.

In 1897 the population consisted of 8,978,775 Moslems; 730,162 Christians (608,446 Copts, 53,479 Orthodox, 56,343 Roman Catholics, and 11,894 Protestants); 25,200 Jews; and 268 others. Thus Moslems formed 92·23 per cent. of the population; Christians, 7·50 per cent.; Jews, 0·26 per cent.; others, 0·01 per cent. The highest religious and judicial authorities among the Moslems are the Sheikh ul Islam appointed by the Khedive and chosen from among the learned class of Oolemas, and the Grand Cadee nominated by the Sultan, and chosen from amongst the learned Oolemas of Stamboul. The principal seat of Koranic learning is the Mosque and University of El Azhar at Cairo, founded about a thousand years ago, but the sciences taught and the modes of teaching them have not changed since its foundation.

There are in Egypt large numbers of native Christians connected with the various Oriental churches; of these, the largest and most influential are the Copts, the descendants of the ancient Egyptians; their creed is Orthodox (Jacobite), and was adopted in the first century of the Christian era. Its head is the Patriarch of Alexandria as the successor of St. Mark. There are three metropolitans and twelve bishops in Egypt, one metropolitan and two bishops in Abyssinia, and one bishop for Khartoum; there are also arch-priests, priests, deacons, and monks. Priests must be married before ordination, but celibacy is imposed on monks and high dignitaries. In A.D. 328 the Copts christianised Abyssinia, and pushed Christianity almost to the Equator. The Abyssinian Church is ruled by a metropolitan and bishops chosen from amongst the Egyptian Coptic ecclesiastics, nor can the coronation of the King of Abyssinia take place until he has been anointed by the metropolitan, and this only after authorisation by the Patriarch of Alexandria. The Copts use the Diocletian (or Martyrs') calendar, which differs by 284 years from the Gregorian calendar.

In 1897, of the entire population 467,886, or 4·8 per cent., could read and write, while 9,266,519, or 95·2 per cent., were illiterate.

In 1895 there were in all about 9,000 schools with 11,000 teachers and 170,000 pupils. Seven-eighths of these schools are elementary, the education being confined to reading, writing, and the rudiments of arithmetic. The Government has, under its immediate direction, 46 primary schools of the lowest grade ('kuttabs'), 9 of the second grade, and 37 of the first or higher grade, 3 secondary, 2 girls' schools, and 10 schools for higher or professional education—the School of Law, School of Medicine (including the Pharmaceutical School and the Midwifery School for Women), Polytechnic (Civil Engineering) School, 3 training colleges for schoolmasters, School of Agriculture, 2 technical schools, and the military school. There are 108 schools attached to various Protestant and Catholic missions, and 43 European private schools. The Mosque of El Azhar has 178 teachers and 8,259 students.

The Coptic community support 1,000 schools for elementary education, 22 primary—boys and girls, and one college. The teaching of the Coptic language in the schools is now compulsory; the subjects taught, and the methods of teaching them, are the same as those in vogue in other countries; 50 per cent. of the Coptic male community can read and write.

The following statistics of schools in Egypt have been compiled from returns made in accordance with circular issued to Mudiriehs and Governorates by Ministry of Interior, August 29, 1892. The figures have been corrected up to December 31, 1894:—

Schools	Government, National, and Waqf Schools 12			Mission Schools			Other Schools			Total		
	No. of Schools	Pupils	Staff	No. of Schools	Pupils	Staff	No. of Schools	Pupils	Staff	No. of Schools	Pupils	Staff
Higher or Professional	1	17	8	—	32	7	13.1	11,760	337	15	11,798	344
Engineering	1	35	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	10
Medical	1	92	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	51	19
Law	1	50	11	—	—	—	1	02	8	2	178	21
Agricultural	1	75	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	57	10
Normal	1	192	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	186	25
Military	1	347	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	192	16
Technical	2	808	127	2	32	7	14	11,828	845	26	302	22
Total	10	808	127	2	32	7	14	11,828	845	26	12,724	467
Secondary (Letters and Sciences)	3	673	92	5	880	13	—	—	—	5	880	13
				19	3,361	129	1	30	7	28	4,018	196
Total	8	673	92	24.3	3,741	142	1.5	30	7	28	4,398	209
Primary	46	2,169.4	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lowest grade ('kuttabs')	9	320	12	108	7,133	283	8,612.6	151,383	10,581	8,762	166,012	11,256
Second grade	37	6,715	403	—	—	—	1.7	26	7	1	26	7
First or higher grade	92	9,204	603	108	7,133	283	8,613	151,409	10,588	8,765	166,340	11,284
Total	105	10,680	722	184	10,906	432	8,628	168,267	10,940	8,817	183,155.9	11,988
Girls	1	0	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	3
Midwifery	2	247	25	53	9,183	300	40.8	4,030	197	95	13,448	564
Primary	3	266	29	53	9,183	360	40	4,080	197	96	13,455.10	567
Total	108	10,941	751	187	20,089	702	8,668	167,297	11,137	8,913	196,610	12,605.11

1 The Muslim schools of theology are attached to mosques. One Coptic school is attached to a Coptic church; this school has 7 students of theology, which subject is taught by priests, all other branches being taught by teachers of secondary subjects. 2 One of these has 25 students with 4 professors and belongs to the African Mission; the other belongs to the "American Mission." 3 These schools have primary and secondary departments. Returns by favours of heads of schools. 4 Including 247 girls. 5 Attached to Coptic church. 6 48 of these schools having 4,866 pupils and 286 teachers are under directions of Europeans of different nationalities. A small number of these give instruction in the Christian religion. 7 Italian; known as Victor Emanuel school. 8 84 of these schools with 9,345 pupils and 170 teachers are under European heads. 9 157,848 Muslimans; 25,470 Christians; 1,942 Jews. 10 2,607 Muslimans; 9,102 Christians; 1,426 Jews. 11 Staff (masters and tutoresses) 10,491 Muslimans; 1,043 Christians; 71 Jews. 12 Government schools, National schools and Waqf schools are all (with the exception of the Military Schools), under the management of the War Office) under the immediate direction of the Egyptian Ministry of Public Instruction.

Justice and Crime.

In Egypt there are 4 judicial systems: that of the *Mekhemehs* or courts of the religious law, concerned mainly with questions of personal status of Mohammedans; the mixed courts, instituted in 1875, dealing with civil actions between persons of different nationalities, and to some extent with criminal offences of foreigners; the consular courts where foreigners accused of crime are tried; the native courts for civil actions between natives, or crimes by natives. The native courts, instituted 1884-89, with both foreign and native judges, now consist of 6 courts of first instance, an appeal court at Cairo, and 42 summary courts for cases of moderate importance. With special reference to these tribunals a British judicial adviser was appointed in 1891. A committee of judicial surveillance watches the working of the courts of first instance and the summary courts, and endeavours, by letters and discussion, to maintain purity and sound law.

There is an Egyptian *Procureur Général*, who, with other duties, is entrusted with criminal prosecutions. The police service which has been subject to frequent modification was, in 1895, put under the orders of the Ministry of the Interior to which an English adviser and English inspectors are attached. The provincial police is under the direction of the local authorities the *mudirs* or governors of provinces, and the *omdehs* or village head-men. To the latter, who are responsible for the good order of the villages, a limited criminal jurisdiction has been entrusted.

Finance.

On April 5, 1880, the Khedive issued a decree appointing an international commission of liquidation to examine the financial situation of Egypt, and to draft a law regulating the relations between Egypt and her creditors, and also between the Daira Sanieh and the Daira Khassa and their creditors. That commission, in concert with the Egyptian Government, estimated the annual income of the country as follows:—

	1880-81	1882 and after
Revenues assigned to the Debt ²	£E3,468,734	£E3,513,734
„ „ to the Government	4,897,888	4,897,888
Total	8,361,622	8,411,622

² £E equals £1 Os. 6d.

The commissioners assigned (1) to the service of the Privileged Debt the railway and telegraph income and the port dues of Alexandria; and (2) to the service of the Unified Debt the customs revenue and the taxes of four provinces. The charge for the Privileged Debt was a fixed annuity, providing interest at 5 per cent., and sinking fund calculated to extinguish the debt by 1941. Should the revenues assigned to the Privileged Debt prove insufficient to meet the annuity, the deficit was to become a first charge on the revenues assigned to the Unified Debt. The interest of the latter debt was fixed at 4 per cent., guaranteed by the Government in case the assigned revenues were insufficient. The surplus of the revenues assigned to the debt was to go to the redemption of the Unified by purchase of stock in the market. In September 1884 a portion of this surplus was appropriated by the Government.

Their estimate of the liabilities of Egypt was:—

Government:—Tribute, 681,486*l.*; Moukabalah annuity, 150,000*l.*; Interest to England on Suez Canal shares, 193,858*l.*; Daira Khassa, 34,000*l.*;

Administrative expenses, 3,641,544*l.*; Unforeseen expenditure, 197,000*l.*; total, 4,897,888*l.*

Debt:—Privileged Stock, 1,157,718*l.*; Unified, 2,263,686*l.*; total, 3,421,404*l.*

The total floating debt at the end of 1884 was about £E8,000,000. In March 1885 the representatives of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Russia, and Turkey signed a Convention according to which they agreed to guarantee a new loan of 9,000,000*l.* This sum was to provide for the settlement of the floating debt and the Alexandria Indemnities, with a surplus of 1,000,000*l.* to be applied to irrigation works. The principal stipulations of the Convention were:—Rate of interest on the guaranteed loan not to exceed 3½ per cent.; its service to be a fixed annuity of 315,000*l.*, which is a first charge on the assigned revenues, and the surplus of the annuity after payment of interest to be used for redemption. The coupons of the other Egyptian loans to be taxed in 1885–86 to the extent of 5 per cent.; the surplus of revenue over expenditure to be divided between the Government and the sinking fund.

The tax on the coupons was repaid in 1887, the tax discontinued, and a reserve fund established, which at the present time amounts to nearly £E3,040,997. In the early part of 1888—an arrangement having been come to with the ex-Khedive Ismail Pasha and certain members of his family for the commutation of their allocations on the civil list for Domains, and it being considered desirable to redeem pensions in a similar manner—a loan of £E2,300,000 was issued in May 1888 to provide for these commutations by paying off the mortgages on the Domains lands required. A fixed annuity of £E130,000 was assigned for the service of the new 4½ per cent. loan, but, as an equivalent sum was economized through the reduction of the civil list and of the pension budget, and the considerable diminution in the interest on the Domains Loan, the annual burden on Egypt was not increased by the new issue; while, as a large sinking fund provides for the rapid extinction of the 4½ per cent. loan, a temporary charge has been substituted for a permanent one.

A Khedivial decree was issued on June 6, 1890, with the consent of the Powers, authorizing the conversion of the 5 per cent. Privileged Loan, of the Daira Sanieh Loan, and of the Domains Loan, and the reimbursement of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 1888. A new privileged loan was issued in which was included the 5 per cent. Privileged Loan, the 4½ per cent. Loan, and a sum of 1,833,333*l.* to be employed on irrigation works, and in the exchange of pensions for land. This new privileged loan bears interest at 3½ per cent., and was issued at 91*l.* per 100*l.* of capital. A new 4 per cent. Daira Sanieh Loan was issued at par. The capital of the old loan was calculated at 85*l.* for 100*l.* of nominal capital in accordance with the decree of June 6, 1890. The new Domains Loan converted at par, 25th March, 1893, bears interest at 4½ per cent. The new loans issued enjoy the same privileges and guarantees as the loans for which they were substituted.

Table showing the amount of the Egyptian debt in January, 1897:—

	£
Guaranteed Loan, 3 per cent.	8,628,600
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent.	29,393,580
Unified Debt, 4 per cent.	55,971,960
Daira Sanieh Loan, 4 per cent.	6,631,600
Domains Loan, 4½ per cent.	3,788,000
Total	104,413,740

The budgets fixed upon for 1897 and 1898 are set forth in the table below:—

Revenue	1897	1898	Expenditure	1897	1898
	£E	£E		£E	£E
Direct taxes:			Civil List of the Khedive, &c.	253,861	253,861
Land tax	4,877,400	4,872,700	Cost of Administration and Collection:		
Other direct taxes	132,600	137,300	Council of Ministers	3,972	3,972
Indirect taxes:			Legislative Council	8,270	8,270
Customs	770,000	850,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	11,116	11,116
Tobacco	975,000	1,000,000	Ministry of Finance	85,195	86,056
Octrois	200,000	204,000	Ministry of Public Instruction	105,180	105,220
Salt	173,000	180,000	Ministry of Interior	386,776	391,281
Fisheries	85,000	75,000	Ministry of Justice	390,614	391,973
Navigation dues	70,000	70,000	Ministry of Public Works	790,069	630,069
Stamps and registration fees	28,000	38,000	General expenses of Ministries	112,863	107,458
Sundry duties	30,000	30,000	Provincial Administrations	325,601	319,022
Administration of receipts:			Cost of Collection		
Railways	1,755,000	1,800,000	Customs	74,996	75,752
Telegraphs	43,000	47,000	Coast Guard	87,286	88,076
Port of Alexandria	125,000	130,000	Octrois	34,900	34,210
Other ports	2,000	2,000	Salt, &c.	44,618	47,068
Post Office and Postal Packets	187,000	191,000	Fisheries	10,108	1,400
Lighthouses	70,000	68,000	Navigation dues	3,130	3,130
Gold Assay Office	6,000	6,000	Expenses of administration of receipts:		
Receipt of Administrative services:			Railways	675,177	907,138
Justice	395,000	425,000	Telegraphs	42,000	42,000
Sundry Ministries	20,000	20,000	Port of Alexandria	28,000	28,000
Exemption from military service	95,000	100,000	Other ports	3,699	3,699
Interest on deposits	25,000	30,000	Post Office	97,525	99,525
Government property	90,000	90,000	Khedivieh S.S. administration	79,448	79,450
Suakin	13,000	13,000	Lighthouses	26,984	27,192
Deduction from salaries for Pension Fund	58,000	60,000	Gold Assay Office	2,597	2,597
			Public security:		
			Ministry of War	396,150	439,570
			Police (Ministry of Interior)	—	—
			Prisons	—	—
			Army of Occupation	84,825	84,825
			Government of Suakin:	120,517	120,517
			Soudan	100,000	213,000
			Pensions, &c.:	430,000	439,000
			Tribute and Public Debt:		
			Turkish tribute	665,041	665,041
			Daira Khasa	34,000	34,000
			Moukhabala	150,000	150,000
			Interest and Exchange	1,992	28,457
			Domains deficit	80,000	100,000
			Caisse de la Dette expenses	34,000	34,000
			Service of Consolidated Debt:		
			Guaranteed Loan	307,125	307,125
			Preference Debt	1,003,056	1,008,056
			Unified Debt	2,182,906	2,182,906
			Suppression of the Corvée	250,000	250,000
			Unforeseen expenses	32,000	32,000
			Economy from conversion of Privileged Debt	265,037	265,037
			Government share of receipts in excess of expenditure	269,912	343,931
Total ordinary receipts	10,285,000	10,440,000		10,230,000	10,440,000

1050 TURKEY AND TRIBUTARY STATES:—EGYPT

The cost of the Sudan expedition since March, 1896, including the administration in 1898 of the provinces already regained, is put at £E1,881,805.

The charges on account of debts of all descriptions in 1898 are estimated at:

	£
Guaranteed Loan: 3% fixed annuity	315,000
Privileged Debt: 3½%	1,028,775
Unified Debt: 4%	2,238,375
Daira Sanieh Loan: 4%	257,265
Domains Loan: 4½%	149,124
Daira Khassa: annual payment to Daira Sanieh Loan Commissioners	34,871
Moukabalah: annuity till 1930	154,000
Total	4,177,906

The services of the Domains and Daira are guaranteed by the Domains and Daira estates, which are administered for the bondholders by commissioners; should the revenue of these lands prove insufficient to cover the interest of the loans, the Government has to make good the deficits.

The final accounts for the year 1896 showed the financial result of the year to be as follows:—

	£E
Receipts	10,693,000
Expenditure	10,377,000
Surplus	316,000

At the beginning of the year 1897 the Reserve Funds stood as follows:—

	£E
Economies from Conversions	2,229,720
General Reserve Fund	3,040,997
Special Reserve Fund	408,210
Total Reserves	5,678,941

Defence.

ARMY.

On September 19, 1882, the whole of the Egyptian army was disbanded by Khedivial decree. In December of the same year the organisation of a new army was entrusted to a British general officer, who was given the title of Sirdar. The present Sirdar is Major-General Sir Herbert Kitchener, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B. There are about 100 English officers serving at present in the Egyptian army. The army has a total strength of 18,000.

Since the rebellion in 1882 an English army of occupation has remained in Egypt. Its strength is over 4,000. To meet the cost

of this army, the Egyptian Government contributes 87,000*l.* annually.

Egypt has now no efficient warships.

Production and Industry.

The total area, land and water, of Egypt is about 8,000,000 feddans (1 feddan = 1.03 acre), and of this 5,022,000 was cultivated in 1891. Of the total area cultivated, nearly three-fourths, called *Kharaji* lands, are, theoretically, held in life tenancy, the State being the ultimate proprietor. The tax (in reality rent) on these lands is unequally imposed, but averages about 22 sh. per feddan. Other lands, nearly one-fourth of the whole are called *Ushuri*, or tithe-paying. These lands, otherwise called "privileged," were originally granted in fee and are subject to an impost or quit-rent averaging about 7 sh. per feddan. The *Wakf* lands, originally assigned to mosques for religious or charitable purposes, are let by the mosques at moderate rent; the lease may descend to heirs or be sold, but, on failure of successors, it passes again to the mosque to be again let. In addition to tax or rent, holders of land are subject to charges of about 4 sh. per feddan for the materials necessary for keeping up the irrigation system, and although the *corvée*, or forced labour, has for other purposes been abolished, the inhabitants are still called out to guard or repair the Nile banks in flood time, and are also liable in any sudden emergency. The agricultural population (Fellahs) forms about 61 per cent. of the whole. A large proportion of them are small land-holders with about 50 feddans, while others, almost or altogether landless, are labourers, the relation between the employers and the employed being mostly hereditary. A considerable proportion of the land is under mortgage. The following table shows, for 1894, the number of land-holders, the areas mortgaged, and the amount of the debt. Besides the debt here stated there is a certain amount unregistered, due notably by small proprietors:—

Extent of holdings.	Number of landholders.	Totals of Areas.	Areas under mortgage.	Amount of debt.
		Feddans.	Feddans.	£ <i>l.</i>
5 feddans and under	513,080	933,700	21,400	573,300
5-10 feddans	75,130	552,700	16,000	392,200
10-20 „	39,620	560,300	20,400	407,700
20-30 „	13,140	326,100	19,600	307,200
30-50 „	8,980	347,800	25,900	409,900
Over 50 „	11,430	2,000,700	292,300	5,233,000
Total	661,380	4,721,300	395,600	7,323,300

The Egyptian agricultural year includes three seasons or crops. The leading winter crops, sown in November and harvested in May and June, are cereal produce of all kinds; the principal summer crops, sown in March and harvested in October and November, are cotton, sugar, and rice; the autumn crops, sown in July and gathered in September and October, are rice, sorgho (a sort of maize), and vegetables generally. In Lower Egypt where perennial

irrigation is effected by means of a network of canals tapping the Nile and traversing the Delta in every direction, the chief crops are cotton, sugar-cane, rice, Indian corn, wheat, barley, clover, cucumber; in Upper Egypt where the basin system of irrigation, i.e. submersion at high Nile is generally adhered to, cereals and vegetables are produced, but in summer cotton and sugar-cane are grown in the Fayûm and Ibrahimia canal tracts. Where there is perennial irrigation two or three crops are secured annually; lands irrigated in flood only are under millet, or if low-lying are drained when the flood goes off, and then produce the winter crop of wheat, beans, or clover.

The following table refers to the cultivation of cotton:—

Year	Area cultivated	Yield	Produce per feddan
	Feddans	Kantars	Kantars
1888	1,021,250	2,900,000	2·84
1889	852,829	3,158,000	3·7
1890	864,400	4,160,000	4·8
1891	851,000	4,765,000	5·5
1892	864,000	4,987,500	5·8

In 1886, 2,444 villages were occupied in the culture of cotton out of a total of 3,781; in 1889 the number was 2,685.

In the following table the agricultural condition of each of the provinces in Lower and Upper Egypt is indicated:—

	No. of Villages	No. of Feddans cultivated	No. of Farm Animals	No. of Sheep and Goats	No. of Fruit Trees	No. of Date Trees
			Per 100 feddans	Per 100 feddans	Per 100 feddans	Per 100 feddans
Lower Egypt:						
Behera	403	467,662	12	13	23	22
Charkieh	451	434,982	12	9	24	116
Dakahliéh	449	462,367	11	13	13	27
Gharbieh	552	840,089	17	16	16	25
Kalioubieh	166	187,180	17	19	325	70
Menoufieh	338	351,710	33	18	43	8
	2,359	2,748,990	17	14	42	40
Upper Egypt:						
Assiout	292	419,100	10	30	21	84
Beni Souef	174	231,610	15	16	8	46
Fayoum	87	231,045	8	13	54	105
Guizeh	168	181,176	19	36	9	195
Minia	268	397,240	6	9	17	54
Esna	195	150,459	18	11	7	348
Guerga	110	325,915	16	51	9	96
Kena	126	280,927	10	34	10	92
	1,420	2,217,472	13	25	17	106
Total, Egypt	3,779	4,961,462	14	20	13	69

The total number of date trees which yield fruit or seed is about 3,452,674. Cattle and farm animals, including horses and camels, number 1,668,860.

The following table shows (in feddans) the area of the several crops in 1890 and 1891:—

—	1890	1891	—	1890	1891
	Feddans	Feddans		Feddans	Feddans
Wheat	1,185,676	1,215,841	Water - melons,		
Maize and durrah	1,559,906	1,530,983	melons,	44,012	43,180
Clover	875,761	820,263	Lupins, smut	13,141	17,355
Cotton	864,302	871,241	Tobacco	860	—
Beans	623,211	643,751	Peas, &c.	8,819	7,169
Barley	456,075	460,330	Flax, henna, indigo	6,050	5,829
Lentils	77,216	75,756	Castor plant, sesame	14,133	9,664
Rice	148,095	167,164			
'Helbe' (Fenugreek)	133,484	139,560			
Vegetables, potatoes	37,244	34,542	Total crops	6,130,701	6,145,849
Sugar-cane	65,505	64,539	Area cultivated	5,022,701	—
'Gullbane' (Chickling vetch)	32,211	38,702			
			Double cultivation	1,108,000	—

Commerce.

The exterior commerce of Egypt, comprising imports and exports of all kinds of merchandise, is given at the following figures for five years:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Totals
	£E	£E	£E
1892	9,091,481	13,341,318	22,432,799
1893	8,718,735	12,789,687	21,508,422
1894	9,266,116	11,892,875	21,158,991
1895	8,889,933	12,632,450	21,022,383
1896	9,828,604	13,232,108	23,060,712

The movement of specie during the same period has been—

Year	Imports	Exports
	£E	£E
1892	3,826,893	2,048,474
1893	2,946,674	3,517,152
1894	1,995,676	1,816,256
1895	4,319,265	2,322,190
1896	3,720,425	1,826,160

The following table shows the value of the commercial intercourse of Egypt with different foreign countries for three years:—

	Imports from			Exports to		
	1894	1895	1896	1894	1895	1896
	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E
Great Britain . . .	3,183,231	2,641,773	3,055,830	6,517,946	7,312,610	6,972,681
British Colonies in the Mediterranean . . .	113,358	128,085	109,051	12,090	8,815	8,928
British Colonies in the Extreme East . . .	493,959	496,549	523,668	53,070	91,852	68,674
Germany	230,942	216,391	281,826	257,852	394,916	325,222
America	49,970	46,133	79,497	327,931	469,365	927,874
Austria-Hungary . . .	747,353	635,331	701,884	496,292	527,519	610,921
Belgium	375,201	339,629	453,048	113,365	46,194	25,972
China and Extreme East	87,049.	56,046	78,124	17,060	10,432	—
France and Algeria . .	—	—	1,324,495	—	—	1,215,978
Greece	58,998	58,008	63,853	7,725	9,326	15,329
Italy	337,967	308,034	333,172	587,145	457,599	379,343
Morocco	37,124	23,909	30,821	1,166	1,661	—
Persia	74,176	73,544	58,914	—	—	—
Russia	373,022	360,667	371,162	1,823,676	1,152,854	1,473,090
Turkey	1,812,837	1,672,915	1,983,814	342,391	344,450	385,761
Spain	—	1,401	—	248,485	249,684	295,472
Other countries	371,625	378,474	349,945	176,245	436,861	534,509
Total	9,266,116	8,389,933	9,828,604	11,892,875	12,632,450	13,232,166

The value of the leading exports and imports of Egypt during the last three years is shown in the following table:—

	Imports			Exports			
	1894	1895	1896	1894	1895	1896	
	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E	
Cotton goods	1,484,665	1,333,946	1,679,951	Cotton	8,181,170	9,468,498	9,986,841
Silks, woolens, linen, hemp, & other woven goods	1,177,098	939,425	1,003,066	Cotton seed	1,457,729	1,200,364	1,226,870
Coal	492,103	404,578	383,935	Sugar	629,293	472,953	765,172
Hosiery, clothing, &c.	371,561	309,646	425,384	Beans	681,048	469,482	413,415
Timber	507,763	496,319	424,357	Wheat	110,936	89,465	53,318
Coffee	273,462	266,350	297,601	Indian corn (maize)	66,046	113,245	3,614
Wine, beer, & spirits	233,232	268,000	349,883	Hides & skins	82,526	95,357	92,329
Tobacco and cigars	498,833	510,822	511,508	Onions	160,668	159,244	128,742
Petroleum & oils	239,960	250,342	240,035	Wool	47,845	52,525	63,122
Machinery	287,258	309,722	417,817	Flour and bran	8,244	2,931	20
Iron and steel goods	462,941	344,800	456,599	Lentils	17,595	13,199	7,224
Indigo	200,959	192,676	169,630	Gum Arabic	2,018	5,856	1,724
Fruits, fresh & preserved	241,234	220,525	216,557				
Animals	180,915	166,322	145,529				
Wheat & flour	178,195	285,667	563,401				
Rice	102,697	106,808	126,299				
Refined sugar	28,597	23,212	25,131				

The receipts from tobacco were: in 1894, £E932,749; in 1895, £E968,576; in 1896, £E1,006,526.

Goods imported into Egypt are examined by experts, who determine their value either according to the purchase price in their original country as indicated on the invoices, plus the cost of transport, freight, insurance, &c., or according to the wholesale price at the port of disembarkation, minus a discount of 10 per cent. In order, however, to facilitate customs operations, the administration, in communication with the merchants interested, establishes, on the same basis as above, periodical tariffs for such articles of importation as cotton-goods, indigo, coal, petroleum, rice, flour, metals, sugar, &c. In the statistics of the Custom House, the values are estimated according to the estimated price which served as the basis for the payment of duty now fixed at 8 per cent. *ad valorem*, without taking into account the amount of that duty. As regards exports, there are tariffs for nearly all of them, estimated monthly for some of them, quarterly for others, in the same manner as the tariffs of imports are established.

The quantities recorded in statistics are those declared by the merchants and controlled by the Customs.

The origin of imports and destination of exports are declared by importers and exporters, and controlled, as much as possible, by the searchers and appraisers of the Custom House.

The statistics of the Customs only give general commerce. In order to know the amount of special trade deduction must be made from the total of imports of the value of goods re-exported, which, however, has only an inconsiderable importance. In fact the value of these goods amounts to about three or four hundred thousand pounds, one half of which is due to tobacco re-exported in the form of cigarettes. The transit trade is of no importance. At the utmost its value amounts to 600,000*l.* per annum, nine-tenths of which represents the value of coal imported at Port Said to be re-exported on payment of a duty of 1 per cent. *ad valorem*. Goods temporarily deposited or re-shipped are not included in the "transit."

From the efforts made by the Customs authorities to ensure accuracy, and from the method of valuation employed, the commercial statistics of Egypt may be regarded as comparatively exact.

The subjoined statement shows the total value of the imports from Egypt into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British produce and manufactures to Egypt, in five years, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Imports from Egypt into U. K.	10,525,230	8,845,426	9,284,801	9,524,507	9,659,376
Exports of British produce to Egypt	3,193,158	3,364,718	3,996,655	3,849,162	3,777,966

The following table shows the values of the principal imports into the United Kingdom from Egypt, and of the principal exports from the United Kingdom to Egypt:—

Year	British Imports from Egypt				Exports of British Produce to Egypt			
	Raw Cotton	Cotton Seeds	Sugar	Beans	Cotton Goods	Coal	Iron	Machinery
1892	6,700,240	2,109,786	201,540	604,763	1,349,993	952,577	177,034	118,642
1893	5,864,817	2,043,725	255,381	571,007	1,569,176	755,237	174,303	141,880
1894	5,785,538	1,832,725	190,382	740,928	1,743,409	945,854	161,034	158,167
1895	6,430,971	1,591,006	264,055	482,317	1,491,791	783,568	143,846	146,138
1896	6,833,315	1,590,429	221,147	342,538	1,520,708	835,369	248,132	151,011

The imports of wheat from Egypt, 352,005*l.* in 1891, amounted to only 8,602*l.* in 1896.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following tables show the nationality and tonnage of vessels arriving and clearing at Alexandria. Great facilities have been afforded to steamers since the completion of the docks, wharfs, and quays; and in order to still further facilitate navigation the Government have constructed a new pass, 300 feet wide, to enable vessels, which have often been delayed off the port during stormy weather, to make a direct run into harbour. The new pass, 30 feet deep, was opened to navigation in July 1894.

Arrivals and clearances of commercial vessels at Alexandria in five years:—

Year	Arrivals		Clearances	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
1892	2,312	2,116,123	2,291	2,072,212
1893	2,271	2,033,060	2,233	2,025,433
1894	2,375	2,221,145	2,397	2,201,885
1895	2,393	2,206,687	2,339	2,194,964
1896	2,132	2,123,591	2,105	2,094,684

The following table shows the nationality of commercial vessels arrived and cleared in 1896:—

Nationality	Arrivals		Clearances	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
British	610	934,450	600	916,265
French	145	289,996	144	287,143
Austrian	142	249,150	143	250,645
Turkish	838	223,515	852	226,189
Russian	80	170,505	77	164,376
Italian	85	123,399	83	121,431
Greek	168	54,673	150	52,475
Swedish and Norwegian	18	26,450	18	26,328
German	30	46,070	30	46,070
Other countries	16	5,743	8	3,762
Total for 1896	2,132	2,123,951	2,105	2,094,684

Suez Canal.

The following table shows the number and gross tonnage of vessels of all nationalities that passed through the canal in 1896:—

Country	No.	Gross Tonnage	Country	No.	Gross Tonnage
Great Britain . . .	2,162	8,057,706	Turkey . . .	37	58,357
Germany . . .	322	1,120,580	Japan . . .	10	42,695
France . . .	218	819,919	Portugal . . .	7	8,886
Italy . . .	280	594,179	Egypt . . .	2	3,562
Holland . . .	200	520,994	Belgium . . .	1	2,601
Austria-Hungary . . .	71	233,922	Sarawak . . .	1	230
Spain . . .	62	267,769			
Russia . . .	47	209,509	Totals . . .	3,409	12,039,859
Norway . . .	39	98,940			

The number and gross tonnage of vessels that have passed through the Suez Canal, and the gross receipts of the company, have been as follows in six years:—

Year	No. of Vessels	Gross Tonnage	Receipts	Year	No. of Vessels	Gross Tonnage	Receipts
			£				£
1891	4,207	12,217,980	3,336,884	1894	3,352	11,283,855	2,951,073
1892	3,550	10,866,401	2,978,097	1895	3,434	11,833,637	3,124,140
1893	3,341	10,753,798	2,826,694	1896	3,409	12,039,859	3,182,800

The number of passengers who went through the canal in 1896 was 308,241, as against 216,936 in 1895.

The Suez Canal is 87 miles long, 66 actual canal and 21 miles lakes, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, opened for navigation November 17, 1869.

The state of the capital account as regards bonds in circulation and redeemed was as follows, on December 31, 1896:—

		Francs	Francs
Capital, 400,000 shares at 500 francs . . .	{ 391,200 in circulation	195,600,000	200,000,000
	{ 8,800 redeemed . . .	4,400,000	
Consolidation of unpaid coupons, 400,000 bonds at 85 francs . . .	{ 394,924 in circulation	33,568,540	34,000,000
	{ 5,076 redeemed . . .	431,460	
Loan (1867-68), 333,333 obligations at 300 francs . . .	{ 238,220 in circulation	71,466,000	99,999,900
	{ 95,113 redeemed . . .	28,533,900	
Loan (1871), 120,000 30-year bonds at 100 francs . . .	{ 38,348 in circulation	3,834,800	12,000,000
	{ 81,652 redeemed . . .	8,165,200	
Loan (1880), 73,026 3 per cent. obligations, various prices . . .	3,421 redeemed . . .	—	26,999,961
Loan (1887), 195,000 3 per cent. obligations . . .	1,555 redeemed . . .	—	87,569,415
			460,569,276
Revenues applied to improvement of canal . . .			151,174,307
			611,743,583

There were besides, 100,000 founders' shares, with right to participate in surplus profit under certain conditions. In 1896 the founders' share of surplus profits was 4,228,340 francs.

Of the above 400,000 shares, 176,602 belonged formerly to the Khedive of Egypt, and were purchased from him by the British Government in November 1875 for the sum of 3,976,582*l*. But the Khedive, by a con-

vention passed in 1869 between himself and the Suez Canal Company, for the settlement of disputed claims and accounts, had alienated all dividends on his 176,602 shares up to 1894, and placed them at the disposal of the company. Against these dividends the company issued 120,000 'Délégations,' entitled to all sums accruing on the above 176,602 shares up to 1894; the dividends which the 'Délégations' received were, however, lessened by an annual sum laid aside to provide a sinking fund, sufficient to extinguish them all by the end of the year 1894.

The statutes of the Suez Canal Company provide that all net earnings in excess of the 5 per cent. interest on the shares shall be divided as follows:—

1. 15 per cent. to the Egyptian Government.
2. 10 " to the founders' shares.
3. 2 " for the employes of the company.
4. 71 " as dividend on the 394,677 shares.
5. 2 " to the managing directors.

The net profits in 1896 were 42,283,380 francs.

Internal Communications.

On January 1, 1897, there were in Egypt 1,143 miles of railways belonging to and worked by the State, and 72 miles of companies' railways: in all 1,215 miles; 825 miles being in the Delta, and 390 miles in Upper Egypt, exclusive of the military railway in the Sudan, and the agricultural railways of 390 miles on the Daira Sanieh estates. There were 290 miles under construction, 64 miles being companies' railways. Besides, the Government has granted concessions for the construction of 230 miles of narrow-gauge railways in the Delta.

The following table shows for the last five years the length of line of the State Railways, the number of passengers and weight of goods carried, and the net receipts:—

Year	Line	Number of Passengers	Goods carried	Net receipts
	Miles		Tons	£E
1892	999	7,047,295	2,256,556	951,922
1893	1,080	9,301,081	2,113,002	918,587
1894	1,087	9,827,818	2,391,868	1,007,070
1895	1,098	9,518,000	2,398,000	994,000
1896	1,143	9,854,000	2,498,000	1,033,000

The working expenses, £E.787,930 in 1896, represent an average of about 43 per cent. of the gross receipts, which were £E.1,820,970.

The telegraphs belonging to the Egyptian Government were, at the end of 1896, of a total length of 2,269 miles, the length of the wire being 8,450 miles. The Government have given concessions to a telephone company for urban telephone lines. The Eastern Telegraph Company, also by concessions, have telegraph lines across Egypt from Alexandria *via* Cairo to Suez, and from Port Said to Suez, connecting their cables to England and India. Number of telegrams, 2,392,036, in 1896, as against 2,299,938, in the previous year, not including telegrams sent by the Eastern Telegraph.

There are 261 post-offices in the towns of Egypt, 39 travelling offices, and 450 localities where the rural post has been established. The Egyptian post-

office now transacts all the services which exist in the post-offices of other countries forming the Postal Union.

The following table gives the number of letters, post-cards, newspapers, &c., which passed through the Egyptian Post Office in the year 1896 :—

	Inland	Foreign	Total
Letters and Post-Cards	10,905,000	4,405,000	15,310,000
Newspapers, &c. . .	5,605,000	3,195,000	8,800,000
Total . . .	16,510,000	7,600,000	24,110,000

Post office orders and remittances through the post office numbered 494,250 and amounted to the value of £E16,150,000.

Thirty per cent. of the total foreign correspondence was with Great Britain.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

10 <i>Milliemcs</i>	=	Piastre Tarif (written P.T.).
1,000 <i>Milliemcs</i> or 100 P.T.	=	£1 Egyptian.
£1 sterling	=	97½ P.T.
<i>Napoleon</i> , gold piece of 20 francs.	=	77½ P.T.

The Egyptian pound weighs 8·5 grammes ·875 fine, and therefore contains 7·4375 grammes of fine gold.

The 10-piastre silver piece weighs 12·5 grammes ·900 fine, and therefore contains 11·25 grammes of fine silver.

A thorough reform was effected of the Egyptian silver coinage during 1885 and 1886, when 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20-piastre pieces were issued, which are legal tender up to £E2. Previously the coins of nearly all the countries of Europe were freely used, but now foreign silver cannot be passed except at a heavy discount.

By a decree of the Khedive, dated August 1, 1875, the metrical system of weights and measures was ordered to be introduced into Egypt on the 1st of January, 1876, compulsory only at first in all public and administrative transactions.

DRY MEASURE.

The *Ardeb* is used as the unit in all transactions in grain, &c, and is equal to 5·44739 bushels.

The approximate weight of the ardeb is as follows:—Wheat, 315 rottles; beans, 320 rottles; barley, 250 rottles; maize, 315 rottles; cotton seed, 270.

WEIGHTS.

<i>Okieh</i>	=	1·3206 ounce.
<i>Rottle</i>	=	·99049 lb.
<i>Oke</i>	=	2·7513 lbs.
<i>Cantar</i> { or 100 Rottles or } { 36 Okes }	=	99·0492 lbs.

LENGTH MEASURES

	Inches
<i>Diraa Baladi</i> (town)	= 22·8350
<i>Diraa Mimari</i> for building, &c.	= 29·5281
<i>Kassabah</i> = 3·88 yards	= 139·7668

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Feddan, the unit of measure for land, = $333\frac{1}{2}$ sq. kassabahs = 1.03808 acre.
Square Pic.—This measure is generally used for the measuring of building sites, gardens, and other small plots of ground, and is equal to about 6 square feet and 7 inches.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

Cairo.—*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, Minister Plenipotentiary*.—Lord Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Secretaries.—Rennell Rodd, C.M.G.; Hon. Arthur Stanley; Earl Granville.

Consul at Alexandria.—E. B. Gould.

Consul in Cairo.—Raphael Borg, C.M.G.

There are also Consular representatives at Tantah, Zagazig, Port Said, Suez, Suakin.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Egypt.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Administration. Correspondence respecting the Reorganisation of Egypt. London, 1883. Reports by Mr. Villiers Stuart respecting Reorganisation of Egypt. London, 1883 and 1895. Despatch from Lord Dufferin forwarding the Decree constituting the new Political Institutions of Egypt. London, 1883. Reports on the State of Egypt and the Progress of Administrative Reforms. London, 1885. Reports by Sir H. D. Wolff on the Administration of Egypt. London, 1887. Annual Report by Lord Cromer on the Finances, Administration and Condition of Egypt, and the Progress of Reforms. London, 1896.

Agriculture. *Essai de statistique agricole*, 1887 and 1888. By Boinet Bey. Cairo, 1888 and 1889. Despatch from Sir Evelyn Baring inclosing Report on the Condition of the Agricultural Population in Egypt. London, 1888. Notes on Egyptian Crops. Cairo, 1896. Manures and Soil Exhaustion in Egypt. Cairo, 1896.

Finance. Correspondence respecting the State Domains of Egypt. London, 1883. Memorandum on the Land Tax of Egypt. Cairo, 1884. Report on the Financial Position of Egypt. Cairo, 1884. Reports on the Finances of Egypt, 1884-87. Cairo. Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of Egypt, together with a List of the Egyptian Bonds and the Charges for their Services. London, 1885. Report on the Finances of Egypt. London, 1888-95. *L'administration financière 1884-87 et la modification du régime fiscal des tabacs en Egypte*. 1887. Convention between the Governments of Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Russia, and Turkey, relative to the Finance of Egypt, signed at London, March 18, 1885. London, 1885. Correspondence respecting the Settlement of the Claims of the ex-Khedive Ismail and his Family. London, 1888.

Judicial. Correspondence respecting the Mixed Courts and Judicial Reforms. London, 1884.

Monetary. *La Réforme Monétaire en Egypte*. Cairo, 1886. Note on the Currency of Egypt. Cairo, 1885. Note on the Proposed Monetary Law. By Sir E. Vincent. Cairo, 1885.

Population. *Recensement Général de l'Egypte*. Tomes I. and II. Cairo, 1885.

Sudan. Report on the Egyptian Provinces of the Soudan, Red Sea, and Equator. Compiled in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, Horse Guards, War Office. London, 1884. Report on the Soudan, by Lieut.-Colonel Stewart. London, 1888.

Suez Canal. Report by the British Directors on the provisional Agreement with M. de Lesseps. London, 1883. Correspondence respecting the proposed International Convention for securing the free Navigation of the Suez Canal. London, 1888. *Le Canal de Suez*, published every ten days. Paris. Returns of Shipping and Tonnage. Annual. London.

Trade. *Le Commerce Extérieur de l'Egypte*. Annual. Alexandria. Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries, &c. London. War Office Library Catalogue. Wingate Bey. London, 1894.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Artin (Yacoub, Pacha), *L'Instruction publique en Egypte*. Paris, 1880. *Considerations sur l'Instruction publique en Egypte*. Cairo, 1894.

Atteridge (A. H.), *Towards Khartoum, the Soudan War of 1896*. London, 1897.

Baedeker's Lower Egypt. 4th edit., 1898. Upper Egypt. 3. London, 1892.

Ball (E. A. R.), *Cairo of To-Day*. [Guide-Book]. London, 1897.

- Barois (J.)**, L'irrigation en Egypte. Paris, 1838.
Boulger (D. C.), Life of Gordon. London, 1897.
Bourquet (A.), La France et l'Angleterre en Egypte. Paris, 1897.
Butcher (E. T.), The Story of the Church of Egypt. 2 vols. London, 1897.
Broderick (Miss) and **Sayce (Prof.)**, Handbook for Egypt (Murray's). 8. London, 1896.
Brown (R. H.), Fayûm and Lake Moeris. 4. London, 1892. History of the Barrage. Cairo, 1896.
Brugsch-Bey (Henri), Histoire d'Egypte. 2nd edit. Leipzig, 1875.
Cameron (D. A.), Egypt in the Nineteenth Century. London, 1898.
Chélu (A.), Le Nil, le Soudan, l'Egypte. Paris, 1891.
Darmesteter (James), Le Mahdi depuis les origines de l'Islam jusqu'à nos jours. [In the 'Revue Politique et Littéraire' (Revue Bleu) for March 7, 1895.] 4. Paris, 1885.
De Leon (Edwin), The Khedive's Egypt. 8. London, 1877.
Duff-Gordon (Lady), Last Letters from Egypt. 8. London, 1875.
Ebers (Georg), Aegypten in Bild und Wort. Fol. Stuttgart, 1879. Egypt, Descriptive Historical, and Picturesque. [Translation by Clara Bell.] 2 vols. London.
Edwards (A. B.), A Thousand Miles up the Nile. 8. London, 1877.
 Egyptian Institute. Khedivial Geographical Society. Monthly Reports. Cairo.
Frocks (A. F. von), Ägypten, 1894; Staatsrechtliche Verhältnisse, &c. 2 pts. Berlin, 1896.
Gessi (F.), Setti anni nel Sudan egiziano. Milan, 1891.
Hake (A. E.), Gordon in China and the Soudan. London, 1886.
Ibrahim-Hilmy (Prince), The Literature of Egypt and the Soudan. 2 vols. London, 1886-88.
Knight (E. F.), Letters from the Sudan. 8. London, 1897.
Lane (E. W.), An Account of the Modern Egyptians. 5th ed. 2 vols. London, 1871.
Lesseps (Ferdinand de), Le Canal de Suez. 8. Paris, 1875.
Loftie (W. J.), A Ride in Egypt. 8. London, 1879.
Malosse (L.), Impressions d'Egypte. Paris, 1896.
Milner (A.), England in Egypt. 5th ed. London, 1894.
Moberly-Bell (C. F.), Khedives and Pashas. London, 1879. Egyptian Finance. London, 1886. From Pharaoh to Fellah. London, 1887.
McCoan (J. C.), Egypt as it is. London, 1877. Egypt under Ismail. London, 1889.
Maloriti (Baron de), Egypt: Native Rulers and Foreign Interference. London, 1883.
Molynaux (General W. C. F.), Campaigning in South Africa and Egypt. London, 1896.
Mühlbach (L.), Reisebriefe aus Aegypten. 2 vols. 8. Jena, 1871.
Pollard (J.), The Land of the Monuments, London, 1896.
Poole (S. Lane), Egypt. In 'Foreign Countries and British Colonies' Series. 8. London, 1881.—Social Life in Egypt. 4. London, 1884.—Cairo, 3rd ed. London, 1897.
Rabino (Joseph), Some Statistics of Egypt. Statistical Society. London, 1884. De la progression de la dette égyptienne. Boulaç, 1889.
Rae (W. F.), Egypt To-day. London, 1892.
 The Statistical Story of the Suez Canal. 'Journal of the Royal Statistical Society,' June, 1887.
Ronchetti (N.), L'Egypte et ses progrès sous Ismaïl Pacha. 8. Marseilles, 1868.
St. John (Bayle), Village Life in Egypt. 2 vols. London, 1852.
Slatin Pasha, Feuer und Schwert im Sudan. Leipzig, 1895. [English Translation by Major Wingate. London and New York, 1895.]
Stephan (H.), Das heutige Aegypten. 8. Leipzig, 1872.
Stuart (Villiers), Egypt after the War. London, 1883.
Stuhmann (F.), Mit Emin Pasha ins Herz von Afrika. Berlin, 1894.
Travill (H. D.), From Cairo to the Soudan Frontier. 8. London, 1896.—Lord Cromer, a Biography. London, 1897.
Wallace (D. Mackenzie), Egypt and the Egyptian Question. London, 1883.
Wilkinson (Sir Gardner), Modern Egypt and Thebes. 2 vols. London, 1843.
Willecocks (W.), Egyptian Irrigation. London, 1889. Report (Official) on Perennial Irrigation and Flood Protection for Egypt. 4. Cairo, 1894.
Wilson (C. T.), and **Felkin (R. W.)**, Uganda and the Egyptian Soudan. London, 1882.
Wilson (Sir C. W.), From Korti to Khartum. 8. Edinburgh, 1886.
Wingate (Lt.-Col., C.B.), Mahdism and the Sudan, 1881-90. London, 1891. Ten Years in the Mahdi's Camp (from the original MS. of Father Ohrwalder). London, 1892. England, Egypt, and the Sudan. London, 1896.
Wood (H. P.), Egypt under the British. 8. London, 1896.
Wyde (A. B.), '83 to '87 in the Soudan. 2 vols. London, 1888.
Zincke (F. B.), Egypt of the Pharaohs and the Khedive. 8. London, 1872.

UNITED STATES.

(UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Declaration of Independence of the thirteen States of which the American Union then consisted was adopted by Congress July 4, 1776. On November 30, 1782, Great Britain acknowledged independence of the United States, and on September 3, 1783, the treaty of peace was concluded.

The form of government of the United States is based on the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787, to which ten amendments were added Dec. 15, 1791; an eleventh amendment, Jan. 8, 1798; a twelfth amendment, Sept. 25, 1804; a thirteenth amendment, Dec. 18, 1865; a fourteenth amendment, July 28, 1868; and a fifteenth amendment, March 30, 1870.

By the Constitution, the government of the nation is entrusted to three separate authorities, the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The executive power is vested in a President, who holds his office during the term of four years, and is elected, together with a Vice-President chosen for the same term, in the mode prescribed as follows:—‘Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.’ The practice is that in every State the electors allotted to the State are chosen by direct vote of the citizens on a general ticket, on the system known in France as *scrutin de liste*. The Constitution enacts that ‘the Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States;’ and further, that ‘no person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.’

The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia in the service of the Union. The Vice-President is *ex-officio* President of the Senate ; and in case of the death or resignation of the President, he becomes the President for the remainder of the term. The electors of President and Vice-President are at present chosen in all the States on Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, every fourth year ; and on the 4th of March following the new President-elect assumes office.

President of the United States.—William McKinley, of Ohio, born 1844 ; admitted to the bar, 1868 ; practised in Canton, Ohio ; Member of House of Representatives, 1877–90 ; Governor of Ohio, 1893 ; entered on Presidency March 4, 1897.

Vice-President.—Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey.

The President of the United States has an annual salary of 50,000 dollars, and the Vice-President 8,000 dollars.

Since the adoption of the Constitution the offices of President and Vice-President have been occupied as follows :—

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
George Washington . . .	Virginia . . .	1789–1797	1732	1799
John Adams . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1797–1801	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson . . .	Virginia . . .	1801–1809	1743	1826
James Madison . . .	Virginia . . .	1809–1817	1751	1836
James Monroe . . .	Virginia . . .	1817–1825	1759	1831
John Quincy Adams . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1825–1829	1767	1848
Andrew Jackson . . .	Tennessee . . .	1829–1837	1767	1845
Martin Van Buren . . .	New York . . .	1837–1841	1782	1862
William H. Harrison . . .	Ohio . . .	March–Apl. 1841	1773	1841
John Tyler . . .	Virginia . . .	1841–1845	1790	1862
James K. Polk . . .	Tennessee . . .	1845–1849	1795	1849
Zachary Taylor . . .	Louisiana . . .	1849–1850	1784	1850
Millard Fillmore . . .	New York . . .	1850–1853	1800	1874
Franklin Pierce . . .	New Hampshire . . .	1853–1857	1804	1869
James Buchanan . . .	Pennsylvania . . .	1857–1861	1791	1868
Abraham Lincoln . . .	Illinois . . .	1861–1865	1809	1865
Andrew Johnson . . .	Tennessee . . .	1865–1869	1808	1875
Ulysses S. Grant . . .	Illinois . . .	1869–1877	1822	1885
Rutherford B. Hayes . . .	Ohio . . .	1877–1881	1822	1893
James A. Garfield . . .	Ohio . . .	March–Sept. 1881	1831	1881
Chester A. Arthur . . .	New York . . .	1881–1885	1830	1886
Grover Cleveland . . .	New York . . .	1885–1889	1837	—
Benjamin Harrison . . .	Indiana . . .	1889–1893	1833	—
Grover Cleveland . . .	New York . . .	1893–1897	1837	—
William McKinley . . .	Ohio . . .	1897	1844	—

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
John Adams	Massachusetts	1789-1797	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1797-1801	1743	1826
Aaron Burr	New York	1801-1805	1756	1836
George Clinton	New York	1805-1812	1739	1812
Elbridge Gerry	Massachusetts	1813-1814	1744	1814
Daniel D. Tompkins	New York	1817-1825	1774	1825
John C. Calhoun	South Carolina	1825-1832	1782	1850
Martin Van Buren	New York	1833-1837	1782	1862
Richard M. Johnson	Kentucky	1837-1841	1780	1850
John Tyler	Virginia	March-Apr. 1841	1790	1862
George M. Dallas	Pennsylvania	1845-1849	1792	1864
Millard Fillmore	New York	1849-1850	1800	1874
William R. King	Alabama	1853	1786	1853
John C. Breckinridge	Kentucky	1857-1861	1821	1875
Hannibal Hamlin	Maine	1861-1865	1809	1891
Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	March-Apr. 1865	1808	1875
Schuyler Colfax	Indiana	1869-1873	1823	1885
Henry Wilson	Massachusetts	1873-1875	1812	1875
William A. Wheeler	New York	1877-1881	1819	1887
Chester A. Arthur	New York	March-Sept. 1881	1830	1886
Thomas A. Hendricks	Indiana	Mar.-Nov. 25, 1885	1819	1885
Levi P. Morton	New York	1889-1893	—	—
Adlai E. Stevenson	Illinois	1893-1897	1835	—
Garret A. Hobart	New Jersey	1897	—	—

By a law which came into force Jan. 19, 1886, in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State, and after him, in the order of the establishment of their departments, other members of the Cabinet, shall act as President until the disability of the President is removed or a President shall be elected. On the death of a Vice-President the duties of the office fall to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, who receives the salary of the Vice-President.

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by eight chief officers, or heads of departments, who form what is called the 'Cabinet.' They are chosen by the President, but must be confirmed by the Senate. Each of them presides over a separate department, and acts under the immediate authority of the President. The heads of departments are (Jan. 1898):—

1. *Secretary of State*.—John *Sherman*, of Ohio, born in Ohio, 1823; admitted to the bar, 1844; Member of Congress, 1855-61; United States Senator, 1861-77; Secretary of the Treasury, 1877-81; United States Senator, 1881-97. Present appointment, March 5, 1897.

2. *Secretary of the Treasury*.—Lyman J. *Gage*, of Illinois, born in New York, 1836. Present appointment, March 5, 1897.

3. *Secretary of War*.—Russell A. *Alger*, of Michigan, born in Michigan, 1835 ; Major-General in Union army, 1865 , Governor of Michigan, 1885–87. Present appointment, March 5, 1897.

4. *Secretary of the Navy*.—John D. *Long*, of Massachusetts, born in Maine, 1838 ; admitted to the bar, 1861 ; Member and Speaker Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1875–77 ; Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, 1878 ; Governor, 1879–81 ; Member of Congress, 1883–89. Present appointment, March 5, 1897.

5. *Secretary of the Interior*.—Cornelius N. *Bliss*, of New York, born in Massachusetts, 1833. Present appointment, March 5, 1897.

6. *Postmaster-General*.—James A. *Gary*, of Maryland, born in Connecticut, 1833. Present appointment, March 5, 1897.

7. *Attorney-General*.—Joseph *McKenna*, of California, born in Pennsylvania, 1843 ; Member of California House of Representatives, 1875 ; Member of Congress, 1885–92 ; Judge of the United States District Court, 1892–97. Present appointment, March 5, 1897.

8. *Secretary of Agriculture*.—James *Wilson*, of Iowa, born in Scotland, 1835 ; Member of Iowa House of Representatives, 1867–73 ; Member of Congress, 1873–77, and 1883–85. Present appointment, March 5, 1897.

Each of the above ministers has an annual salary of 8,000 dollars, and holds office during the pleasure of the President.

The whole legislative power is vested by the Constitution in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate consists of two members from each State, chosen by the State Legislatures for six years. Senators must be not less than thirty years of age ; must have been citizens of the United States for nine years ; and be residents in the States for which they are chosen. Besides its legislative functions, the Senate is entrusted with the power of ratifying or rejecting all treaties made by the President with foreign powers, a two-thirds majority of senators present being required for ratification. The Senate is also invested with the power of confirming or rejecting all appointments to office made by the President ; and its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment. The judgment in the latter case extends only to removal from office and disqualification. The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment.

The House of Representatives is composed of members elected every second year by the vote of citizens who, according to the laws of their respective States, are qualified to vote. In general such voters are all male citizens over 21 years of age. Neither race nor colour affects the right of citizens. The franchise is not abso-

lutely universal ; residence for at least one year in most States (in Rhode Island and Kentucky two years, in Michigan and Maine three months) is necessary, in some States the payment of taxes, in others registration. On the other hand many of the Western States admit to the franchise unnaturalised persons, who have formally declared their intention to become citizens. Untaxed Indians are excluded from the franchise, in most States convicts, in some States duellists and fraudulent voters ; in Massachusetts voters are required to be able to read English, and in Mississippi and S. Carolina there are also educational restrictions. Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming admit women to the franchise on equal terms with men. The number of members to which each State is entitled is determined by the census taken every ten years. By the Apportionment Act consequent on the census of 1890, the number of representatives was 357, distributed as follows :—

Alabama	9	Maine	4	Ohio	21
Arkansas	6	Maryland	6	Oregon	2
California	7	Massachusetts	13	Pennsylvania	30
Colorado	2	Michigan	12	Rhode Island	2
Connecticut	4	Minnesota	7	South Carolina	7
Delaware	1	Mississippi	7	South Dakota	2
Florida	2	Missouri	15	Tennessee	10
Georgia	11	Montana	1	Texas	13
Idaho	1	Nebraska	6	Utah	1
Illinois	22	Nevada	1	Vermont	2
Indiana	13	New Hampshire	2	Virginia	10
Iowa	11	New Jersey	8	Washington	2
Kansas	8	New York	34	West Virginia	4
Kentucky	11	North Carolina	9	Wisconsin	10
Louisiana	6	North Dakota	1	Wyoming	1
				Total	357

On the basis of the last census there is one representative to every 173,900 inhabitants. The popular vote for President in 1896 was about 14,000,000, or somewhat under one in five of the entire population. In 1890 there were in the United States 16,940,311 males of voting age—21 years and over, including unnaturalised foreigners

According to the terms of the Constitution, representatives must not be less than twenty-five years of age, must have been citizens of the United States for seven years, and be residents in the States from which they are chosen. In addition to the representatives from the States, the House admits a 'delegate' from each organised Territory, who has the right to speak on any subject and to make motions, but not to vote. The delegates are elected in the same manner as the representatives.

Each of the two Houses of Congress is made by the Constitution the 'judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members'; and each of the Houses may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

The Congress of the United States has the power to propose alterations in the Constitution, by the 5th article of the same. The article orders that the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of all the States, shall call a convention for proposing the amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intent-

and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

Under an Act of Congress approved Jan. 20, 1874, the salary of a senator, representative, or delegate in Congress is 5,000 dollars per annum with travelling expenses calculated at the rate of 20 cents per mile, by the most direct route of usual travel, and similar return, once for each session of Congress. There is also an annual allowance of 125 dollars for stationery, &c., for each member. The salary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is, under the same Act of Congress, 8,000 dollars per annum.

No senator or representative can, during the time for which he is elected, be appointed to any *civil* office under authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding *any* office under the United States can be a member of either House during his continuance in office. No religious test is required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

The period usually termed 'a Congress' in legislative language, continues for two years; as, for example, from noon, March 4, 1897, until noon, March 4, 1899, at which latter time the term of the representatives to the 55th Congress will expire, and the term of the new House of Representatives will begin.

The Federal Government has authority in matters of Federal taxation, treaties and other dealings with foreign powers, army, navy, and (to a certain extent) militia, commerce, foreign and inter-State, postal service, coinage, weights and measures, and the trial and punishment of crime against the United States.

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the United States by the thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution, passed December 18, 1865. The vast change in the political and social organisation of the Republic made by this new fundamental law was completed by the fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution, passed in 1868 and 1870, which gave to the former slaves all the rights and privileges of citizenship.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Union comprises 13 original States, 7 States which were admitted without having been organised as Territories dependent on the Union, and 25 States which had been Territories. Each State has its own constitution, which must be republican in form, and each constitution derives its authority, not from Congress, but from the population of the State. In the case of the original States the colonial charters were adopted, with more or less modification, as State constitutions; the other States, before entering the Union, had constitutions already made. Admission of States into the Union is granted by special Acts of Congress, either (1) in the form of 'enabling Acts,' providing for the drafting and ratification of a State constitution by the people, in which case the Territory becomes a State as soon as the conditions are fulfilled, or (2) accepting a constitution already framed, and at once granting admission.

Each State is provided with a Legislature of two Houses, a Governor, and other executive officials, and a judicial system. Both Houses of the Legislature are elective, but the Senators (having larger electoral districts) are less numerous than the members of the House of Representatives, while in some States their terms are longer and, in a few, the Senate is only partially renewed at each election. Members of both Houses are paid at the same rate, which varies from 150 to 1,500 dollars per session, or from 1 to 8 dollars per day during session. The duties of the two Houses are similar, but in many States money bills must be introduced first in the House of Representatives. The Senate has to sit as a court for the trial of officials impeached by the other

House, and besides, has often the power to confirm or reject appointment, made by the Governor. In most of the States the sessions are biennial, the Governor having power to summon in extraordinary session, but not to dissolve or adjourn. State Legislatures are competent to deal with all matters not reserved for the Federal Government by the Federal constitution, or falling within restrictions imposed by the State constitutions. Among their powers are the determination of the qualifications for the right of suffrage, and the control of all elections to public office, including elections of members of Congress and electors of President and Vice-President; the criminal law, both in its enactment and in its execution, with unimportant exceptions, and the administration of prisons; the civil law, including all matters pertaining to the possession and transfer of, and succession to, property; marriage and divorce, and all other civil relations; the chartering and control of all manufacturing, trading, transportation, and other corporations, subject only to the right of Congress to regulate commerce passing from one State to another; the regulation of labour; education; charities; licensing, including regulation of the liquor traffic; fisheries, and game laws. The revenues of the States are derived chiefly from a direct tax upon property, in some cases both real and personal, in others on land and buildings only. The prohibition upon Congress to levy direct taxes save in proportion to population, contained in the national constitution, leaves this source of revenue to the States exclusively.

The Governor is chosen by direct vote of the people over the whole State. His term of office varies from one year (in 2 States), to 4 years (in 19 States), and his salary from 1,000 to 10,000 dollars. His duty is to see to the faithful administration of the law, and he has command of the military forces of the State. His power of appointment to State offices is usually unimportant. He may recommend measures, but does not present bills to the legislature. In some States he presents estimates. In all but four of the States the Governor has a veto, which may however be overridden by a two-thirds majority.

The officials by whom the administration of State affairs is carried on (secretaries, treasurers, members of boards of commissioners, &c.), are usually chosen by the people at the General State elections for terms similar to those for which governors hold office, the party in power appointing its own adherents.

In 3 of the 5 Territories there are local legislatures, the form of which has been prescribed by the Federal Government. These bodies have powers similar to those of the States, but any of their acts may be modified or annulled by Federal statutes. The Governor of each of the Territories is appointed for 4 years by the Federal President to whom he makes an annual report. The President appoints also the Territorial secretaries and other officials, together with the Territorial judges.

Alaska and Indian Territory have no power of self-government. Alaska is governed like a British crown colony, by a Governor who is not assisted by a legislature.

In Indian Territory the native tribes are under the direct control of the Department of the Interior, but the civilised tribes, with the support of the national Government, maintain local governments of their own with elective legislatures and executive officers, whose functions are strictly limited to the persons and personal property of their own citizens (Indians).

The District of Columbia is the seat of the United States Government, provided by the State of Maryland for the purposes of government in 1791. It is co-extensive with the city of Washington, and embraces an area of 60 square miles. The district has no municipal legislative body, and its citizens have no right to vote either in national or municipal concerns. By an

Act of Congress of 1878, its municipal government is administered by three commissioners, appointed by the President.

The unit of local government in the North, especially in the New England States, is the rural township, governed directly by the voters who assemble annually or oftener if necessary, and legislate in local affairs, levy taxes, make appropriations, and appoint and instruct the local officials (select men, clerk, school-committee, &c.). Where cities exist the township government is superseded by the city government. Townships are grouped to form counties, each with its commissioners and other paid officials who have charge of public buildings, lay out highways, grant licences, and estimate and apportion the taxation necessary for county purposes. In the South the counties are themselves the units, though subdivided for educational or other special purposes. Their officials have in general additional functions, as the care of the poor and the superintendence of schools. In the Middle and North-Western States the two systems of local government are mixed. In the West all the public land is already divided into townships six miles square.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The following table gives the total white and coloured population of the United States, at each of the eleven censuses from 1790 to 1890 :—

Year	White	Free Coloured	Slave	Total	Increase per cent. per ann.
1790	3,172,006	59,527	697,681	3,929,214	—
1800	4,306,446	108,435	893,602	5,308,483	3·51
1810	5,862,073	186,446	1,191,362	7,239,881	3·64
1820	7,862,166	233,634	1,538,022	9,633,822	3·31
1830	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,020	3·36
1840	14,195,805	386,293	2,487,355	17,069,453	3·27
1850	19,553,068	434,495	3,204,313	23,191,876	3·59
1860	26,922,537	488,070	3,953,760	31,443,321	3·56
1870	33,589,377	4,880,009	—	38,558,371	2·26
1880	43,402,970	6,580,793	—	50,155,783	3·01
1890	54,983,890	7,470,040	—	62,622,250	2·49

There are also included in the total for 1860, 34,933 Chinese and 44,021 Indians; for 1870, 63,199 Chinese, 55 Japanese and 25,731 Indians; for 1880, 105,465 Chinese, 148 Japanese, and 66,407 Indians; for 1890, 107,475 Chinese, 2,039 Japanese, and 58,806 Indians.

The following table shows the population at the censuses of 1880 and 1890, and the area and population per square mile in 1890 of the States and Territories arranged by geographical divisions. The dates indicate the year in which the constitution was ratified by each of the thirteen original States and the year of the admission of each of the other States into the Union :—

States and Territories	Land Area: English sq. miles, 1890	Population in 1880	Population in 1890	Pop. per sq. mile, 1890
<i>North Atlantic Division:</i>				
Maine (1820)	29,895	648,936	661,086	22.1
New Hampshire (1788)	9,005	346,991	376,530	41.8
Vermont (1791)	9,135	332,286	332,422	36.4
Massachusetts (1788)	8,040	1,783,085	2,238,943	278.5
Rhode Island (1790)	1,085	276,531	345,506	318.4
Connecticut (1788)	4,845	622,700	746,258	154.0
New York (1788)	47,620	5,082,871	5,997,853	126.0
New Jersey (1787)	7,455	1,131,116	1,444,933	193.8
Pennsylvania (1787)	44,985	4,282,891	5,258,014	116.9
Total	162,065	14,507,407	17,401,545	107.4
<i>South Atlantic Division:</i>				
Delaware (1787)	1,960	146,608	168,493	86.0
Maryland (1788)	9,860	934,943	1,042,390	105.7
D. of Columbia (1791)	60	177,624	230,392	3839.9
Virginia (1788)	40,125	1,512,565	1,655,980	41.3
West Virginia (1863)	24,645	618,457	762,794	31.0
North Carolina (1789)	48,580	1,399,750	1,617,947	33.3
South Carolina (1788)	30,170	995,577	1,151,149	38.2
Georgia (1788)	58,980	1,542,180	1,837,353	31.2
Florida (1845)	54,240	269,493	391,422	7.2
Total	268,620	7,597,197	8,857,920	33.0
<i>North Central Division:</i>				
Ohio (1802)	40,760	3,198,062	3,672,316	90.1
Indiana (1816)	35,910	1,978,301	2,192,404	61.1
Illinois (1818)	56,000	3,077,871	3,826,351	68.3
Michigan (1837)	57,430	1,636,937	2,093,889	36.5
Wisconsin (1848)	54,450	1,315,497	1,686,880	31.0
Minnesota (1858)	79,205	780,773	1,301,826	16.4
Iowa (1845)	55,475	1,624,615	1,911,896	34.5
Missouri (1821)	68,735	2,168,380	2,679,184	39.0
North Dakota (1889)	70,195	36,909	182,719	2.6
South Dakota (1889)	76,850	98,268	328,808	4.3
Nebraska (1867)	76,840	452,402	1,058,910	13.8
Kansas (1861)	81,700	996,096	1,427,096	17.5
Total	758,550	17,364,111	22,362,279	29.7
<i>South Central Division:</i>				
Kentucky (1792)	40,000	1,648,690	1,858,635	46.5
Tennessee (1796)	41,750	1,542,359	1,767,518	42.3
Alabama (1819)	51,540	1,282,505	1,513,017	29.4
Mississippi (1817)	46,340	1,131,597	1,289,600	27.6
Louisiana (1812)	45,420	939,946	1,118,587	24.6
Texas (1845)	262,290	1,591,749	2,235,523	8.5
Oklahoma (Ter.) (1890)	38,830	—	61,834	1.6
Arkansas (1836)	53,045	802,525	1,128,179	21.3
Total	579,215	8,919,371	10,972,893	18.9

States and Territories	Land Area : English sq. miles, 1890	Population in 1880	Population in 1890	Pop. per sq. mile, 1890
<i>Western Division :</i>				
Montana (1889)	145,310	39,159	132,159	0.9
Wyoming (1890)	97,575	20,789	60,705	0.6
Colorado (1876)	103,645	194,327	412,198	4.0
New Mexico (Ter.) (1850)	122,460	119,565	153,593	1.3
Arizona (Ter.) (1863)	112,920	40,440	59,620	0.5
Utah (1896)	82,190	143,963	207,905	2.5
Nevada (1864)	109,740	62,266	45,761	0.4
Idaho (1890)	84,290	32,610	84,385	1.0
Washington (1889)	66,880	75,116	349,390	5.2
Oregon (1859)	94,560	174,768	313,767	3.3
California 1850	155,980	864,694	1,208,130	7.8
Total	1,175,550	1,767,697	3,027,618	2.6
Totals	2,939,000	50,155,783	62,622,250	21.3
Indian Territory (1854)	31,000			
Alaska (Ter.) (1868)	531,000			
Grand Totals	3,501,000			

In addition to the general enumeration of population for the organised States and Territories in 1880 and 1890, there were returned for Alaska 33,426 persons in 1880, and 32,052 persons in 1890 ; while for the Indian territory and Indian reservations there were returned in 1890 a total of 325,464 persons, subdivided as follows :—

Indian Territory :		Indian Reservations :	
Indians	51,279	Indians	138,168
Whites	110,254	Whites, employés, and others	7,114
Persons of negro descent, &c.	18,649		
Total for Indian Territory	180,182	Total on Indian Reservations, &c.	145,282
		Grand Total	325,464

In 1880 no return of population was made for Indian Territory and Indian Reservations.

As regards sex, the total population of the States and Territories at the census of 1890 comprised 32,067,880 males, and 30,554,370 females.

At the first census of the Union, in 1790, there existed only 13 States and 4 Territories, the largest of the States, as then constituted, being Virginia, with a population of 747,610. In 1800 there were 16 States and 4 Territories, Virginia having then a population of 880,200. In 1810 the same State, with a population of 974,600, took the lead of 17 States and 7 Territories. In 1820 there were 23 States and 3 Territories, New York standing first with a population of 1,372,111. In 1830 there were 24 States and 3 Territories ; in 1840, 26 States and 3 Territories ; in 1850, 30 States and 5 Territories ; in 1860, 33 States and 8 Territories ; in 1870, 37 States and 9 Territories ; in 1880, 38 States and 8 Territories ; in 1890, 44 States and 4 Territories (including Oklahoma), neither Alaska, the District of Columbia nor the Indian Territory being included in these numbers.

In 1890 the numbers engaged in the various classes of occupations were returned as follows:—

Class of occupations	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, fisheries and mining	8,333,813	679,523	9,013,336
Professional services	632,646	311,687	944,333
Domestic and personal services	2,692,879	1,667,698	4,360,577
Trade and transportation	3,097,701	228,421	3,326,122
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	4,064,051	1,027,242	5,091,293
Total employed	18,821,090	3,914,571	22,735,661

AREA OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS, POPULATION, AND BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF INDIANS IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1895:—

States and Territories	Area of Indian Reservations		Population on Reservations (Indians)	Vital (statistics defective)	
	Acres	Square Miles		Births	Deaths
Arizona	4,098,597	6,404	37,723	272	172
California	432,859	676	12,574	35	43
Colorado	1,094,400	1,710	1,142	19	16
Florida	—	—	565	—	—
Idaho	1,896,861	2,964	4,198	45	58
Indian Territory	19,879,573	31,062	67,358	50	43
Iowa	2,900	4	398	30	15
Kansas	32,674	51	1,124	42	27
Michigan	5,944	9	7,428	—	—
Minnesota	2,243,753	3,506	7,280	300	71
Montana	9,382,400	14,660	10,783	416	369
Nebraska	125,817	197	3,389	147	130
Nevada	954,185	1,491	3,587	29	18
New Mexico	1,797,085	2,808	9,334	48	42
New York	87,677	137	5,135	93	140
North Carolina	65,311	102	2,893	28	29
North Dakota	3,812,833	5,958	8,134	193	153
Oklahoma	6,949,715	10,859	12,570	469	462
Oregon	1,625,931	2,540	4,565	85	72
South Dakota	9,837,299	15,371	18,961	631	452
Texas	—	—	290	40	45
Utah	3,972,480	6,207	2,160	214	205
Washington	4,046,564	6,323	9,334	275	235
Wisconsin	416,751	651	9,069	51	37
Wyoming	1,816,000	2,828	1,748	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	728	—	—
Total, 1895	84,571,459	132,141	248,340	3,502	2,974
Total, 1880	154,741,349	241,800	255,337	3,430	2,732

In 1897 the United States spent 13,016,802 dollars on the Indians. There are 56 agencies throughout the States.

Of the population of the States and Territories in 1890, 53,372,703 (or 85·23 per cent.) were natives, and 9,249,547 (or 14·77 per cent.) foreign-born. In 1880 there were 43,475,840 natives and 6,679,943 foreign-born (13·32 per cent.). In 1870 the population was 14·44 per cent. foreign-born; in 1860, 13·16 per cent.; in 1850, 9·68 per cent.

The following table shows the origin of the foreign-born population at the census of 1890 :—

England ¹	909,092	Bohemia	118,106
Wales	100,079	France	113,174
Scotland	242,231	China	106,688
Ireland	1,871,509	Switzerland	104,069
		Holland	81,828
Total United Kingdom	3,122,911	Mexico	77,853
Germany	2,784,894	Cuba and West Indies	23,256
Canada and Newfoundland	980,938	Hungary	62,435
Sweden	478,041	Belgium	22,639
Norway	322,665	Portugal	15,996
Russia	182,644	Spain	6,185
Italy	182,580	South America	5,006
Poland	147,440	Other foreign countries	54,385
Denmark	132,543		
Austria	123,271	Total	9,249,547

¹ Includes Great Britain, not specified.

Thus of the foreign-born population 33·76 per cent. were from the United Kingdom (20·23 per cent. from Ireland, 10·91 per cent. from England and Wales, and 2·62 per cent. from Scotland); 30·11 per cent. were from Germany; 10·61 per cent. from Canada; 10·09 per cent. from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark; 1·22 per cent. from France; and 14·21 per cent. from other countries.

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

There is no systematic registration of births, deaths, and marriages in the United States as a whole. The birth rate computed for 1890 by the Census Office was 26·68 per 1,000 of population; but this is acknowledged to be too low. Death-rates are computed from returns for certain areas, where local registration records are kept. These areas are the New England States (except Maine), New Jersey, New York, Delaware, the District of Columbia, and the principal cities in the remaining States, furnishing for 1890 a total of 409,125 deaths out of 875,521 for the whole country. The highest death rate among whites in these areas was 23·19 per 1,000; the lowest, 15·60; among coloured persons, highest 34·14; lowest, 18·78 per 1,000.

From 1775 to 1815 immigration into the United States was very small, on account of the American Revolution and the European wars, not over 3,000 or 4,000 a year arriving during this period. When peace between England and America was re-established, in 1815, immigration took a fresh start. Prior to 1820 no official record of arrivals was kept, but it is estimated that, from the foundation of the Government up to that year, about 250,000 alien passengers arrived, 98 per cent. of whom were immigrants. The total number of immigrants from 1820 to 1897 (June 30) was 18,240,872. The following statement, in which immigrants from Canada and Mexico are not included, shows the number arrived in the United States from the leading foreign countries

during the decade ending June 30, 1897, with the total number of immigrants in each year during that period:—

Year ending June 30	British Isles	Germany	Sweden, Norway, and Denmark	Austria-Hungary	Italy	Russia	France	Total Immigrant.
1888	182,205	109,717	81,924	45,811	51,075	39,313	6,454	546,889
1889	153,549	99,538	57,504	34,174	24,848	31,889	5,918	444,427
1890	122,754	92,427	50,368	56,199	51,799	33,147	6,585	455,302
1891	122,311	113,554	60,107	71,042	76,065	47,426	6,770	560,319
1892	117,514	130,758	68,302	80,136	62,137	79,294	6,521	623,084
1893	109,086	96,361	62,935	59,633	72,916	37,177	5,358	502,917
1894	71,871	59,386	33,056	37,505	43,967	35,694	3,662	314,467
1895	87,724	36,351	27,300	33,462	36,961	34,490	3,702	279,948
1896	64,827	31,885	33,229	65,103	31,885	51,445	2,463	343,267
1897	41,148	22,533	21,071	33,031	59,431	25,816	2,107	216,397

Thus the total for the last ten years, including other countries besides those mentioned, was 4,287,017. Of the total immigrants in 1894, 186,247; in 1895, 120,024; in 1896, 126,439; in 1897, 91,925 were females.

The total number of Chinese immigrants between 1855 and 1885 was 274,399. The total number of Chinese reported in the census of 1880 was 105,465, in 1890, 107,475. By the law passed in 1882, Chinese immigration was practically prohibited.

The following table shows the comparative increase of the population during the last five decades by reproduction and by immigration:—

Year	Population	Decade total Increase	Decade Increase by Immigrants	Percentage of Decade Increase		
				Total	By Immigration	By Reproduction
1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	599,125	32·67	4·66	28·01
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	1,713,251	35·87	10·04	25·83
1860	31,443,321	8,251,445	2,579,580	35·58	11·12	24·46
1870	38,558,371	7,115,050	2,278,425	22·63	7·25	15·38
1880	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191	30·08	7·29	22·79
1890	62,622,250	12,466,467	5,246,613	24·86	10·46	14·40

III. PRINCIPAL CITIES.

In 1880 there were 45, and in 1890, 74 cities with upwards of 40,000 inhabitants. Of the entire population in 1890, 18,284,385, or 29·20 per cent. (in 1880, 22·57 per cent.) lived in 448 towns (in 1880, 286 towns) of over 8,000 inhabitants. Of these towns, 283 had each from 8,000 to 20,000 inhabitants; 91 from 20,000 to 40,000; 35 from 40,000 to 75,000; 14 from 75,000 to 125,000; 14 from 125,000 to 250,000; 7 from 250,000 to 500,000; 1 from 500,000 to 1,000,000; and 3 over 1,000,000.

The following table shows the fifty principal cities of the United States, giving the population in 1880 and 1890:—

Cities	Population		Cities	Population	
	1880	1890		1880	1890
New York	1,206,299	1,515,301	Denver	35,629	106,713
Chicago	503,185	1,099,850	Indianapolis	75,056	105,436
Philadelphia	847,170	1,046,964	Allegheny	78,682	105,287
Brooklyn	566,663	806,343	Albany	90,758	94,923
Saint Louis	350,518	451,770	Columbus	51,647	88,150
Boston	362,839	443,477	Syracuse	51,792	88,143
Baltimore	332,313	434,439	Worcester	58,291	84,655
San Francisco	233,959	298,997	Toledo	50,137	81,434
Cincinnati	255,139	296,908	Richmond	63,600	81,388
Cleveland	160,146	261,353	New Haven	62,882	81,298
Buffalo	155,134	255,664	Paterson	51,031	78,347
New Orleans	216,090	242,039	Lowell	59,475	77,696
Pittsburg	156,389	238,617	Nashville	43,350	76,168
Washington	177,624	230,392	Scranton	45,850	75,215
Detroit	116,340	205,876	Fall River	48,961	74,398
Milwaukee	115,587	204,468	Cambridge	52,669	70,028
Newark	136,508	181,830	Atlanta	37,409	65,533
Minneapolis	46,887	164,738	Memphis	33,592	64,495
Jersey City	120,722	163,003	Wilmington	42,478	61,431
Louisville	123,758	161,129	Dayton	38,678	61,220
Omaha	30,518	140,452	Troy	56,747	60,956
Rochester	89,366	133,896	Grand Rapids	32,016	60,278
Saint Paul	41,473	133,156	Reading	43,278	58,661
Kansas City	55,785	132,716	Camden	41,659	58,313
Providence	104,857	132,146	Trenton	29,910	57,458

Religion.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees the free exercise of religious profession and worship, and this guaranty is repeated in the Constitutions of the forty-four States. Nearly all the sects and religious denominations existing in Europe are represented in the United States. At the census of 1880 there were 86,132 Protestant and 5,975 Roman Catholic churches: 70,864 Protestant ministers, and 6,366 Roman Catholic clergy. The Protestants returned 8,975,260 'members,' or communicants; adding to this an estimate of the families of members, and of adherents, the total attached to Protestantism would probably be about 30,000,000. In 1870 there were in all 63,082 churches, of which 3,806 were Roman Catholic; and in the same year the number of 'sittings' returned was 21,665,062, of which 1,990,514 were in Roman Catholic churches. There were in all 45 separate religious bodies returned in 1880.

In 1890 the membership¹ of the most important bodies, as compiled from the census reports was as follows:—Roman

¹ Since membership begins at different ages in different religious bodies, the number of members does not show the proportion of population connected with the several denominations.

Catholics, 6,257,871; Methodists of various sects, 4,589,284; Baptists of various sects, 3,712,468; Presbyterians, 1,278,332; Lutherans, 1,231,072; Congregational, 512,771; Episcopal, 540,509; Reformed Church (German and Dutch), 309,458; Friends, 107,208; Mormons, 166,125; Jews, 130,496; Disciples of Christ, 641,051; Christians, 103,722; Evangelical Association, 133,313; German Evangelical Synod, 187,432; United Brethren, 225,281; all others, 486,413; total number, communicants or members, 20,612,806.

Instruction.

Each State of the Union has a system of free public schools established by law. The work of these is largely supplemented by private and parochial schools. Nevertheless, owing partly to the former existence of slavery, and partly to the constant influx of numbers of uneducated immigrants, there exists a large mass still totally ignorant of the first elements of education. According to the census of 1880, in the whole country, out of a total population above ten years of age of 36,761,607, 4,923,451 (13·4 per cent.) were returned as unable to read, and 6,239,958 (17 per cent.) as unable to write.

The figures of the eleventh census taken in 1890, show that the rate of illiteracy was reduced during the decade to 13·3 per cent. of the entire population ten years of age and over. The following table gives the total population of the United States, the number and per cent. of each element going to make up this population, the population of each ten years of age and over, the number and per cent. of illiterates to each:—

—	Total Population	Per cent. of total population	Population 10 years of age and over		
			Total	Illiterates	
				Number	Per cent.
Native Whites	45,862,023	73·2	33,144,187	2,065,003	6·2
Foreign Whites	9,121,867	14·6	8,786,887	1,147,571	13·1
Coloured	7,638,360	12·2	5,482,485	3,112,128	56·8
Total	62,622,250	—	47,413,559	6,324,702	13·3

The United States Government makes no direct appropriation of moneys for the support of the elementary public schools, but has set aside for that purpose in each of the newer States a certain portion of the public domain, two 'sections' (or square miles) in each township six miles square, the proceeds from the sale of which form the chief part of the permanent school funds of those States, the income alone being used for the support of the schools. This income is supplemented by State and local taxation, so that it constitutes about five per cent. of the total school revenue of all the States. In 1895-96 the amount expended on public schools of elementary and secondary grades was 184,453,780 dollars. In 1895-96 the universities and colleges had an income of 17,918,174 dollars from productive funds, from fees, and from United States Government, State, or Municipal appropriations. The schools of technology had an income of 3,526,018 dollars; and the colleges for women, 3,456,983 dollars.

The following table refers to the public schools and colleges in 1895-96:—

States	STATE COMMON SCHOOLS				UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES		
	ELEMENTARY		HIGH		No.	Collegiate and graduate Students	Professors and teachers
	Total enrollment in State Common Schools	Total Number Teachers in State Common Schools	Students	Teachers			
<i>North Atlantic Division.</i>							
Maine	134,140	6,786	7,169	269	3	668	42
New Hampshire	62,437	3,187	3,159	131	1	395	31
Vermont	65,411	2,951	2,987	132	2	350	36
Massachusetts	424,353	12,275	28,927	1,123	9	4,816	375
Rhode Island	59,241	1,702	2,719	119	1	859	75
Connecticut	141,485	3,962	6,160	272	3	2,342	197
New York	1,176,074	33,820	34,206	1,480	22	6,115	817
New Jersey	280,330	5,620	7,801	337	4	1,406	131
Pennsylvania	1,120,441	26,764	21,903	897	84	6,373	633
<i>South Atlantic Division.</i>							
Delaware	33,174	840	1,097	89	1	71	10
Maryland	219,362	4,616	3,330	134	10	1,128	192
District of Columbia	42,464	1,031	2,383	97	6	648	145
Virginia	362,133	8,417	3,831	185	10	1,384	161
West Virginia	215,665	6,454	1,036	46	3	302	38
North Carolina	370,920	7,885	769	29	15	1,548	164
South Carolina	232,337	4,447	2,079	119	9	698	72
Georgia	423,786	8,921	5,273	242	10	1,098	115
Florida	100,373	2,508	1,018	53	6	260	75
<i>South Central Division.</i>							
Kentucky	400,126	10,209	3,924	166	13	1,493	161
Tennessee	478,125	8,913	4,363	190	24	2,707	326
Alabama	319,526	7,181	2,404	118	9	901	90
Mississippi	350,615	7,855	3,150	178	5	615	49
Louisiana	164,317	3,537	1,437	75	9	1,022	166
Texas	616,568	13,217	9,741	450	14	1,702	188
Arkansas	296,575	6,673	2,510	107	10	1,000	121
Oklahoma	63,686	1,733	203	3	1	10	7
Indian Territory	—	—	160	10	2	19	13
<i>North Central Division.</i>							
Ohio	820,562	25,180	36,299	1,463	37	5,242	713
Indiana	543,665	14,884	18,984	825	15	2,366	306
Illinois	898,619	25,416	29,526	1,106	31	5,611	734
Michigan	476,684	16,013	23,581	948	11	2,951	257
Wisconsin	412,514	12,334	14,299	564	9	1,948	216
Minnesota	354,657	11,519	10,813	451	10	2,194	202
Iowa	543,062	28,121	23,779	964	23	3,337	327
Missouri	664,947	14,844	15,224	583	28	2,611	457
North Dakota	57,068	3,027	933	49	3	102	29
South Dakota	88,026	4,316	1,430	65	6	194	68
Nebraska	272,310	10,068	10,589	434	10	1,359	153
Kansas	378,339	11,700	10,177	418	18	1,609	279

States	STATE COMMON SCHOOLS				UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES		
	ELEMENTARY		HIGH		No.	Collegiate and graduate students	Professors and teachers
	Total enrollment in State Common Schools	Total No. Teachers in State Common Schools	Students	Teachers			
<i>Western Division.</i>							
Montana	28,876	956	1,046	43	3	27	152
Wyoming	11,582	466	273	14	1	21	152
Colorado	94,686	2,921	3,840	181	5	459	66
New Mexico	23,359	584	231	16	1	0	2
Arizona	12,889	324	120	6	1	24	22
Utah	66,710	1,185	588	21	2	172	46
Nevada	7,267	290	293	10	1	139	15
Idaho	32,560	737	250	15	1	42	16
Washington	90,118	3,245	2,340	98	9	681	102
Oregon	87,212	3,317	1,464	46	8	411	891
California	259,667	6,885	10,975	379	15	3,344	375
Total	14,379,078	400,325	380,493	15,700	484	73,302	8,954

The total number of pupils enrolled in the public common schools was 14,379,078; of the teachers, 130,366 were male and 269,959 female. The public high schools numbered 4,974; of the teachers in these schools 7,226 were male and 8,474 female; of the pupils 157,942 were male and 222,551 female. There were also 3,106 private secondary schools with 8,750 teachers (3,984 male and 4,768 female), and 106,654 pupils (53,491 male and 53,163 female). The public normal schools numbered 160, with 1,660 teachers (709 male and 951 female), and 40,431 students (11,932 male and 28,499 female). The private normal schools numbered 169 with 954 teachers (539 male and 415 female), and 20,777 students (10,472 male and 10,305 female). Of the professors and teachers in the universities and colleges 7,396 were male and 1,558 female; of the students 56,556 were male and 16,746 female. In the preparatory departments of these colleges were (not included in the table) 47,014 pupils (32,122 male, and 14,892 female). There were also 48 schools of technology with 1,118 teachers (1,037 male and 81 female), and 9,652 students (8,587 male and 1,065 female), 274 being in graduate courses. Of colleges for women there were 162 with 2,552 professors and teachers (678 male and 1,874 female), and the students numbered 14,423. The professional and allied schools, not included in the colleges given above, were as follows in 1895-96:—

Class of schools	Schools	Instructors	Students	Graduates
Theological	144	869	8,017	1,631
Law	73	658	9,780	2,981
Medical	165	3,936	24,437	4,947
Dental	46	854	6,399	1,515
Pharmaceutical	44	354	3,873	1,063
Veterinary	10	189	382	134
Nurse training	177	—	5,094	1,773
Total	649	6,810	57,082	14,114

The following table shows the numbers of other educational institutions in the United States in 1895-96:—

Institutions	Number of Schools	Number of Teachers	Number of Students enrolled
Kindergartens (1892)	1,811	2,585	65,296
Private Elementary Schools (estimated)	—	—	1,228,146
Manual Training Schools	24	—	3,418
Business Colleges	398	1,918	80,662
Schools for the Deaf	87	987	10,246
Schools for the Blind	37	391	3,630
Schools for the Feeble-Minded	28	254	8,054
Reform Schools (1893)	56	450	19,827

There were in 1896 296 Indian schools, with an average attendance of 19,262, costing the United States \$2,056,515.

The Bureau of Education, in the Report for 1896, gives statistics of 4,026 public libraries, each containing over 1,000 volumes, the total being 33,051,872 volumes. Of those libraries 2,727 contain between 1,000 and 5,000 volumes each; 630 between 5,000 and 10,000 each; 411 between 10,000 and 25,000 each; 155 between 25,000 and 50,000 each; 69 between 50,000 and 100,000 each; 34 above 100,000 each. The increase in the number of libraries in five years, was 523, and the increase in the number of volumes, 7,074,229 or 27 per cent. There was an average of 17,376 persons to a library, and 47 volumes to each hundred of the estimated population.

In 1896 there were in the United States 2,110 daily newspapers, 14,022 weeklies, 2,598 monthlies, and 1,030 other periodicals. The total number of periodicals was then 19,760; in 1880 the total number was 11,403.

Justice and Crime.

The judicial system, like the executive and legislative systems, is dual. The Federal Government maintains courts for the trial of civil causes arising out of the admiralty, patent, banking, and other laws of the United States; of certain causes between citizens of different States; and of crimes against the United States. These crimes are few in number, and the criminal jurisdiction of United States courts is comparatively insignificant, extending only to piracy, murder on the high seas, offences against the postal and revenue laws, and the like. Almost all offences against the person and against property are dealt with by the State courts; also all civil causes where the parties are residents of the same State, and matters of probate, divorce, and bankruptcy (when, as now, there is no Federal bankruptcy law).

In the separate States the lowest courts are those held by Justices of the Peace, or, in towns and cities, by Police Judges. In the counties, courts of record are held, some by local county officers, others by District or Circuit Judges, who go from county to county. In these courts there are usually the grand and petty jury. The highest court in each State is the Supreme Court, or Court of Final Appeal, with a Chief Justice and Associate Judges. These judges are usually elected by the people, but sometimes appointed by the Governor, with or without the Senate or Council; they usually hold office for terms of years, but sometimes practically for life or during good behaviour. Their salaries vary from 2,500 dollars to 7,500 dollars.

Of the Federal Courts the lowest are those of the districts, of which there are about 60, each State forming one or more districts. These courts may try any case of crime against the United States not punishable with death. Above

these are nine Circuit Courts, each with a Circuit Judge, with or without the local District Judge; but one or two District Judges may by themselves hold a Circuit Court. The Circuit Court Judges appoint commissioners, whose duty it is to arrest, examine, and commit persons accused of crime against the United States, and to assist the Circuit and District Judges in taking evidence for the trial of such persons. These duties may, however, be performed by a judge or magistrate of either a State or the Federal Government. Each of the nine Justices of the Supreme Court must hold a Court in one of the nine circuits at least once every two years, and with each may be associated the Circuit or District Judge. There are also circuit appeal courts. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Judges, appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. It deals with appeals from inferior courts, and has original jurisdiction in cases affecting foreign ministers and consuls, and those in which a State is a party. The Chief Justice has a salary of 10,500 dollars, and each of the Associate Judges 10,000 dollars.

Other courts with criminal jurisdiction are the Court of the District of Columbia and those of the Territories.

In 1890 there were 82,329 prisoners in the United States, of whom 75,924 were men and 6,405 women. Of the total, 57,310 were white and 25,019 coloured. Of the white, 40,471 were native, and 15,932 were foreign-born. Of the coloured, 24,277 were negroes, 407 Chinese, 322 Indians, and 13 Japanese. In 1890 there were 14,846 inmates of juvenile reformatories.

In 1890 there were 45,233 convicts in penitentiaries; 30,546 were white and 14,687 coloured; of the white, 12,842 were born of native parents, 8,331 of (one or both) foreign parents, and 7,267 were foreign born. Of the total, 1,791 were women. In 1890, there were 14,846 inmates of juvenile reformatories.

Pauperism.

Although there are poor-laws in the States the statistics of pauperism, except for indoor paupers, are not recorded. The total number of indoor paupers in 1880 was 36,203; in 1890 the number was 73,045, of whom 40,741 were males and 32,304 females. Of the total in 1890, 66,578 were white, and 6,467 coloured; of the white, 36,656 were native, and 27,648 were foreign-born. Of the coloured 6,418 were negroes, 36 Indians, and 13 Chinese. The number of out-door paupers reported in 1890 was 24,220—probably far below the truth. The expense of the alms-houses is given at 2,409,445 dollars.

Finance.

I. FEDERAL.

The following table exhibits the total net revenue and the total ordinary expenditure of the United States in the ten fiscal years, ended June 30, 1897:—

Revenue		Expenditure		Revenue		Expenditure	
Year ending June 30	Dollars	Dollars	Year ending June 30	Dollars	Dollars		
1888	379,266,074	259,653,958	1893	385,819,629	383,477,955		
1889	387,050,058	281,996,615	1894	297,722,019	367,525,280		
1890	403,080,982	297,736,486	1895	313,390,075	356,195,298		
1891	392,612,447	355,372,685	1896	326,976,200	352,179,446		
1892	354,937,784	345,023,331	1897	347,721,705	365,774,160		

These figures are exclusive of postal revenues and expenditures as well as of loans and payments on account of the principal of the public debt.

The following tables give the actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, and the estimated revenue and expenditure for 1898 :—

<i>Revenue</i>	1897	<i>Expenditure</i>	1897
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs taxes	176,554,127	Civil Establishment :	
Internal revenue	146,688,574	Legislative	9,537,248
Coinage, &c.	7,239,814	Executive	193,994
Sales of public lands	864,581	Dept. of State	2,215,562
Consular, land, and patent fees	2,881,555	Treasury Dept. :	
Pacific railways, sinking fund	2,277,173	Salaries	6,557,541
National Bank tax	1,972,501	Collecting Customs	7,075,372
Customs fees	586,827	Sugar bounty	4,992,631
Pacific railways, interest	942,148	Public buildings	3,758,796
Sales of Indian lands	845,419	Various	14,991,374
Immigrant fund	309,936	War Dept., Salaries, &c.	1,864,354
Sales of Government property	202,712	Navy " "	410,933
Surveying public lands	128,321	Interior " "	8,814,999
Soldiers' Home permanent fund	126,618	Post Office Dept. :	
Navy pensions and hospital funds	1,122,883	Deficiency in rev.	11,149,206
Revenues of District of Columbia	3,566,130	Various	2,472,068
All other sources	1,412,386	Agricultural Dept., Salaries & Miscellaneous	3,025,480
		Labour " "	170,699
		Justice and Judicial	6,662,472
		Columbia	6,508,539
		Total Civil	90,401,268
		Military Estab. :	
		Pay Dept.	13,723,532
		Quartermaster's Dept.	3,720,466
		Ordnance	7,702,888
		Improving harbours and rivers	13,682,704
		Various	7,120,678
		Total Military	48,950,268
		Naval Estab. :	
		Increase of Navy	14,539,911
		Pay of Navy	8,311,599
		Various	11,710,036
		Total Naval	34,561,546
		Indian service	13,016,802
		Pensions	141,053,165
		Interest on debt	37,791,110
		Total expenditure	365,774,160
Total ordinary receipts	347,721,705		

<i>Revenue</i>	1898	<i>Expenditure</i>	1898
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs	165,000,000	Civil expenses	88,000,000
Internal revenue	156,000,000	Indians	11,000,000
Miscellaneous	24,000,000	Pensions	146,000,000
Postal service	96,227,076	Military Estab.	60,000,000
		Naval Estab.	32,000,000
		Interest on debt	36,000,000
		Postal Service	96,227,076
Total ordinary receipts	441,227,076	Total ordinary expenditure	469,227,076

The receipts for 1897-98 are partly actual and partly estimated, and show an expected deficit of 28,000,000 dollars. For 1898-99 the estimated revenue is 482,874,647, and the expenditure 504,522,533 dollars, giving an estimated deficit of 21,647,886 dollars.

In addition to the ordinary resources in 1897, the cash in the Treasury was increased by 4,356,614 dollars from deposits of national bank notes for redemption, and by 1,240 dollars from the issue of 4 per cent. bonds in liquidation of interest accrued on refunding certificates converted during the year: total, 4,357,854 dollars. The securities redeemed during the year amounted to 252,092 dollars.

The following table shows the total amount of the national debt on the 1st of July at various periods from 1860:—

Year	Capital of Debt	Year	Capital of Debt
	Dollars		Dollars
1860	64,842,287	1893	1,545,985,686
1866	2,773,236,173	1894	1,632,253,637
1880	2,120,415,370	1895	1,676,120,983
1890	1,552,140,205	1896	1,769,840,323
1892	1,588,464,145	1897	1,817,672,666

The net debt—that is, what remains after deducting the cash in the Treasury—was 986,656,086 dollars on June 30, 1897. The bulk of the debt of the United States was originally contracted at 6 and 5 per cent., but about seven hundred millions of the interest-bearing debt is now at 4 per cent., and the rest at 2 and 5 per cent.

At the close of the census period 1890 the total *assessed* value of real and personal property taxed was 25,473,173,418 dollars, of which amount 13,956,556,675 dollars represented real estate and improvements thereon, and 1,516,616,743 dollars personal property. The corresponding total for 1880 was 17,139,903,495 dollars.

The true valuation of property for 1890 is given as follows :—

	Dollars
Live stock on farms and ranges, farm implements and machinery	39,544,544,333
Real estate, with improvements thereon	2,703,015,040
Mines and quarries, including product on hand	1,291,291,579
Gold and silver coin and bullion	1,158,774,948
Machinery of mills and product on hand, raw and manufactured	3,058,593,441
Railroads and equipments, including 283,898,519 dol- lars street railroads	8,685,407,323
Telegraphs, telephones, shipping, and canals	701,755 12
Miscellaneous	7,898,708,821
Total	65,087,091,197

The estimated true value in 1880 was 43,642,000,000 dollars.

II. STATE FINANCE.

The revenues required for the administration of the separate States are derived from direct taxation, chiefly in the form of a tax on property real and personal; and the greater part of such revenue is collected and expended by the local authorities, county, township, or school district.

According to census returns of 1890 the total assessed value of property taxed was 25,478,173,418 dollars, and the *ad valorem* taxation in 1890 amounted to 470,651,927 dollars, as follows :—

	Dollars
For General Purposes :	
State	48,556,597
County	94,629,410
Minor divisions	202,297,786
For Schools :	
State	22,079,850
Counties and minor divisions	103,088,784
Total	470,651,927

The total State, county, municipal and school district indebtedness, less the sinking fund in each case, in 1880 and 1890, were :—

State or Territory	State Debt	County Debt	Municipal Debt	School District Debt	Total Debt	Debt per head of pop.
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1880	297,244,094	124,105,027	684,348,848	17,580,682	1,123,278,646	22.40
1890	228,997,385	145,198,955	724,458,583	36,701,948	1,135,351,871	18.18

The annual interest charge on the State and local bonded debt combined was, in 1890, 65,541,776 dollars; in 1880 it was 68,935,807 dollars.

Defence.**I. ARMY.**

By the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress is empowered in general 'to raise and support armies;' and by the second section of the second article, the President is appointed commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia when called into the service of the United States. On August 7, 1789, Congress established a Department of War as the instrument of the President in carrying out the provisions of the Constitution for military affairs.

By Acts of Congress approved July 28, 1866, March 3, 1869, and July 15, 1870, the number of land forces constituting the standing army of the United States was strictly limited. It was subsequently enacted that from the year 1875 there shall be no more than 25,000 enlisted men at any one time, exclusive of the hospital corps, the strength of which is 706 enlisted men. The actual commissioned and enlisted strength of the army varies very little from that authorised, and is organised as follows:—

	Officers	Men
General and General Staff	362	—
Ordnance Department	56	605
Engineer Department	109	500
10 Regiments of Cavalry	432	6,170
5 Regiments of Artillery	280	4,025
25 Regiments of Infantry	877	13,125
Non-commissioned staff, enlisted men not attached to regiments, Indian scouts, &c. }	—	575
Total	2,116	25,000

Of the officers of the regular army there are 19 general officers, 71 colonels, 92 lieutenant colonels, 207 majors, 633 captains.

The 9th and 10th regiments of cavalry, and 24th and 25th regiments of infantry, are composed of negro soldiers, but with white officers.

Besides the regular army each State is supposed to have a militia in which all men from 18 to 44 (inclusive) capable of bearing arms ought to be enrolled, but in several States the organisation is imperfect. The organised militia numbers 9,376 officers and 106,251 men. The number of citizens who in case of war might be enrolled in the militia is 10,149,184. In 1890 the males of all classes of the militia age numbered 13,230,168. Of these, 10,424,086 were native born, and 2,806,082 foreign born; 11,808,964 were white, and 1,426,204 coloured; 9,086,066 were native white.

The territory of the United States is divided for military purposes into eight departments, named respectively the Department of the East, of the Missouri, of Texas, of California, of Dakota, of the Platte, of the Colorado, of the Columbia. The United States has a military academy at West Point.

II. NAVY.

Within recent years the United States navy has been greatly increased, and is now a powerful force. The control of naval affairs is vested in the Secretary of the Navy, a Cabinet officer, appointed by the President, with

the approval of the Senate. The Assistant-Secretary, a civilian, also appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate, the chiefs of eight administrative bureaus, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the Judge-Advocate-General, are directly responsible to the Secretary. The administrative bureaus are: yards and docks, equipment, navigation, ordnance, construction and repair, steam engineering, supplies and accounts, and medicine and surgery.

The Government constructive and repairing establishments are at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; League Island, Pennsylvania; Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Virginia; Pensacola, Florida; and Mare Island, California; and the naval stations are at New London, Connecticut; Port Royal, S. C.; Key West, Florida; and Puget Sound, Washington.

All warships, under the requirements of law, are built within the country and of home material.

The personnel provided for is as follows:—

Officers—Military branch, including 1 admiral, 1 vice admiral, 16 rear admirals, 45 captains, 85 commanders, and cadets	1,031
Engineers and naval constructors	226
Paymasters, surgeons, and chaplains	262
Warrant officers	143
Seamen	11,750
Marines—Officers	74
Men	1,939
Total	15,425

The following is a classified statement of the strength of the United States navy. Vessels appropriated for training ships and other purposes, are not included.—

	Launched Dec. 1896	Building
Battleships, 1st class	4	5
„ 2nd and 3rd classes	<i>nil</i>	—
Port defence ships	20	—
Cruisers, 1st class armoured	4	—
„ „ protected	2	—
„ 2nd class	11	—
„ 3rd class	11	—
Gun-vessels, &c.	8	1
Torpedo-craft, 1st class	15	7
„ 2nd class	5	—
„ 3rd class	1	—

A table follows of the United States armour-clad fleet and of first and second-class cruisers. Only the recent port defence vessels are given, there being in addition 12 monitors (1,880 and 2,100 tons), built 1863–65, and carrying severally 2 15-inch 19-ton guns. In the cruiser list those named in italics are armoured, the others being either wholly or partially deck-protected. The abbreviations: *t* turret; Q.F., quick-firing. In the armament column, light and machine guns are not given.

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed, knots
Battleships:								
t.	Oregon	93	10,288	17	} 4 13 in.; 8 8in.; 4 6in.; 20 6 pr. Q.F.	6	9,000	15.0
t.	Massachusetts	93	10,288	17				
t.	Indiana	93	10,288	17				
t.	Iowa	96	11,410	15	} 4 12 in.; 8 8in.; 6 4in.; 20 6 pr. Q.F.	5	11,000	16.5
t.	Kearsage		11,525	15				
t.	Kentucky		11,525	15	} 4 13in.; 4 8in.; 14 5in.; 20 6 pr. Q.F.	5	10,500	16.0
t.	Alabama		11,525	15				
t.	Illinois		11,525	15	} 4 13in.; 14 6in.; 24 smaller Q.F., &c.	4	10,000	16.0
t.	Wisconsin		11,525	15				
Port defence ships:								
t.	Miantonomoh	76	3,990	11½	} 4 10 in.; 6 smaller Q.F., &c.	—	1,425	10.5
t.	Monadnock	83	3,990	11½				
t.	Amphitrite	83	3,990	11½	} 4 10in.; 2 4in. Q.F.; 8 smaller Q.F., &c.	—	3,000	14.5
t.	Terror	83	3,990	11½				
t.	Puritan	83	6,060	14	} 4 12in.; 6 4in.; 12 smaller Q.F., &c.	—	3,700	12.4
b.	Monterey	91	4,084	14				
com.	Katahdin	93	2,155	6	} 2 12in.; 2 10in.; 12 smaller Q.F., &c.	—	5,400	15.0
t.	First-class cruisers:							
t.	<i>Maine</i> ¹	90	6,682	12	} 4 10in.; 6 6in.; 8 6 pr. Q.F.	4	9,000	17.0
t.	<i>Texas</i>	92	6,315	12				
t.	New York	91	8,200	10	} 4 10in.; 6 6in.; 12 6 pr. Q.F.	4	8,000	17.0
t.	Columbia	92	7,375	10				
t.	Minneapolis	93	7,375	10	} 6 8in.; 12 4in. Q.F.; 16 smaller Q.F., &c.	3	16,500	20.0
t.	Brooklyn	95	9,271	10				
Second-class cruisers:								
t.	Atlanta	84	3,000		} 2 8in.; 2 6in. Q.F.; 8 4in. Q.F.; 20 smaller Q.F., &c.	—	4,080	15.6
t.	Boston	84	3,000					
t.	Chicago	85	4,500		} 2 8in.; 6 6in.; 12 smaller Q.F., &c.	—	4,080	15.6
t.	Baltimore	88	4,413					
t.	Charleston	88	3,730		} 4 8in.; 8 6in.; 2 5in. Q.F.; 18 smaller Q.F., &c.	—	5,084	15.0
t.	Newark	90	4,098					
t.	Philadelphia	90	4,324		} 4 8in.; 6 6in.; 14 smaller Q.F., &c.	—	10,064	19.0
t.	San Francisco	90	4,098					
t.	Olympia	92	5,870		} 2 8in.; 6 6in.; 14 smaller Q.F., &c.	—	6,666	18.0
t.	Cincinnati	92	3,213					
t.	Raleigh	92	3,213		} 12 6in.; 17 smaller Q.F., &c.	—	8,869	19.0
t.								
t.					} 4 8in.; 10 5in. Q.F.; 24 smaller Q.F., &c.	4	10,400	20.0
t.								
t.					} 1 6in. Q.F.; 10 5in. Q.F.; 14 smaller Q.F., &c.	6	13,500	20.0
t.								
t.					} 1 6in. Q.F.; 10 5in. Q.F.; 14 smaller Q.F., &c.	4	10,000	19.0
t.								
t.					} 1 6in. Q.F.; 10 5in. Q.F.; 14 smaller Q.F., &c.	4	10,000	19.0
t.								

The armoured cruisers *Maine*¹ and *Texas* are built upon plans differing slightly from each other. With the view of making their heavy gun-fire very powerful for their small displacement, the turrets are placed *en échelon*, so as to admit of the guns being trained fore and aft. In the *Maine* the four 10-inch guns are coupled in turrets inclosed in oval barbettes, and a narrow superstructure (which carries the secondary armament) running from end to

¹ On February 15, 1898, the *Maine*, while lying at anchor in the harbour of Havana, was, by an explosion, the cause of which is not yet known, reduced to a sunken wreck.

end, is broken abeam of each turret, so as to give each a range of fire on its opposite beam. In the *Texas* the guns are mounted singly in two turrets, which are sheltered within an oblique redoubt, as in the *Italia* and other Italian ships. The *Oregon*, *Massachusetts*, and *Indiana* are practically identical. They have a partial belt of 17-inch armour, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, extending over 56 per cent. of the whole length. This belt rises 3 feet above the water-line, and extends $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet below; it is capped by a fore and aft-armoured deck. At either end of the belt are armoured redoubts 17 inches thick rising to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the protective deck; these redoubts protect the turning gear of the turrets and all the operations of loading. The tubes through which the ammunition is hoisted are also armoured. Above the belt, and extending from one redoubt to the other, the side is protected by 5 inches of armour. The main armament consists of four 13-inch 35-calibre guns mounted in pairs in two turrets, one forward, one aft, protected with 17-inch armour, placed on an incline, with a horizontal cover of 20-inch thickness; and eight 8-inch guns mounted in four turrets, formed of inclined armour from $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 6 inches thick, and placed at the four corners of a deck on a level with the top of the larger turrets. The length at the water-line is 348 feet, beam 62 feet 3 inches, and draught 24 feet. The *Iowa* is of similar design. The United States battleships are to carry small torpedo boats on their decks. The *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky* differ in no very material respect from their later sisters, the *Illinois*, *Alabama*, and *Wisconsin*. They displace 11,525 tons, and are 368 feet long, with 72 feet beam; protection is given by steel belts of considerable thickness, heavy armouring on the turrets, and steel decks. The armament comprises four 13-inch guns, four 8-inch, and forty various quick-firers. The speed is to be sixteen knots, with engines of 10,000 horse-power.

Among the coast defence vessels the ram *Katahdin* deserves to be noted. She was designed by Admiral Ammen, and, beyond a small secondary battery, depends for offensive force upon her ability to ram a foe; to accomplish this purpose she can be submerged until only her turtle back, funnel, and ventilating shafts, all of which are armoured, remain above water. Her dimensions are 251 ft. by $42\frac{1}{2}$ ft. beam, 15 ft. normal draught, and 2,155 tons displacement.

The *New York*, and the *Brooklyn* are the largest cruisers in the United States navy both armoured and designed on the same lines. The dimensions of the former are: length 380 ft. 6 in., beam 65 ft., draught 23 ft. 3 in. She has a heavily armoured steel deck, in conjunction with light side plating, besides a cellulose belt. Two 8-inch guns are mounted forward and two aft in turrets, and one on either beam slightly sponsoned out. The 4-inch guns are carried on the deck below, and so placed as to fire fore and aft.

Special interest attaches to the commerce destroyers *Columbia* and *Minneapolis* which, on their official trials over the course (88 nautical miles) off the coast of Massachusetts, made respectively an average speed of 22.81 and 23.07 knots per hour. The vessels are sister ships, and the following description of the *Columbia* will therefore serve for both. Her principal dimensions, &c., are: Length, 412 ft.; beam, 58 ft.; mean draught, 23 ft.; displacement, 7,375 tons; indicated horse power, 20,000, with a maximum of 23,000; coal supply, 750 tons; maximum coal stowage, 2,000. She has a double bottom, and a protective deck, which rises from $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the water-line at the sides to 1 foot above amidships, except at the bow and stern, where it slopes down below the water-line. The protective deck is 4 inches thick on the slopes and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick elsewhere. There will be also a wall of patent fuel 5 feet thick opposite the boilers. The motive power consists of three sets of triple expansion vertical inverted direct-acting engines, each placed in a separate water-tight compartment. Each set of engines drives its own screw.

One screw is placed amidships at the extreme stern just above the keel ; other two are set one on each quarter considerably forward and outboard of the midship screw and 4½ feet above it. For long distance economical cruising the midship screw alone will be used, the other two being uncoupled ; for medium speed the twin screws under each counter will be worked, the midship screw being uncoupled ; for full speed all three screws will be driven at their highest power. Her nominal cruising radius is 26,240 miles.

Production and Industry

I. AGRICULTURE.

The immense extent of land, forming part of the United States, as yet uninhabited and uncultivated, is held to be national property, at the disposal of Congress and the executive of the Republic. The public lands of the United States which are still undisposed of lie in 24 States and 4 Territories. The public lands are divided into two great classes. The one class have a dollar and a quarter an acre designated as the minimum price, and the other two dollars and a half an acre, the latter being the alternate sections, reserved by the United States in land grants to railroads, &c. Titles to these lands may be acquired by private entry or location under the homestead, pre-emption, and timber-culture laws ; or, as to some classes, by purchase for cash. The homestead laws give the right to 160 acres of a-dollar-and-a-quarter lands, or to 80 acres of two-dollar-and-a-half lands, to any citizen or applicant for citizenship over twenty-one who will actually settle upon and cultivate the land. The title is perfected by the issue of a patent after five years of actual settlement. The only charges in the case of homestead entries are fees and commissions. Another large class of free entries of public lands is that provided for under the Timber-Culture Acts of 1873-78. The purpose of these laws is to promote the growth of forest trees on the public lands. They give the right to any settler who has cultivated for two years as much as five acres in trees to an 80-acre homestead, or, if ten acres, to a homestead of 160 acres, and a free patent for his land is given him at the end of three years instead of five. On June 30, 1896, 1,042,844,034 acres of public lands had been surveyed. Of the total area of public lands, 369,529,002 acres were in Alaska, unsurveyed. In 1896 4,830,915 acres were taken up under the Homestead Act, and 13,174,070 acres were disposed of for cash, under the Homestead Acts, under the Timber-Culture Acts, located with Agricultural College and other kinds of scrip, and located with Military Bountyland warrants and selected by States and Railroads in the several States and Territories. It is provided by law that two sections, of 640 acres of land, in each 'township,' are reserved for common schools, so that the spread of education may go together with colonisation.

The power of Congress over the public territory is exclusive and universal, except so far as restrained by stipulations in the original cessions.

According to census returns the total acreage of farms and the improved acreage have been :—

Years	Farm area. Acres	Improved area. Acres
1870	407,735,041	188,721,099
1880	536,081,835	284,771,042
1890	632,218,619	357,616,755

In the same years the numbers of farms of different sizes were :—

Acres				1870	1880	1890
Under 3 acres	.	.	.	6,875	4,852	} 150,194
3 and under	10	.	.	172,021	184,889	
10	"	20	.	294,607	254,749	
20	"	50	.	847,614	781,574	
50	"	100	.	754,221	1,032,810	
100	"	500	.	565,054	1,695,983	
500	"	1,000	.	15,873	75,972	
1,000 and over	.	.	.	3,720	28,578	31,546
Total	.	.	.	2,659,985	4,008,907	4,564,641

In 1890 there were 4,767,179 families occupying farms. Of these, 3,142,746 families occupied farms which they owned (2,255,789 farms being free, and 886,957 encumbered), while 1,624,433 families occupied hired farms.

The areas and produce of the principal cereal crops for three years are shown in the subjoined tables.

Crops	1894			1895			1896		
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre
Corn	62,582	1,212,770	19.4	82,076	2,151,189	26.2	81,027	2,283,875	28.2
Wheat	34,882	460,367	13.2	34,047	467,108	13.7	34,619	427,684	12.4
Oats	27,024	662,037	24.5	27,878	824,444	29.6	27,566	707,346	25.7
Total	124,488	2,335,074	—	144,001	3,442,686	—	143,212	3,418,905	—

The chief wheat-growing States (1896) were : Minnesota, 3,281,624 acres, 46,599,061 bushels ; California, 3,088,849 acres, 45,097,195 bushels ; Kansas, 2,905,137 acres, 30,794,452 bushels ; North Dakota, 2,529,534 acres, 29,848,501 bushels ; Illinois, 1,950,214 acres, 28,668,146 bushels ; South Dakota, 2,462,808 acres, 27,583,450 bushels ; Ohio, 2,422,224 acres, 21,800,016 bushels ; and Indiana, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan.

Other crops in 1895 and 1896 were :—

Crops	1895			1896		
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels per Acre	Acres	Bushels	Bushels per Acre
Rye	1,890,345	27,210,000	14.4	1,831,201	24,369,047	13.3
Barley	3,290,978	87,073,000	26.4	2,950,539	69,695,233	23.6
Buckwheat	763,277	15,841,000	20.1	754,898	14,089,733	18.7
Potatoes	2,964,952	297,237,000	100.6	2,767,465	252,234,540	91.1

The area on which hay was grown in 1896 was 43,259,756 acres ; the crop weighed 59,282,158 tons, and was valued at 388,145,614 dollars.

Sugar is produced from cane chiefly in Louisiana and Texas, from beet in California, Nebraska, and Utah, from sorghum in Kansas, and from maple-sap in the North-Eastern States. In the year 1895-96 the cane-sugar produce was 230,000 tons; beet-sugar, 30,000 tons; maple-sugar, 20,000 tons; sorghum-sugar (1894-95), 1,000 tons.

The total area under cotton in 1895 was 20,184,808 acres, which produced a crop of 7,161,094 bales, valued at 293,358,856 dollars. The crop of 1896 was estimated at 8,580,953 bales, the chief cotton-growing States being: Texas, yielding 2,869,727 bales; Georgia, 1,236,323 bales; Mississippi, 1,179,989 bales; Alabama, 813,411 bales; South Carolina, 855,287 bales; Arkansas, 611,865 bales; Louisiana, 597,477 bales; North Carolina, 423,519 bales.

In 1896 594,749 acres were under tobacco; the crop weighed 403,004,320 lbs., and was valued at 24,258,070 dollars. The chief tobacco-growing States are Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee.

The following table exhibits the number of live stock in 1897 and at the census years 1870, 1880, and 1890, the numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine for 1890, and all the numbers for 1897, being estimates:—

—	1870	1880	1890	1897
Horses . . .	8,248,800	11,201,800	14,213,837	14,364,667
Mules . . .	1,179,500	1,729,500	2,331,027	2,215,654
Cattle of all kinds	25,484,100	33,258,000	52,801,907	46,450,135
Sheep . . .	40,853,000	40,765,900	44,336,072	36,818,643
Swine . . .	26,751,400	34,034,100	51,602,780	40,600,276

The total value of farm animals in the United States in 1897 was 1,655,414,612 dollars. The area devoted exclusively to the rearing of cattle measures 1,865,000 square miles. In 1895 the estimated wool clip was 294,296,726 pounds; in 1896, 272,474,708 pounds.

Viticulture is extending. The produce of wine in the San Francisco district was 12,600,000 gallons in 1894, and similar in 1896. Plums and grapes for raisins are also extensively grown in the district.

II. FORESTRY.

There are no statistics of forestry in the United States, and the following data, supplied by the Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture, are only approximations. The forest area (exclusive of Alaska) is somewhat under 500,000,000 acres, about seven-tenths being on the Atlantic side, one-tenth on the Pacific coast, one-tenth on the Rocky Mountains, and one-tenth in the interior of the Western States. A rough and liberal estimate puts the quantity of timber standing and ready for the axe at 2,300,000,000,000 feet, B. M., while the total annual cut, including all material requiring bolt or log size, is estimated at 40,000,000,000 feet, B. M., three-fourths being conifers and the remainder oak and other hard woods. The value of the forest raw material handled, in forest industries only, in the census year 1890, was put at 245,169,000 dollars, and of the products at 446,034,000 dollars, the capital employed being 561,943,000 dollars, and the employees numbering 347,700. If other industries are included, the value of the raw material was 688,339,000 dollars; and of the products, 1,352,742,000 dollars.

III. MINING.

The following are the statistics of the metallic products of the United States in 1896 (long tons, 2,240 lbs. ; short tons, 2,000 lbs.) :—

Metallic Products	Quantity	Value
		Dollars
Pig iron, value at Philadelphia . . . long tons	8,623,127	90,250,000
Silver, coining value (\$1.2929 per oz.) troy oz.	58,834,800	76,069,236 ¹
Gold, coining value (\$20.6718 ") " "	2,568,132	53,088,000
Copper, ² value at New York City . . . pounds	453,007,139	48,698,267
Lead " " " " short tons	187,000	10,472,000
Zinc " " " " " "	81,499	6,519,920
Quicksilver, value at San Francisco flasks ⁴	30,765	1,075,449
Nickel, ³ value at Philadelphia . . . pounds	17,170	4,464
Aluminium, value at Pittsburg . . . " "	1,800,000	520,000
Tin	—	—
Antimony, value at San Francisco short tons	601	84,290
Platinum, value (crude) at San Francisco troy oz.	163	944
Total value 1896	—	286,782,570
Total value 1895	—	281,913,689

¹ Commercial value, \$9,655,000 dollars.

² Including copper made from imported pyrites.

³ Including nickel in copper-nickel alloy, and in exported ore and metal.

⁴ Of 76.5 lbs. av. net.

The following are statistics of non-metallic minerals for 1896 :—

Non-Metallic Products	Quantity	Value
		Dollars
Bituminous coal short tons	137,640,276	114,891,515
Pennsylvania anthracite long tons	48,010,616	81,415,785
Building stone	—	31,346,171
Petroleum barrels ¹	60,960,361	58,518,709
Natural gas	—	12,450,260
Cement barrels ²	9,479,473	6,378,385
Salt " ³	13,850,726	4,040,839
Limestone for iron flux long tons	4,120,102	2,060,000
Phosphate rock " "	948,720	2,868,954
Zinc-white short tons	20,000	1,400,000
Mineral waters gallons sold	25,446,312	4,129,862
Borax lbs.	13,508,000	675,400
All others	—	14,011,493
Total, 1896	—	334,187,373
Total, 1895	—	339,774,029

¹ Of 42 gal.

² Of 300 lbs. for natural cement, and 400 lbs. for artificial Portland.

³ Of 230 lbs. net.

The total value of the specified mineral products in 1896 was thus \$0,969,943 dollars, the corresponding value for 1895 being \$21,687,668 dollars. To each of these sums the official statement adds 1,000,000 dollars the estimated value of unspecified mineral products.

The following statement, taken from a census bulletin, shows the condition of the iron ore mining industry in 1889, as compared with that in 1880 :—

—	Production	Value at Mines	Capital Employed	Persons Employed
	Long tons	Dollars	Dollars	
1880 . .	7,120,362	23,156,957	61,782,287 ¹	31,668 ¹
1889 . .	14,518,041	33,351,978	109,766,199	38,227

¹ In regular establishments.

Of the iron ore produced in 1889, 5,856,169 long tons were from Michigan ; 1,570,819 long tons from Alabama ; 1,560,284 long tons from Pennsylvania. In the same year 853,573 long tons of iron ore were imported, and the total consumption was 15,733,465 long tons.

The total production of gold and silver (coining value) in the country was as follows in five years :—

Year	Gold	Silver	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1892	33,000,000	82,099,150	115,099,150
1893	35,950,000	77,575,757	113,525,757
1894	39,500,000	64,000,000	103,500,000
1895	46,610,000	72,051,000	118,661,000
1896	53,088,000	76,069,236	129,157,236

The precious metals are raised mainly in California for gold, and Colorado, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and Montana for silver. The coining value of the gold produced from mines in the United States from 1792 to 1896 is estimated at 2,113,029,769 dollars, and of the silver at 1,437,857,458 dollars.

IV. MANUFACTURES.

The following table shows the condition of manufacturing industries in the United States in 1870, 1880, and 1890. The figures for 1890 include petroleum-refining and gas manufacture, with certain minor industries such as bottling, dressmaking, cotton cleaning and ginning, drug-grinding, &c., none of which are included in the figures for 1870 and 1880. The generation of electricity for lighting and power is only partially included in the numbers for 1890 :—

Year	No. of Establishments Reporting.	Capital	Hands employed	Value of Materials	Value of Products
		Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
1870	252,148	1,694,568,000	2,053,996	1,990,742,000	3,385,861,000
1880	253,852	2,790,272,608	2,732,595	3,396,823,549	5,369,579,191
1890	355,415	6,525,156,486	4,712,622	5,162,044,076	9,372,437,283

More than one-half of the establishments and of the capital in 1890 were in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Illinois.

The manufacture of cotton in the United States has been rapidly growing in recent years. In 1890 the number of establishments for the preparation and manufacture of cotton and cotton goods, reporting to the census authorities, was 2,641, and the capital employed was 365,957,804 dollars. For the manufacture of cotton goods alone (apart from mixed goods) there were 905 establishments with an aggregate capital of 354,020,849 dollars, employing, on an average, 221,585 persons. The annual cost of materials used was 154,912,979 dollars, and the value of the products 267,981,724 dollars.

The following are some statistics of cotton :—

Year ending June 30	Production	Imports	Exports	Retained for Home Consumption
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1880	2,771,797,156	3,547,792	1,822,295,848	953,049,105
1890	3,627,366,183	28,606,049	2,472,047,957	1,168,924,275
1892	4,506,575,984	48,663,769	2,935,352,588	1,599,887,165
1893	3,352,658,458	8,367,952	2,212,115,126	1,183,550,452
1894	3,769,381,478	27,705,949	2,683,282,325	1,113,805,102
1895	5,036,964,409	49,332,022	3,517,533,109	1,568,768,322
1896	3,592,416,851	55,350,520	2,335,226,385	1,312,540,986
1897		51,898,926	3,103,754,949	

The values of cottons of domestic manufacture exported from the United States were 4,071,882 dollars in 1875, 11,836,591 dollars in 1885, 14,840,886 dollars in 1894, 13,789,810 dollars in 1895, 16,837,396 dollars in 1896, and 21,037,678 dollars in 1897.

In 1890 there were 2,489 manufactories of woollen goods employing 219,132 hands, the value of goods manufactured being 337,768,524 dollars.

The development of the iron and steel industries since 1875 is shown by the following figures, supplied by the American Iron and Steel Association :—

Years	Furnaces in blast	Pig iron produced	Pig iron consumed	Rails produced		Steel ingots and castings
				Iron	Steel	
	Number	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons
1875	298	2,023,733	2,000,000	447,901	259,699	889,799
1885	276	4,044,526	4,348,844	13,228	963,750	1,711,920
1892	258	9,157,000	9,303,315	10,437	1,541,407	4,927,581
1893	137	7,124,503	6,982,607	6,090	1,180,368	4,019,995
1894	185	6,657,388	6,694,478	4,674	1,017,098	4,412,032
1895	242	9,446,308	9,623,572	5,810	1,300,325	6,114,834
1896	159	8,623,137	8,275,774	4,347	1,117,663	5,281,689

The total production of rolled iron and steel in the last 5 years is given (in gross tons) in the following table :—

Years	Iron and steel rails	Bars, hoops, skelp, and shapes	Wire rods	Plates and sheets, except nail plate	Cut nails. Gross tons	Total Gross tons
1892	1,561,844	3,033,439	627,829	751,460	201,242	6,165,814
1893	1,136,458	2,491,497	597,272	674,345	136,118	4,975,685
1894	1,021,772	2,155,875	673,402	682,900	108,262	4,642,211
1895	1,306,135	3,005,765	791,130	991,459	95,085	6,189,574
1896	1,122,010	2,781,932	628,986	965,776	72,137	5,515,841

The production of tin plates in 1895 was 198,801,073 ; in 1896, 307,228,621.

The iron and steel industries flourish chiefly in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Alabama, Illinois, and New York.

V. FISHERIES.

The following statistics regarding the fisheries of the United States have been supplied by the U.S. Fish Commission:—

—	Vessels employed		Persons employed	Capital invested	Products
	No.	Tons		Dollars	Dollars
South Atlantic States (1890)	169	2,162	16,001	1,688,286	1,571,160
Gulf States (1890)	404	4,782	11,752	2,978,292	2,438,675
Middle Atlantic States (1891)	3,927	68,714	90,923	19,318,664	19,023,474
New England States (1892)	1,500	74,887	37,025	19,859,508	12,445,569
Great Lakes (1893)	197	8,499	10,054	5,779,342	2,229,042
Interior Waters (1894)	—	—	9,300	547,000	1,600,000
Pacific Coast States (1895)	148	11,686	17,305	7,274,179	4,473,048
Alaska Territory (1892)	40	8,623	2,884	2,609,650	1,418,223
Total	6,885	174,803	195,244	60,054,921	45,199,136

Commerce.

The subjoined table gives the total value, in dollars, of the imports and exports of merchandise in years ended June 30:—

Year (ended June 30)	Imports of Merchandise	Exports of Domestic Merchandise	Year (ended June 30)	Imports of Merchandise	Exports of Domestic Merchandise
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1879	445,777,775	698,840,790	1895	731,969,965	793,392,599
1893	866,400,922	869,204,937	1896	779,724,674	863,200,487
1894	654,994,622	831,030,785	1897	764,730,412	1,082,007,603

In the United States the values are fixed not according to average prices, but according to invoices or shipping papers, which the importers and exporters have to produce. For imports the invoices are signed by an American Consul; for exports the shipping papers are signed by the exporters at the port of shipment. The quantities are determined by declarations.

The following table gives the total value of the gold and silver bullion and specie imported into the United States, and the value of that exported, being the product of the States, in years ended June 30:—

Year	Imports			Exports		
	Gold	Silver	Total	Gold	Silver	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1893	21,174,881	28,198,252	44,867,683	108,680,844	40,737,319	149,418,163
1894	72,449,119	18,286,552	85,785,671	76,978,061	59,451,265	137,429,326
1895	85,146,734	9,552,520	44,699,254	66,181,188	47,237,317	118,358,500
1896	33,525,065	28,777,186	62,802,251	112,409,947	60,541,670	172,951,617
1897	86,014,780	30,538,227	115,548,007	40,861,580	61,946,638	102,808,218

The general imports and the domestic exports of United States produce are classified as follows for two years:—

Imports	1895-96	1896-97	Exports	1895-96	1896-97
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Food and animals	237,010,579	245,166,001	Unmanufactured:		
Raw materials	309,383,183	214,917,810	Agriculture	569,879,297	683,471,139
Articles wholly or partially manufactured	94,733,719	87,173,512	Mines	20,046,654	20,804,573
Manufactured and ready for consumption	145,374,039	134,375,126	Forests	83,718,204	40,489,321
Luxuries, &c.	93,323,154	83,098,463	Fisheries	6,850,392	6,477,951
			All others	4,135,762	3,479,238
			Total	634,629,309	754,722,212
			Manufactures	228,571,178	277,285,391
Total	779,724,674	764,730,412	Aggregate	863,200,487	1,032,007,603

The following table shows the value of the chief exports of domestic merchandise for the year ending June 30, 1897:—

	Dollars		Dollars
Breadstuffs	197,857,219	Vegetable oils	8,511,618
Cotton, unmanufactured	230,890,971	Furs, hides, and skins	5,672,879
Provisions, including meat and dairy products	137,138,084	Fish	5,616,769
Mineral oils	56,463,185	Glucose, sugar, and molasses	4,445,636
Animals	43,568,461	Paraffin & paraffine wax	4,957,096
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	57,497,872	Agricultural implements	5,240,686
Wood, and manufactures of	39,624,800	Fertilizers	5,005,929
Tobacco, and manufactures of	29,737,263	Hops	1,304,183
Copper, manufactures of, and ore	33,680,904	Spirits, distilled	1,941,703
Cotton, manufactures of	21,037,678	Flax, hemp, and jute, manufactures of	2,216,187
Leather, and manufactures of	19,161,446	Carriages, and horse cars, and parts of	1,955,760
Oil cake and meal	9,611,044	Books, maps, engravings, etchings, and other printed matter	2,647,548
Coal	11,008,643	Vegetables	2,337,924
Naval stores (resin, tar, turpentine, pitch, and spirits of turpentine)	9,214,958	India-rubber and gutta-percha, and manufactures of	1,807,045
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	9,787,528	Scientific instruments	3,054,453
Fruits, including nuts	7,739,305	Paper, and manufactures of	3,333,163
Seeds	6,028,432	Railway cars	990,950
		Clocks and watches, and parts of	1,770,402

The leading imports into the United States were in 1896-97:—

	Dollars		Dollars
Coffee	81,544,384	Distilled spirits	3,850,114
Sugar, molasses and confectionery	99,677,446	Wines	6,862,465
Silk, raw	18,918,283	Precious stones, not set	3,559,567
Silk goods	25,199,067	Leather, and manufactures of	13,283,551
Wools	58,243,191	Tobacco, and manufactures of	11,681,702
Woollen goods	49,162,992	Glass and glassware	5,603,868
Chemicals, &c.	44,943,752	Earthenware, &c.	9,977,297
Textile fibres, & manufactures of	44,883,285	Tin, in bars, &c.	6,535,852
Cotton, and manufactures of	40,484,721	Metals, metal compositions, &c.	4,118,598
Iron and steel, ore and manufactures	16,872,641	Feathers (ornamental), flowers (artificial), perfumery and cosmetics	5,781,828
Hides and skins, and furs	34,167,816	Paper stock, crude	3,071,705
Fruits and nuts	17,126,982	Breadstuffs and farinaceous foods	2,774,763
India-rubber and gutta-percha, and manufactures of	17,953,311	Fish	6,172,082
Wood, and manufactures of	20,543,810	Coal, bituminous	3,553,876
Tea	14,835,862	Animals	4,285,455

The customs duties on merchandise amounted in 1895-96 to 160,534,351 dollars and in 1896-97 to 176,316,393 dollars. The following table shows for two years the values of the exports of domestic merchandise to and the imports from the following countries, according to the United States returns:—

Countries	Domestic Exports		Imports	
	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
United Kingdom	401,145,205	478,448,592	169,963,434	167,947,820
Germany	96,364,368	123,784,453	94,240,833	111,210,614
France	45,352,724	56,287,631	66,266,967	67,530,231
Belgium	26,391,925	32,600,024	18,776,014	14,082,414
Netherlands	38,092,901	50,362,116	18,295,767	12,824,126
Italy	19,040,558	21,377,361	22,142,487	19,067,352
Spain	11,453,019	10,900,000	4,131,184	3,631,973
Switzerland	32,885	70,328	14,080,033	13,849,782
Sweden & Norway	5,019,486	5,463,534	3,320,321	2,500,118
Austria Hungary	2,370,901	3,759,700	7,644,154	8,158,328
Russia	7,378,090	7,591,962	3,626,934	3,199,659
All other Europe	10,602,615	13,561,922	6,150,993	9,821,761
Total Europe	663,244,677	804,207,623	418,689,121	480,192,205

Countries	Domestic Exports		Imports	
	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
B. N. America . . .	54,454,454	59,555,878	41,212,000	40,708,148
Mexico . . .	18,686,797	22,726,596	17,456,177	18,511,572
All other N. America	2,591,273	33,939,515	887,262	46,704,333
Total N. America.	107,967,869	116,221,989	126,877,126	105,924,053
Brazil . . .	14,222,934	12,406,785	71,060,046	69,039,389
Venezuela . . .	3,780,715	3,376,184	9,649,911	9,543,572
Argentine Republic	5,491,216	5,945,292	9,313,385	10,772,627
Colombia . . .	3,310,167	3,711,399	4,970,092	4,730,933
Chile . . .	3,424,912	2,587,168	4,709,017	3,792,434
Guianas . . .	2,180,684	2,026,161	4,407,244	4,706,781
All other S. America	3,107,259	2,891,918	4,717,767	4,803,669
Total S. America.	35,517,887	32,944,817	108,828,462	107,389,405
British East Indies	3,219,296	3,842,039	20,370,558	20,567,122
Japan . . .	7,640,250	13,233,970	25,537,038	24,009,756
China . . .	6,921,136	11,916,888	22,023,004	20,403,862
Dutch East Indies.	1,576,316	2,093,498	14,854,026	15,604,866
Hongkong . . .	4,681,380	6,052,180	1,419,124	923,842
Turkey in Asia . .	40,912	74,661	3,266,205	4,009,027
All other Asia . .	1,482,788	2,109,536	2,825,360	1,776,122
Total Asia . . .	25,562,078	39,232,772	89,592,318	87,294,597
British Australasia .	12,674,001	17,366,063	7,579,259	5,900,144
Hawaiian Islands .	3,923,187	4,622,581	11,757,704	13,687,799
All other Oceanica .	453,855	488,210	5,277,705	4,812,496
Total Oceanica . .	17,056,043	22,476,854	24,614,668	24,400,439
British Africa . . .	11,288,909	13,082,243	1,732,147	1,468,994
Turkey in Africa . .	215,540	323,484	8,043,797	7,027,005
All other Africa . .	2,347,484	3,517,816	1,397,035	1,023,714
Total Africa . . .	13,851,933	16,923,543	11,172,979	9,529,713
Total . . .	363,200,487	403,207,603	479,724,674	464,730,412

Thus, in the year ended June 30, 1897, 45·98 per cent. of the exports of the United States went to Great Britain alone, while 21·96 per cent. of the imports came from that country.

The following is the trade of Great Britain and Ireland with the United States, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1890	1890	1893	1894	1895	1896
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from the United States.	107,081,260	97,283,349	91,783,847	89,607,392	86,548,860	106,847,346
Exports of British produce .	30,855,871	32,068,128	23,957,352	18,799,485	27,948,112	20,434,225

The value of the total exports from Great Britain to the United States was, in 1890, 46,340,012*l.*; in 1893, 35,715,274*l.*; in 1894, 30,775,466*l.*; in 1895, 44,067,703*l.* in 1896, 32,035,784*l.*

The quantities and values of the wheat, wheat-flour, and maize imports into Great Britain from the United States were as follows in each of the last five years:—

Year	Wheat		Wheat-Flour		Maize	
	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£
1892	33,886,742	13,251,275	19,469,391	10,686,558	17,037,365	4,635,268
1893	32,262,848	10,610,530	17,995,601	8,400,236	9,232,364	2,231,722
1894	24,658,215	6,854,594	15,925,486	6,530,249	9,571,062	2,172,024
1895	27,084,120	7,760,967	13,131,850	5,384,658	15,437,900	3,501,308
1896	30,694,900	9,704,950	15,905,100	6,786,600	27,427,300	5,052,304

Other cereals imported are barley, 734,250 cwt., value 230,809*l.* in 1895; 3,241,900 cwt., value 906,980*l.* in 1896; oats, 297,800 cwt., value 67,264*l.* in 1895; 4,552,500 cwt., value 1,051,702*l.* in 1896; oatmeal, 163,730 cwt., value 75,308*l.* in 1895; 367,060 cwt., value 122,989*l.* in 1896.

The imports of raw cotton into Great Britain and Ireland from the United States were of the following quantities and value in each of the last five years:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Quantity, cwts.	12,549,359	9,427,280	12,438,295	12,453,542	12,446,671
Value . £.	29,190,392	22,524,826	24,716,678	22,766,427	27,965,225

Other considerable imports into Great Britain were, in 1896—bacon and hams, 6,825,182*l.*; cheese, 1,234,037*l.*; lard, 2,092,639*l.*; petroleum, 2,984,304*l.*; oil-cake, 833,390*l.*; oxen and bulls, 6,732,955*l.*; fresh beef, 4,216,247*l.*; tobacco, 3,412,754*l.*; leather, 2,900,471*l.*; sugar, molasses, &c., 777,032*l.*

The following table gives the total value of the leading articles exported from the United Kingdom to the United States the last five years:—

Year	Iron	Cotton Goods	Linen Goods	Woollen Goods
	£	£	£	£
1892	4,735,842	2,611,121	2,695,800	3,681,761
1893	4,315,286	2,528,829	2,404,982	2,736,341
1894	3,442,000	1,950,145	2,190,340	1,687,398
1895	3,581,748	2,661,456	2,858,691	6,683,638
1896	2,064,988	2,360,129	2,511,243	3,716,863

Other exports from the United Kingdom to the United States are alkali, 495,912*l.*; silk manufactures, 179,575*l.*; jute manufactures and yarn, 1,103,202*l.*; machinery, 541,503*l.* in 1896.

The total trade of the United States (imports and exports of merchandise) is divided as follows in 1896-97 among the various coasts and frontiers of the States in percentage of the total:—Atlantic Coast, 75·60; Gulf Coast, 11·98; Pacific Coast, 5·76; North Boundary, 6·26; Interior Ports, 0·40.

The percentage of the leading ports was as follows:—New York, 48·04; Boston, 10·52; Philadelphia, 5·25; Baltimore, 5·35; New Orleans, 6·51; San Francisco, 4·08.

Shipping and Navigation.

The foreign commerce of the United States is at present largely carried on in foreign bottoms. The shipping belonging to the United States was classed as follows for 1897:—Sailing vessels (exclusive of canal boats and barges), 13,904 of 1,904,153 tons; steam vessels, 6,599 of 2,358,557 tons; total (including canal boats and barges), 22,633 vessels of 4,769,020 tons.

Of vessels registered as engaged in the foreign trade, the aggregate burthen was in 1896, 792,870 tons, showing a decrease of 36,693 tons on 1896; while of vessels engaged in the coasting trade the total burthen in 1897 was 3,896,826 tons, or 106,530 tons more than in the preceding year.

The shipping was distributed thus (June 30, 1897):—

Grand Divisions	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Canal Boats		Barges		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Atlantic and Gulf Coasts	11,937	1,329,348	3,173	1,011,102	289	85,807	1,193	271,538	16,592	2,647,796
Pacific Coast	973	240,682	603	195,175	—	—	5	3,184	1,581	439,012
Northern Lakes	993	334,105	1,775	977,236	361	37,979	101	60,785	3,280	1,410,108
Western Rivers.	1	18	1,048	175,075	—	—	181	97,016	1,230	272,109
Totals, 1897	13,904	1,904,153	6,599	2,358,557	650	73,786	1,480	482,523	22,633	4,769,020
„ 1896	14,274	1,923,261	6,595	2,307,208	682	75,224	1,357	393,187	22,908	4,703,880

During the year 1896-97 there were built:—Sailing vessels, 503 of 126,181 tons; steam vessels, 288 of 106,153 tons.

The total tonnage on June 30, 1896, was 2,358,557 steam and 1,410,462 other than steam.

The tonnage entered and cleared in the foreign trade during the last three fiscal years was as follows:—

—	1895		1896		1897	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Entered :—						
American . . .	10,766	4,472,830	12,024	5,196,320	11,952	5,525,323
Foreign . . .	18,162	14,822,065	19,296	15,792,664	19,596	18,234,922
Total . . .	28,928	19,294,915	31,320	20,988,984	31,548	23,760,250
Cleared :—						
American . . .	10,709	4,504,327	12,260	5,329,599	12,089	5,618,142
Foreign . . .	18,369	15,246,319	19,534	16,064,966	19,562	18,091,053
Total . . .	29,078	19,750,646	31,794	21,414,565	31,651	23,709,195

In 1896–97 32 vessels of 57,094 tons cleared from Atlantic ports for Pacific ports, and 39 vessels of 71,837 tons cleared from Pacific for Atlantic ports, *via* Cape Horn.

Of the total foreign trade conducted in vessels in 1897, only 11 per cent. in value was carried in vessels belonging to the United States. The proportion has steadily decreased since 1859, when it was 66.9 per cent.

Internal Communications.

The growth of the railway system of the United States dates from 1827, when the first line was opened for traffic at Quincy, Massachusetts. According to Poor's Railway Manual, the extent of railways in operation in 1830 was 23 miles; it rose to 2,818 miles in 1840; to 9,021 miles in 1850; to 30,626 miles in 1860; to 52,922 miles in 1870; to 93,296 miles in 1880; to 166,698 miles in 1890; and 182,600 in 1896. The railways are divided as follows for 1896, among the great groups of States, the statistics overlapping to some extent :—New England States, 7,241 miles; Middle Atlantic, 21,898 miles; Central Northern, 39,800 miles; South Atlantic, 20,099 miles; Gulf and Mississippi Valley, 14,684 miles; South-Western, 35,105 miles; North-Western, 29,601 miles; Pacific, 14,142 miles.

The total capital invested in railways (stock, funded and unfunded debt) in 1896 was 11,046,807,830 dollars. For 1896 the gross earnings were 1,125,632,025 dollars, and the net earnings, 882,833,756 dollars. In 1896, the length of street-railways and traction lines, city, suburban, and inter-urban, was 15,956 miles, 1,351 miles being worked by animal power, 13,556 miles by electricity, 612 miles by cable, and 384 miles by steam.

The telegraphs of the United States are almost entirely in the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which had, in 1896, 189,918 miles of line, 826,929 miles of wire, and 21,725 offices; the number of messages sent in 1896 was 58,760,444; the receipts, 22,612,736 dollars; expenses, 16,714,756 dollars; and profits, 5,897,980 dollars. Including minor companies, there were altogether over 210,000 miles of telegraph line open for public use in 1896. In 1897 there were 459,728 miles of telephone wire belonging to one company, with 614,976 telephones, and 927 telephone exchanges. The length of wires for telephone use is estimated at 675,400 miles.

The postal business of the United States for five fiscal years was as follows:—

Fiscal Year ending June 30	Pieces of Mail handled	Registered Packages and Cases	Through registered pouches and inner registered sacks handled	Total
1893	9,772,075,810	16,487,241	1,302,466	9,789,865,517
1894	10,033,973,790	15,253,586	1,333,454	10,050,560,830
1895	10,377,875,040	14,720,002	1,357,723	10,393,952,765
1896	11,166,323,240	14,970,775	1,465,895	11,182,759,410
1897	11,571,540,680	14,640,832	1,615,831	11,687,797,343

Money orders issued (1896-97):—

		Dollars
Domestic	25,169,055	amounting to 174,482,676.94
International	944,185	,, 13,588,379.33
Total	26,113,240	,, 188,071,056

There are (1897) 71,022 offices. The total expenditure of the department during the year 1896-97 was 94 077,242.38 dollars; total receipts, 82,665,462.73 dollars; excess of expenditure 11,411,779.65 dollars.

Money and Credit.

The monetary system is theoretically bimetallic, gold being legal tender, and also silver dollars. In 1853 the fractional silver pieces were reduced to token money. In 1873 the silver dollar was omitted from the list of coins to be struck, but in 1878 it was restored by the Bland Act, which required its coinage to the extent of from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 dollars per month. In July 1890 the Sherman Act was passed, whereby silver was to be purchased, and silver certificates issued to the amount of 4,500,000 dollars per month. The silver purchase clauses were, however, repealed October 30, 1893. The amount of silver purchased under this Act (July 14, 1890, to November 1, 1893) was 168,674,682 fine ounces, costing 155,931,002 dollars. The total amount of silver purchased by the Government from February 12, 1873, to November 1, 1893, was 496,984,889 fine ounces, costing 503,933,975 dollars. Legal tender notes are issued by the Treasury, and silver certificates, being received in payment of taxes, circulate freely.

The following metallic and paper money was in the United States on November 1, 1897:—

Description of money	In Treasury	In Circulation	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Gold coin	153,417,732	539,273,953	692,691,685
Silver dollars	892,517,014	60,196,778	452,713,792
Subsidiary silver	11,981,078	63,432,929	75,414,007
Gold certificates	1,594,060	36,814,109	38,348,169
Silver "	11,381,565	372,838,919	384,170,504
Treasury notes (Act of July 14, 1890)	7,558,325	101,769,955	109,318,280
U.S. notes	87,684,018	258,996,998	346,681,016
Currency certificates, Act June 8, 1872	340,000	48,285,000	48,625,000
National bank notes	4,998,012	225,134,263	230,132,275
Total	671,366,824	1,706,732,904	2,378,099,728

The coinage of the United States mints in six years was as follows, in dollars :—

—	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Gold	29,222,005	34,787,222	56,997,020	79,546,160	59,616,357	58,878,430
Silver	27,618,857	12,641,078	8,802,797	9,200,351	5,698,010	11,446,701
Minor	1,812,441	961,481	1,134,952	438,178	882,431	869,337
Total	58,653,303	48,389,781	66,934,749	89,181,689	66,196,798	71,188,468

The note issue of each of the national banks is by law more than covered by United States interest-bearing bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States. The amount of the bonds thus deposited was, on October 5, 1897, 327,484,000 dollars. The aggregate resources and liabilities of the national banks, 8,610 in number, on October 5, 1897, were :—

Resources	Dollars	Liabilities	Dollars
Loans, discounts, over drafts	2,066,776,114	Capital stock	631,488,095
U. S. bonds and premiums	277,285,920	Surplus fund	246,345,020
Stock, &c.	208,831,563	Undivided profits	88,406,980
Real estate and mortgages.	108,417,487	Circulation	198,920,670
Due from banks	197,390,759	Deposits	1,869,491,310
Reserve agent	297,017,806	Due to banks	645,707,966
Specie & legal tender notes	888,882,681	Other liabilities	24,773,666
Other resources	160,581,427		
Total	3,705,133,707	Total	3,705,133,707

The following statement regarding other banks refers to the year 1896-97 :—

—	State Banks	Loan & Trust Companies	Savings Banks	Private Banks
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Loans	669,973,556	445,629,725	1,066,507,686	48,902,295
U. S. bonds	1,185,609	39,097,761	163,896,928	879,898
Other bonds	105,471,239	162,030,239	772,374,743	8,273,709
Capital	228,677,088	106,968,253	26,199,430	18,246,007
Surplus and profits	102,359,034	89,025,297	183,949,578	7,115,121
Deposits	723,640,795	566,922,205	1,983,413,564	50,378,243
Resources	1,138,185,402	848,713,745	2,196,824,474	77,953,444

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *dollar* of 100 *cents* is of the par value of 49·32*d.*, or 4·8665 dollars to the pound sterling.

Gold coins in common use are 10 and 5-dollar pieces called *eagles* and *half-eagles*. The eagle weighs 258 grains or 16·71818 grammes ·900 fine, and therefore contains 232·2 grains or 15·0464 grammes of fine gold.

The silver dollar weighs 412·5 grains or 26·729 grammes ·900 fine, and therefore contains 371·25 grains or 24·9561 grammes of fine silver. Subsidiary silver coins contain 345·6 grains of fine silver per dollar.

British weights and measures are usually employed, but the old Win-

chester gallon and bushel are used instead of the new or imperial standards. They are :—

<i>Wine Gallon</i>	=	0·88333	gallon.
<i>Ale Gallon</i>	=	1·01695	„
<i>Bushel</i>	=	0·9692	imperial bushel.

Instead of the British cwt. a *Cental*, of 100 pounds, is used.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF THE UNITED STATES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Hon. John Hay.

Secretary.—Henry White.

Naval Attaché.—Lieutenant John C. Colwell.

Military Attaché.—Captain O. M. Carter.

Consul-General (London).—P. A. Collins.

There are Consular representatives in Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Falmouth, Glasgow, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Plymouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Tunstall.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. Appointed 1889.

Secretary.—C. F. F. Adam.

There are Consular representatives at Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, Chicago, Galveston, New Orleans, New York (C. G.), Philadelphia, Portland (Oregon), San Francisco.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning the United States.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Agriculture, Reports of the Department of. Washington.
- Appropriation, Letter from Secretary of Treasury with estimate of Annual. Washington.
- Army Register of the United States. Washington.
- Census, Tenth. Vols. I.—XXI. 4. Washington, 1889-89. Census, Eleventh, Bulletins. Washington, 1890-98.
- Commerce of the United States, Reports on the Foreign. Annual. Washington.
- Congressional Directory. Annual. Washington.
- Constitutions, Federal and State, compiled by B. P. Poore. 2 pts. 8. Washington, 1877.
- Debt of the United States, Statement of the Public. Annual. Washington.
- Education, Annual Reports of Commissioner of. Washington. Education Bureau, Circulars of. Washington.
- Engineers, Reports of the Chief of U.S. Army. [Describes public works on navigable rivers, &c.] Annual. Washington.
- Ethnology Bureau, Reports of. Washington.
- Foreign Office List. By Sir E. Herstlet. Annual. London.
- Foreign Relations of the United States, Papers relating to, transmitted to Congress. Annual. Washington.
- Foreign Office Reports (British). Annual Series and Miscellaneous Series. London.
- Geological and Geographical Survey, Annual Reports of. Washington.
- Immigration, Report of Commissioners. 8. Washington, 1892.
- Interior, Report of Secretary on Operations of Department of the. Annual. Washington.
- International Law of the United States, Digest of. 3 vols. Washington, 1886.
- Land Office, Report of Commissioner. Annual. Washington.
- Laws of the United States relating to. Loans and the Currency, Coinage, and Banking. Washington, 1896.
- Loans and Currency, Acts of Congress Relating to, 1846-85. 8. New York, 1888.
- Labour Laws of the United States. Washington, 1892. Report of Commissioner of Labour. Annual. Washington. [The Report for 1892 is on Industrial Education.]
- Mineral Resources of the United States. By D. T. Day. Annual. Washington
- Mint, Report of the Director of. Annual. Washington.
- Navy Register of the United States. Washington.
- Navy, Report of the Secretary of. Annual. Washington.
- Official Register of the United States. Washington.

- Prices, Wages, and Transportation, Report on, by Mr. Aldrich of the Committee on Finance. 4 pts. 8. Washington, 1893.
- Railways, Report on Statistics of, to Interstate Commerce Commission. Annual. Washington.
- Revenue, Report of Commissioner of Internal. Annual. Washington.
- Statistical Abstract of the United States. Annual. Washington.
- Statistics Bureau, monthly Reports of, on Imports, Exports, Immigration, and Navigation of the United States. Washington.
- Statutes at large, and Treaties of the United States. Published annually. Washington.
- Revised Statutes of the United States. Washington, 1878. Supplements were published in 1891 and 1895, and will be continued annually under the direction of W. A. Richardson, Chief Justice of the Court of Claims.
- Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries, &c., Statement of. Annual. Imp. 4. London.
- Treasury, Report of the Secretary of, on Finances. Annual. Washington.
- War, Report of Secretary on Operations of Department of. Annual. Washington.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Adams* (Henry), History of the United States of America. 9 vols. New York and London, 1891.
- America and the Americans from a French Point of View. London, 1897.
- Appleton*. General Guide to the United States and Canada. 8. New York, 1892.
- Cyclopedia of American Biography. 4. New York, 1887.
- Baedeker's Handbook* for the United States. By J. F. Muirhead. 8. Leipsic, 1893.
- Ballou* (M. M.), The New Eldorado. [Alaska] London, 1897.
- Bancroft* (George), History of the Formation of the Constitution of the United States of America. 2 vols. London, 1882.
- Bancroft* (George), History of the United States. New ed. 6 vols. 8. London, 1882.
- Bolles* (A. S.), Financial History of the United States. 3 vols. New York, 1885.
- Brockett* (L. R.), Our Western Empire. Philadelphia, 1882.
- Bryce* (James), The American Commonwealth. 2 vols. 3rd ed. London, 1893-95.
- Carson* (H. L.), History of the Supreme Court of the United States. 8. Philadelphia, 1891.
- Channing* (E.), The United States of America, 1765-1865. London, 1896. Guide to the Study of American History. Boston, 1897.
- Church* (W. C.), Ulysses S. Grant and the Maintenance of American Nationality. London, 1897.
- Colange* (E.), The National Gazetteer: a Geographical Dictionary of the United States. 8. New York.
- Coleman* (L.), America. [In "International Churches," series.] London, 1891.
- Cooley* (T. M.), Constitutional Law in the United States. Boston, 1890. The Constitutional Limitations on the Legislative Power of the States of the American Union. 5th ed. 8. Boston, 1883.
- Cooper* (T. V.) and *Fenton* (H. T.), American Politics. New York, 1882.
- Curtis* (G. T.), History of the Constitution of the United States. New York, 1854-58. 2 vols.
- Dall* (W. H.), Alaska and its Resources. 8. Boston, 1870.
- Dilke* (Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart., M.P.), Greater Britain: a Record of Travel in English-speaking Countries in 1866 and 1867. 4th ed. 8. London, 1886.
- Donaldson* (T.), The Public Domain: its History, with Statistics, &c. 8. Washington.
- Ely* (R. T.), Labour Movement in America. 8. London. Taxation in American States and Cities. 8. New York, 1888.
- Elliot* (H. W.), An Arctic Province. London, 1886.
- Fiske* (John), American Political Ideas. 8. New York, 1885. The Critical Period in American History, 1788-1789. 8. London, 1888. Civil Government in the United States. 8. Boston, 1890. The American Revolution. 2 vols. London, 1897. Old Virginia and her Neighbours. 2 vols. London, 1897.
- Foster* (R.), Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, Historical and Juridical. London, 1896. (In progress.)
- Godkin* (E. L.), Problems of Modern Democracy. New York, 1897.
- Harrison* (B.), The Constitution and Administration of the United States of America. London, 1897.
- Hart* (A. B.), American History told by Contemporaries. Vol. I. (1492-1689.) New York, 1897.
- Hildreth* (Richard), History of the United States. 6 vols. New York, 1880, &c.
- Holst* (A. von), Verfassung und Demokratie der Vereinigten Staaten von America. 4 vols. Düsseldorf, 1873-91. English translation by J. J. Lalor and A. B. Mason. 8. Chicago, 1876, &c.
- Homans* (R.), The Banker's Almanac and Register. 8. New York.
- Johnston* (Alex.), History of American Politics. New York, 1882.

- Judson* (H. P.), *The Growth of the American Nation*. London, 1897.
- Kelley* (J. D. J.), *The American Navy*. London, 1897.
- Kent* (J.), *Commentaries on American Law* (with Notes by O. W. Holmes, jun.). 4 vols. 8. New York.
- King* (Edward), *The Southern States of America*. 8. London, 1875.
- Lalor* (John J.), (Editor), *Cyclopædia of Political Science, Political Economy, and of the Political History of the United States*. 3 vols. New York, 1890.
- Lasman* (Charles), *Biographical Annals of the Civil Government of the United States during its First Century*. 8. London, 1876.
- Lossing* (B. J.) *Cyclopædia of United States History*. New York, 1888. 2 vols.
- Macley* (E. S.), *History of the United States Navy, 1775-1894*. 2 vols. London, 1895.
- McMaster* (J. B.), *History of the People of the United States*. New York, 1883-91. (In progress.)
- Macpherson* (B.), *The Political History of the United States of America during the Great Rebellion from 1860 to 1864*. 8. Washington, 1864. *Political Manual for 1866 and for 1868, and Handbook of Politics*, published in alternate years from 1872-1892. [Now discontinued.] 8. Washington.
- Macy* (J.), *Our Government*. 8. Boston, 1886.
- Mahan* (A. T.), *The Interest of America in Sea-Power*. London, 1897.
- Nelson* (H. L.), *The Army of the United States*. Fol. London, 1897.
- Oetken* (F.), *Die Landwirthschaft in den Vereinigten Staaten*. Berlin, 1898.
- Parkman* (F.), *France and England in America, consisting of the following works:—Pioneers of France in the New World (1512-1635)*. 23rd ed. London, 1885.—*The Jesuits in North America (1634-75)*. 20th ed. London, 1885.—*La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West (1643-89)*. 12th ed. London, 1885.—*The Old Régime in Canada (1663-1763)*. 14th ed. London, 1895.—*Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV. (1620-1701)*. 14th ed. London, 1885.—*A Half-Century of Conflict (1700-48)*. 2 vols. London, 1892.—*Montcalm and Wolf (1710-68)*. 6th ed. 2 vols. London, 1885.—*The Conspiracy of Pontiac (1663-1760)*. 10th ed. 2 vols. London, 1885.—*Also the Oregon Trail: sketches of Prairie and Rocky Mountain Life (1847)*. New ed. London, 1892.
- Mason* (E. C.), *The Veto Power: its Origin, Development, and Function in the United States*.
- Moore* (J. M.), *The Monroe Doctrine*. New York, 1895.
- Paschal* (George W.), *The Constitution of the United States*. 8. Washington, 1868.
- Patton* (L. H.), *Natural Resources of the United States*. 8. New York.
- Pomeroy* (J. N.), *Constitutional Law of the United States*. Enlarged by E. H. Bennett, Boston.
- Pool* (D. C.), *Among the Sioux of Dakota*. 8. New York, 1881.
- Poor* (Henry V.), *Manual of the Railroads of the United States*. 8. New York, 1896.
- Porter* (R. P.), *Gannett* (H.), and *Jones* (W. P.), *The West, from the Census of 1880*. A history of the Industrial, Commercial, Social, and Political Development of the States and Territories of the West, from 1800 to 1880. Chicago, 1882.
- Réclus* (Elisée), *Nouvelle Géographie Universelle*. Vol. XVI. Paris, 1892.
- Rhodes* (J. F.), *History of the United States (1850-80)*. 8 vols. 8. London, 1893-95.
- Scudder* (H. E.), *American Commonwealths*. [A series of histories of separate States by various writers.] 8. Boston, 1884, &c.
- Shaler* (N. S.), (Editor), *The United States of America*. By various Writers. 2 vols. London, 1896.
- Sherman* (J.), *Recollections of Forty Years in the House, Senate, and Cabinet*. *Financial History*.] London, 1896.
- Spears* (J. R.), *The History of our American Navy*. 4 vols. New York, 1897.
- Statistical Atlas of the United States*. New York, 1884.
- Stanford's Compendium*. North America. Ed. Hayden and Selwyn. 8. London.
- Stanwood* (Edward), *History of Presidential Elections*. Boston, 1896.
- Stevens* (C. E.), *Sources of the Constitution of the United States*. 8. London, 1894.
- Tauszig* (F. W.), *Tariff History of the United States*. 8. New York.
- Tocqueville* (A. de), *Démocratie en Amérique*. English Translation by H. Reeve. New York, 8. London, 1889.
- Tyler* (C. T.), *Literary History of the American Revolution*. 2 vols. London, 1897.
- Wallace* (J.), *History of Illinois and Louisiana under French Rule, &c*. Cincinnati, 1897.
- Wensel* (J.), *Comparative View of the Executive and Legislative Departments of the governments of the United States, France, England, and Germany*. 8. Boston, 1891.
- Wharton* (Francis), *International Law of the United States*. 5 vols. Washington, 1887.
- Whitney* (J. D.), *The United States*. 8. New York, 1890.
- Williams* (G. W.), *History of the Negro Race in America*. 2 vols. 8. New York, 1886.
- Winsor* (Justin), Vols. 6 and 7 of the *Narrative and Critical History of America*.
- Wright* (C. D.), *The Industrial Revolution of the United States*. London, 1897.

URUGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Uruguay, formerly a part of the viceroyalty of Spain, and subsequently a province of Brazil, declared its independence August 25, 1825, which was recognised by the Treaty of Montevideo, signed August 27, 1828. The Constitution of the Republic was sworn July 18, 1830. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is in a Parliament, composed of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, which meet in annual session, extending from February 15 to July 15. In the interval of the session, a permanent committee of two senators and five members of the Lower House assume the legislative power, as well as the general control of the administration. The representatives are chosen for three years, in the proportion of 1 to every 3,000 inhabitants of male adults who can read and write. The senators are chosen by an Electoral College, whose members are directly elected by the people; there is one senator for each department, chosen for six years, one-third retiring every two years. There are (1893) 69 representatives and 19 senators.

The executive is given by the Constitution to the President of the Republic, elected for the term of four years.

President of the Republic.—*Juan L. Cuestas*, formerly Vice-President; assumed office as President on the assassination of Señor Idiarte Borda, August 25, 1897. The term expires March 1, 1898.

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a council of ministers divided into five departments, namely, that of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War and Marine, and Instruction and Public Works.

Area and Population.

The area of Uruguay is estimated at 72,110 English square miles, with a population, in 1896, of 843,408. The estimated population in 1879 was 438,245. No regular census has ever been taken. The country is divided into 19 departments, of which 6 have been formed since 1880.

The following table shows the estimated area and population of the various provinces on December 31, 1896 :—

Departments	Area, square miles	Estimated Population 1896	Population per square mile
Montevideo	256	261,182	1020·2
Canelones	1,833	66,867	36·4
Colonia	2,192	39,703	18·1
Soriano	3,560	35,972	10·1
San José	2,687	33,545	12·1
Flores	1,744	15,134	8·6
Florida	4,673	35,134	7·5
Rocha	4,280	25,251	5·7
Maldonado	1,584	22,425	14·2
Cerro-Largo	5,753	29,564	5·1
Minas	4,844	27,604	5·7
Treinta y Tres	3,686	22,221	6·0
Salto	4,863	36,801	7·5
Artigas	4,392	21,174	4·8
Durazno	5,525	29,525	5·3
Paysandú	5,115	38,440	7·5
Rio Negro	3,269	22,199	6·7
Tacuarembó	8,074	27,373	3·3
Rivera	3,790	18,514	4·8
Total	72,110	818,843	11·3

To the total, the official estimate adds 4 per cent. for probable omissions in registration, &c., the population of the Republic being thus put at 843,408, or 11·7 per square mile. Of the population 52 per cent. are male, and 48 per cent. female. Seventy per cent. of the population is native-born. Of the remainder the greater number are Spaniards, Italians, French, Brazilians, and Argentines. The number of English and Germans is small. The Spaniards and French are mostly Basques. Montevideo, the capital, has a population of about 243,000.

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages for five years. The births and deaths include still births :—

Years	Total Births	Still-Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1892	28,743	659	3,390	12,663	15,421
1893	28,119	731	3,394	13,282	14,837
1894	29,292	806	3,852	14,649	14,642
1895	31,158	755	4,154	12,874	18,284
1896	31,895	894	4,073	13,670	18,225

Of the total births in 1896, 7,782, or 24·4 per cent., were illegitimate.

In 1878 the number of immigrants was 243,391. For five years the arrivals and departures at Montevideo were:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Immigrants .	11,871	9,543	11,875	9,158	10,505
Emigrants .	8,827	6,339	6,106	6,387	5,918

Of the immigrants landing at Montevideo in 1896, 5,046 were Italian; 2,501 Spanish; 588 Brazilian; 388 French; 228 German; and 199 English.

Religion and Instruction.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but there is complete toleration. In November, 1889 (census), there were in the Department of Montevideo 179,468 Catholics, 10,982 Protestants, and 23,911 not declared, &c.

Primary education is obligatory. There were in 1895 523 public elementary schools, with 1,013 teachers, of whom 753 were female, and 50,012 enrolled pupils. The number of private schools was 369, with 922 teachers and 21,909 pupils. The cost of primary education defrayed by the State is about 650,000 dollars. There are at Montevideo a university and other establishments for secondary and higher education. In 1895 the university had 85 professors and 549 students. There are normal schools for males and for females. There is a school of arts and trades supported by the State where 243 pupils receive instruction gratuitously. At the military college, with 8 professors, there are 48 pupils. There are also many religious seminaries throughout the Republic with a considerable number of pupils.

The national library contains over 22,000 volumes and more than 2,500 manuscripts, maps, &c. There is also a national museum, with more than 33,490 objects. Seventy-three newspapers and periodicals are published, 68 in Spanish, 3 in English, 1 in Italian, and 1 in French.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure, so far as published, for five years were:—

—	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	14,925,363	14,035,821	17,348,180	14,570,555	15,347,062
Expenditure	—	—	15,024,334	—	15,982,150

In 1894-95 the receipts from custom duties amounted to 10,106,806 dollars; 1895-96, 10,657,133 dollars; 1896-97, 9,012,307 dollars. The chief branches of expenditure were the cost of the public debt, internal administration, and the public force. The estimated expenditure for 1895-96, amounted to 14,357,078 dollars. For 1896-97, the revenue is estimated at 15,924,820 dollars, and expenditure at 15,885,605 dollars; and it is proposed that the same budget be sanctioned for the year 1897-98. The municipality of the capital, which has its own budget, is not included in these estimates.

The public debt on December 31, 1896, was stated to be as follows :

	£	Dollars
Consolidated $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. 1891 and 1896	£19,728,860 =	93,641,202
Bank Loan 5 per cent. 1896	£1,658,800 =	7,720,228
Internal, unified		6,623,700
Guarantee and Railway debts		3,877,878
National Bank Liquidation debt		2,533,272
International debts (Italian, French, Spanish, Brazilian)		4,589,825
Total debt		118,736,105

The amount paid in interest in 1896 was 4,119,387 dollars, and in amortization 1,237,011 dollars ; total, 5,356,399 dollars.

The total debt of the Republic is (at 4.7 dollars = 1L.) equivalent to 25,263,000L., and the service of the debt 1,139,870L.

The total value of the real property of the Republic in 1895 was 275,806,015 dollars. Of this the department of Montevideo is credited with 128,503,716 dollars, the next richest provinces being Paysandu and Salto with 14,635,326 and 12,745,807 dollars respectively.

The revenue of the municipality of Montevideo for 1893-94 was estimated at 894,680 dollars, and expenditure at 931,587 dollars.

Defence.

The permanent army of Uruguay is officially reported to consist of 233 officers and 3,222 men, including 4 battalions of infantry, 4 regiments of cavalry, 1 of artillery. The soldiers are armed with Remington rifles, and there are 67 pieces of artillery. There is besides an armed police force of 3,200 men. The national guard numbers about 20,000. In recent years there has been an excessive expenditure for the maintenance of an increased military force. Uruguay has three gunboats and one small steamer, with a complement of 184 officers and men.

Production and Industry.

The rearing of cattle and sheep is the chief industry of Uruguay. The pastoral establishments in 1895, according to declarations made for fiscal purposes, contained 5,247,871 head of cattle, 388,348 horses, 14,087 mules, and 14,333,626 sheep. The total value of the flocks and herds in Uruguay is estimated at 73,088,000 dollars. At Montevideo in 1895, 385,000 ; in 1896, 291,200 ; in 1897, 289,700 head of cattle were slaughtered. In 1895, 50,000 tons of wool were exported. Agricultural industries are said to have advanced recently. In 1894, the area under wheat was 203,796 hectares ; yield, 205,112 hectolitres ; under maize, 125,731 hectares ; yield, 59,837 hectolitres. Tobacco, olives, and the vine are also cultivated. The acquisition of land is facilitated by public companies. There are 21,045 farmers, of whom 10,853 cultivate their own land. In the northern Departments several gold mines are worked, and silver, copper, lead, magnesium, and lignite coal are found. In the department of Rivera, during the eleven years 1885-95, the gold yield was 1,118,220 grammes ; in 1895, 61,126 grammes.

Commerce.

The special trade (merchandise only) was as follows in dollars gold :—

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports	18,404,296	19,872,000	23,800,870	25,386,106	25,530,184
Exports	25,951,819	27,682,000	33,479,511	32,543,644	30,408,083

Of the imports in 1896 the value of 22,447,922 dollars was subject to duty; of the exports, 28,053,251 dollars.

The following table shows the value of the trade of Uruguay in 1895 and 1896, with the countries with which she mainly deals:—

Country	Imports from (1895)	Imports from (1896)	Exports to (1895)	Exports to (1896)
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Great Britain . . .	7,890,220	7,277,372	4,949,737	1,983,264
France	2,381,832	2,489,784	5,830,220	5,040,443
Germany	2,968,298	2,750,292	1,670,376	2,479,913
Spain	8,031,049	1,959,374	298,454	677,587
Italy	2,178,931	2,283,857	695,193	477,166
Brazil	2,218,487	1,444,901	6,882,077	7,243,034
United States . . .	1,759,700	1,776,255	3,057,926	1,713,613
Belgium	1,366,862	1,711,026	4,363,407	5,377,848
Argentine Republic .	2,240,482	8,523,764	4,076,431	4,895,172

The following are the various classes of imports for three years:—

—	1894	1895	1896
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Foods and drinks	6,855,751	7,399,084	6,963,679
Tobacco	254,646	218,629	250,723
Textiles	5,014,998	4,856,114	4,704,799
Apparel and haberdashery . . .	1,527,065	1,380,871	1,470,894
Raw materials and machinery .	6,193,138	6,428,994	6,564,884
Various	3,954,777	5,102,414	5,575,205
Total	23,800,370	25,386,106	25,530,184

The following are the various classes of exports for three years:—

—	1894	1895	1896
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Living animals	871,398	1,004,479	1,490,342
Animal products	28,189,911	27,474,987	26,453,122
Agricultural products	3,946,625	8,735,776	2,018,989
Other products	471,577	328,402	440,630
Totals	33,479,511	32,543,644	30,403,083

The following table gives the principal exports for three years:—

Year	Jerked Beef	Extract of Beef	Hides and Skins	Tallow	Wool
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1894	5,719,029	2,271,059	7,996,000	1,871,880	9,061,000
1895	4,921,524	2,029,272	7,290,477	1,843,598	10,252,492
1896	4,561,799	2,104,041	6,727,130	1,647,469	10,284,053

The imports of coin in 1895 amounted to 8,499,984 dollars; exports, 3,241,207 dollars; in 1896, imports, 8,918,521 dollars; exports, 7,791,020 dollars.

Of the total imports in 1896, 22,072,972 dollars passed through Montevideo, and 19,086,956 dollars exports.

The commercial intercourse of Uruguay with the United Kingdom is exhibited in the following tabular statement, according to the Board of Trade Returns for each of the last five years:—

—	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Imports into U. K. from Uruguay	£ 288,307	£ 131,862	£ 267,101	£ 460,946	£ 316,109
Exports of British produce to Uruguay	1,280,829	1,499,030	1,488,438	1,848,626	1,484,956

The chief articles of import from Uruguay into the United Kingdom in 1896 were hides, of the value of 33,286*l.*; tallow, 53,814*l.*; preserved meat, 18,583*l.*; drugs, 10,490*l.*; wheat, 1,395*l.* (192,928*l.* in 1895); wool, 53,152*l.* The exports from the United Kingdom into Uruguay were cotton goods, value 569,950*l.*; woollens, 191,145*l.*; coal, 164,822*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 116,647*l.*; and machinery, 50,111*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

In 1895 Uruguay had 19 steamers of a total net tonnage of 4,608 tons, and 45 sailing vessels of a total net tonnage of 13,171 tons.

There entered at the port of Montevideo in 1896 from abroad 1,263 sea-going vessels of 1,991,554 tons, and cleared 1,153 vessels of 1,942,861 tons. In the river and coasting trade there entered 2,699 vessels of 701,588 tons, and cleared 2,677 vessels of 691,485 tons.

There are (1896) 1,026 English miles of railway open for traffic, and 190 miles under construction. There are 89 miles of tramway in operation. The principal telegraph lines in operation in 1897 were of a total length of 4,380 miles, of which 982 miles belonged to the railways. There were 97 offices, and 332,477 telegrams (1895) were conveyed.

In 1896 the post office transmitted 9,131,331 letters, 43,374 post-cards, and 26,173,529 printed papers and other packets. There were 636 post-offices.

Money and Credit.

Consequent on free financial speculation in the years 1887-1889, when banking, building, tramway, agricultural, and other companies were multiplied and extravagant schemes undertaken, a commercial crisis followed, and several banks and commercial companies were ruined. Steps have been taken (1896) towards the establishment of a chartered bank, the Bank of the Republic, with an effective capital of 10,000,000 pesos, represented by shares of a nominal value of 12,000,000 pesos. The bank will have the right, ultimately exclusive, to issue bank notes which may amount to half the value of the capital subscribed, and will be payable either in gold or silver at the discretion of the bank. The president and directors will be appointed by the Government.

Money, Weights, and Measures

The silver *Peso*, or *Dollar*, of 100 centenas. Approximate value, 4s. 3d.; £1 = 4.72 dollars. There is about 2,000,000 pesos in silver in circulation, coined in Buenos Aires. The circulation of foreign silver money is now prohibited, but the only gold coins that have legal currency are foreign.

The <i>Quintal</i>	=	101.40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	=	25.35 „ „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	=	30 gallons.
„ <i>Lineal league</i>	=	5.64 English yards.
„ <i>Cuadra</i> of land	=	.73 hectare = 1.8 English acre.
„ <i>Square league</i>	=	10½ English square miles.

The metric system has been officially adopted, but is not in general use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF URUGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister and Envoy.—Dr. Alberto Nin.

Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires (ad int.).—Alfonso de Zumaran.

Consul-General in London.—E. C. Abella.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN URUGUAY.

Minister Resident and Consul-General.—Walter Baring, appointed June, 1893.

Consul.—Alfred Grenfell.

Vice-Consuls at Colonia, Maldonado, Paysandu, and Salto.

Books of Reference concerning Uruguay.

- Agrícola Estadística de la República en el año 1896*. Montevideo.
 Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. London.
 Anuario demográfico de la República Oriental del Uruguay. Montevideo.
 Anuario estadístico de la República Oriental del Uruguay. Montevideo.
 Comercio exterior de la República Oriental del Uruguay, 1896. Montevideo, annual.
 Diario oficial. 1897.
 Estadística Escolar de la República. Montevideo, annual.
 Foreign Office Reports. Annual Series. 8. London.
 Handbook of Uruguay. Bulletin No. 61 of the Bureau of the American Republics. Washington. 1892.
 La República Oriental del Uruguay. Por Ramon Lopes Lomba. Montevideo, 1884.
Bousten (Honoré), and *Pena* (C. M. de), La República Oriental del Uruguay en la Exposición Universal Colombiano de Chicago. Montevideo, 1896.
 The Uruguay Republic: Territory and Conditions. Reprinted by authority of the Consul-General of Uruguay. London, 1888.
Bausa (Francisco), Historia de la dominación española en el Uruguay. Montevideo. 1880.
 Memoria por el Inspector Nacional de Instrucción Primaria. Montevideo. 1896.
Mutthall (M. G. and E. T.), Handbook of the River Plate. 8. London, 1885.
Murray (Rev. J. H.), Travels in Uruguay, S. America. 8. London, 1871.
Palgrave (W. G.), Ulysses [chapter entitled 'From Montevideo to Paraguay']. 8. London, 1887.
 Review of the River Plate. Weekly. Buenos Aires.
Bumbold (Sir H.), The Great Silver River. London, 1888.
 Uruguay: its Geography, History, Industries, &c. [Author not named]. Liverpool, 1897.
Vincent (Frank), Round and About South America. New York, 1890.

VENEZUELA.

(ÉTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Venezuela was formed in 1830, by secession from the other members of the Free State founded by Simon Bolivar within the limits of the Spanish colony of New Granada. The charter of fundamental laws actually in force, dating from 1830, and re-proclaimed, with alterations, on March 28, 1864, and April 1881, is designed on the model of the Constitution of the United States of America, but with considerably more independence secured to provincial and local government. At the head of the central executive government is the President, elected for the term of two years, exercising his functions through six ministers, and a Federal Council of 19 members. The Federal Council is appointed by the Congress every two years; the Council from its own members, choose a President, who is also President of the Republic. Neither the President nor members of the Federal Council can be re-elected for the following period. The President has no veto power. The legislation for the whole Republic is vested in a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate (three senators for each of the eight States and the Federal District), and the House of Representatives (one to every 35,000 of population). The Senators are elected for four years by the Legislature of each State, and the Representatives for a like period by 'popular, direct, and public election.' The Congresses of States are elected by universal suffrage. There are 24 Senators and 52 Representatives. A revised Constitution has been presented, June 1891, by the two Chambers to the Legislative Assemblies of the States for their consideration.

President of the Republic.—General Andrade.

The provinces, or States, of the Republic have each their own legislature and executive, as well as their own budgets and judicial officers, and the main purpose of their alliance is that of common defence. The administration of the territories and colonies is entrusted to the government of the Federation.

Area and Population.

Until 1881 Venezuela was divided into twenty-one States and their territories; but in that year a re-division was made into eight large States, each subdivided into sections or districts, corresponding to the old States, besides the Federal District, two national settlements, and eight territories. The following table gives the area and population of each of the new States and territories according to the census of 1891:—

State, &c.	Area square miles	Population, 1891	Population per sq. mile, 1891
Federal District	45	89,133	1,980·7
Miranda	33,969	484,509	14·2
Carabobo	2,984	198,021	60·6
Bermudez	32,243	300,597	9·3
Zamora	25,212	246,676	9·6
Lara	9,296	246,760	26·5
Los Andes	14,719	336,146	22·8
Falcon and Zulia	36,212	224,566	6·2
Bolivar	88,701	50,289	0·6

State, &c.	Area square miles	Population, 1891	Population per sq. mile, 1891
Territories :			
Goajira	3,608	65,990	18.3
Alto Orinoco	119,780	45,197	0.2
Amazónas	90,928		
Colon	166	129	0.1
Yuruari ¹	81,123	22,392	0.2
Cáura	22,564	In adjoining States	—
Armisticio	7,046		
Delta	25,347	7,222	0.3
Total	593,943	2,323,527	3.9

¹ Reincorporated with the State of Bolívar in 1891.

The area and population of Venezuela here stated are those officially put forth in Venezuelan statistics, but of the Delta Territory about one-third, and of the Yuruari Territory more than half are claimed by Great Britain as forming part of the Colony of British Guiana. The British claim was taken over from the Dutch when the colony was ceded by them in 1814, and the Venezuelans on securing their independence in 1821 succeeded to the territorial claims put forth by Spain. Disputes regarding the frontier line arose with Great Britain, and negotiations for a settlement were carried on intermittently from 1841 to 1896. At the request of the Venezuelan Government, the Government of the United States intervened, and it having been agreed that 50 years' adverse holding, whether by political control or actual settlement, should give a good title, while claims resting on other grounds, valid in international law, should also be recognised, a treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela was ratified at Washington on June 14, 1897, whereby 4 arbitrators were appointed (2 for Great Britain and 2 for Venezuela), these four being required to choose a fifth as president, who, if not appointed within three months of the date of the ratification of the treaty, should be selected by the King of Sweden and Norway. In December, 1897, it was announced that Professor Martens of St. Petersburg had been appointed president. All questions are to be decided by a majority of the arbitrators, and the tribunal will sit at Paris.

The population in 1891 consisted of 1,137,139 males and 1,186,338 females. According to the census of 1881 the population was 2,075,245. This showed an increase in the population over the census of 1873, of 291,051. The native Indian population in 1890 numbered 326,000, of whom 66,000 independent, 20,000 submitted, 240,000 civilized. In 1889 the number of marriages was 6,705; of births 76,187; of deaths, 55,218. The immigration (1,555 in 1890) and emigration nearly balance each other. In March, 1896, a contract was made for the introduction of 60,000 American or European immigrants within 7 years, for the purpose of establishing colonies on the public lands.

The population of Caracas, the capital, in 1888 was 70,466 (72,429 in 1891), Valencia 38,654, Maracaibo 34,284, Barquisimeto 31,476, Ciudad de Cura 12,198, Barcelone 12,786, Ciudad Bolívar 11,686, Guanare 10,880.

Religion and Instruction.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but there is toleration of all others, though they are not permitted any external manifestations.

In 1870 education was made free and compulsory ; at that time only 10 per cent. of the adult population were able to read and write. In 1891 there were, for primary instruction, 1,415 Federal and 151 State schools. The number of pupils receiving elementary instruction in 1889 was 100,026. The sum expended in 1890 on Federal schools was 2,503,797 bolivars. Besides these there are 9 barrack schools, 4 normal schools, and one school of arts and trades. Higher education is given in 2 universities, 22 Federal colleges, 11 national colleges for girls, 1 school for fine arts, others for music, 1 polytechnic school, 26 private colleges and 1 nautical school. These institutions have 436 professors and 4,882 students. The cost of the Federal schools (primary and higher) to the nation in 1890 was 3,345,720 bolivars.

In Carácas is the national library, with 32,000 volumes, and the national museum.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Federal Court and the Supreme Court of Appeal, by special local courts for civil and criminal cases separately, and by district, borough, and municipal judges.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure, in years ending June 30, have been :—

	1892-3	1893-4	1894-5	1895-6
	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars
Revenue . . .	36,724,973	51,421,875	48,656,797	51,459,947
Expenditure . . .	—	51,919,795	43,891,525	65,959,787

The revenue and expenditure for 1896-97 were estimated to balance at 40,300,000 bolivars. The chief source of revenue is customs, 27,000,000 bolivars for 1896-97 ; and the chief items of expenditure : administration, 19,357,600 bolivars ; service of internal debt, 5,190,000 bolivars ; of external debt, 2,916,000 bolivars ; railway debt, 3,002,400 bolivars.

The foreign debt of Venezuela began with its assumption of its share of the old Columbian debt in 1834, amounting to 1,888,396*l.*, and 906,400*l.* arrears of interest ; total, 2,794,796*l.* The arrangement at present in force was adopted in 1881, when new consolidated bonds were issued to the amount of 2,750,000*l.* for the conversion of the external debt.

On July 1, 1897, the outstanding amount of this debt was 2,641,200*l.*, while the 5 per cent. loan of 1896 for the settlement of arrears of railway guarantees amounted to 50,000,000 bolivars, or about 1,980,118*l.* ; total foreign debt, 4,621,318*l.* The outstanding internal debt, December 31, 1896, amounted to 82,897,291 bolivars. For the unification of the internal debt, the executive was in April, 1896, authorised to issue 65,000,000 bolivars in bonds of a new debt, to be called the National Internal Consolidated Debt.

Defence.

In 1895 the permanent army consisted of about 4,000 men organised in 11 battalions. The army is dispersed in 20 towns of the Republic, and in Federal garrisons and ships.

Besides the regular troops, there is a national militia in which every citizen, from the 18th to the 45th year inclusive, must be enrolled. In times of civil war this force has been increased to 60,000 men. The number of citizens able for military service according to law was 250,000 in 1889.

Venezuela has three steamers and two sailing vessels.

Production and Industry.

The surface of Venezuela is naturally divided into 3 distinct zones—the agricultural, the pastoral, and the forest zone. In the first are grown sugarcane, coffee, cocoa, cereals, &c.; the second affords runs for cattle; and in the third tropical products, such as caoutchouc, tonca beans, copaiba, vanilla, growing wild, are worked by the inhabitants. The area under coffee is estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000 acres, and about 49,000 tons of coffee are annually shipped abroad. All lands within the bounds of the Republic without a lawful owner (corporate or private) are considered public lands, and are managed by the Federal executive, who, under certain regulations, have power to sell or to make grants therefrom for the purpose of agricultural or mining settlements or to properly certified immigrants, in the proportion of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres to every member of the family.

The chief products are coffee, cocoa, hides and skins, Peruvian bark, copaiba, fustic, sugar, caoutchouc, feathers (heron), timber and dye-woods, dividivi, and cattle.

One-fifth of the population is engaged in agriculture. In 1888 there were stated to be in Venezuela 8,476,800 cattle, 5,727,500 sheep and goats, 1,929,700 swine, 387,650 horses, 300,560 mules, and 858,970 asses. The generally accepted estimate of the number of cattle (1895) is from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000. In the agricultural and cattle industries about 60,000 labourers are employed.

Venezuela is rich in metals and other minerals. Gold is found chiefly in the Yuruari Territory. The quantity sent from that district in 1884 was 233,935 oz.; in 1885 172,037 oz.; in 1886, 217,135 oz.; in 1887, 95,352 oz.; and in 1888, 71,594 oz.; in 1889, 88,834 oz.; in 1890, 85,531 oz.; in 1891, 49,050 oz.; in 1892, 46,560 oz.; in 1893, 47,950 oz.; in 1894, 52,925 oz.; in 1895, 47,588 oz.; in 1896, 60,674 oz. There are silver mines in the States of Bermudez, Lara, and Los Andes. Copper and iron are abundant, while sulphur, coal, asphalt, lead, kaolin, and tin are also found. In 1890, copper to the value of 97,990*l.* was exported; in 1894 none was exported. The salt mines in various States, under Government administration, produced in 1893-94 a revenue of 1,727,490 bolivars. Petroleum is found in Tachira, but capital is wanting for its exploitation.

Commerce.

Nearly six-sevenths in value of the imports are subject to duty. The following table shows the progress of Venezuela commerce in bolivars:—

—	1889-90	1890-91	1892-93	1893-94	1895-96
Imports . . .	83,614,411	—	—	—	—
Exports . . .	100,917,838	118,952,508	86,420,615	107,655,604	111,455,143

The staple export is coffee, which goes mainly to France, Germany, the United States, and Italy. In the year 1895-96 the chief exports were coffee,

85,766,157 bolivars; cocoa, 10,091,087 bolivars; hides and skins, 5,313,516 bolivars; while other exports were cattle, caoutchouc, timber, cocoa-nuts. Gold in bars was exported to the value of 3,613,428 bolivars, and gold and silver coin amounting to 607,199 bolivars.

In the calendar year 1896 the exports from La Guaira amounted to 1,844,000*l.* (coffee, 1,023,040*l.*); from Puerto Cabello, 635,463*l.*; from Maracaibo, 2,114,128*l.* (coffee, 2,084,124*l.*); from Ciudad Bolivar, 426,802*l.* (coffee, 23,301*l.*).

The value of the trade between Venezuela and the United Kingdom during the last five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns, was:—

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Imports into United Kingdom from Venezuela	256,739	89,684	145,212	53,410	57,426
Exports of British produce to Venezuela	368,915	919,261	679,048	802,964	789,767

The chief articles of import from Venezuela into Great Britain in 1896 were copper ore and regulus, value 6,100*l.*; cocoa, 3,552*l.*; coffee (in 1880, 15,553*l.*) 805*l.*; furniture wood, 4,167*l.*; ornamental feathers, 41,859*l.* The exports from Great Britain to Venezuela comprise cotton and linen manufactures, the former of the value of 530,555*l.*, and the latter of 46,194*l.*, in the year 1896; besides woollens, 49,486*l.*; jute goods, 33,351*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 29,971*l.*; machinery, 12,543*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

At La Guaira in 1896 there entered and cleared 296 vessels of 649,600 tons (90 of 185,900 tons British). At Puerto Cabello 296 vessels entered and cleared; at Maracaibo 256 entered and cleared; at Ciudad Bolivar 137 of 43,164 tons entered and cleared.

Venezuela had in 1895 8 steamers, with total net tonnage of 1,259 tons, and 14 sailing vessels, with total tonnage of 2,382 tons.

There are (1895) 406 miles of railway in operation, and 1,000 miles under consideration. In May, 1896, a contract was made for the establishment of regular steamship lines on the Lake of Valencia, and for the construction of branch railways and tramways connecting with the main line. Lake navigation steadily increases in importance. In 1895 there were 200 post-offices. In 1895 there were 3,882 miles of telegraph lines and 113 telegraph offices; expenses, 968,382 bolivars. There are two telephone companies.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The principal bank of issue is the Bank of Venezuela (capital 15,000,000 bolivars), which by contract made in April, 1897, for 5 years, collects and disburses the revenue (receiving 2 per cent. commission on receipts and payments), and credits the Government on current account to the extent of 6,000,000 bolivars at 8 per cent. interest. In April, 1897, a contract was made for the establishment of a new bank of issue, the Bolivar Bank, with a capital of 20,000,000 bolivars, to administer the salt deposits, receiving 10 per cent. of the net salt revenue; to credit the Government to the extent of 6,000,000 bolivars at 8 per cent. interest; and to lend 10,000,000 bolivars to Venezuelan farmers and cattle-breeders.

In July, 1896, it was enacted that the issue of paper money by the State should cease, and that no more silver or nickel money should be coined without legislative enactment. The intention was to issue in future only gold coin and certificates representing gold in hand. The currency in 1896 was stated to consist of 12,000,000 bolivars in gold, and 8,000,000 bolivars in silver.

The *Bolivar*, approximately equal to 1 fr.

The old Spanish weights and measures in general use, but the legal ones are those of the metric system.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF VENEZUELA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister in London.—General Pietri.

Secretary.—Señor B. Planas.

Consul-General.—C. A. Villanueva.

Consul.—N. G. Burch.

There are Consular representatives at Birmingham, Cardiff, Dundee, Glasgow, Grimsby, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Queenstown, Southampton, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN VENEZUELA.

Minister and President.—W. H. D. Haggard, appointed July 1, 1897.

Consul at Caracas.—

There are vice-consuls at Barcelona, Bolivar, La Guayra, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Venezuela.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries. 4. London.

Documents and correspondence respecting the Question of the Boundary of British Guiana and Venezuela. Also Maps and Errata. Nos. C. 7972, 7972.1, 8012, and 8164. London, 1896.

Deutsches Handels-Archiv für May, 1896. 4. Berlin.

Foreign Office Reports, Annual Series. 8. London.

Statistical Annuary of the United States of Venezuela. Caracas, 1893

Venezuela Bulletin No. 34 of the Bureau of American Republics. Washington, 1892.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Appun (C. F.), Unter den Tropen. Vol. I. Venezuela. 8. Jena, 1871.

Bates (H. W.), Central and South America. London, 1882.

Curtis (W. E.), Venezuela. 8. London, 1896.

Dance (C. D.), Four Years in Venezuela. 8. London, 1876.

Davies (H. H.), Three Gringos in Venezuela and Central America. 8. London, 1896.

Ernst (Dr. A.), Les produits de Vénézuëla. 8. Bremen, 1874.

Macpherson (T. A.), Vocabulario historico, geographico, &c., del Estado Carabobo. 2 pts. 4. Carácas, 1890-91. Diccionario historico, geographico, estadístico, &c., del Estado Miranda. 8. Carácas. 1891.

Meulemans (Auguste), La république de Vénézuëla. 8. Bruxelles, 1872.

Mombello (G. Orsi de), Venezuela y sus Riquezas. 8. Carácas, 1890.

Scruggs (W. L.) and *Storrow* (J. J.), The Brief for Venezuela. [Boundary dispute.] London, 1896.

Spence (J. M.), The Land of Bolivar: Adventures in Vénézuëla. 2 vols. 8. London, 1872.

Strickland (J.), Documents and Maps of the Boundary Question between Venezuela and British Guiana. London, 1894.

Thérion (C.), Les états-unis de Venezuela. 8. Paris, 1867.

Tejera (Miguel), Venezuela pintoresca é ilustrada. 8. Paris, 1875.

Tejera (Miguel), Mapa físico y político de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela. Paris, 1877.

Three Gringos in Venezuela and Central America. London

Wood (W. B.), Venezuela: Two Years on the Spanish Main. London.

INDEX

AAC

AACHEN, 536, 613
Aalborg, 450
Aalesund, 982
Aarhaus, 450
Abarco (Bahamas), 227
Abbas Hilmi, Khedive, 1041
Abdul-Hamid II., 1012
Abdur Rahmán Khán, 312
Abercorn (Cent. Africa), 178
Aberdean, 22; **University**, 34
Abrystwith Colledge, 34
Abu, 864, 912^h
Abomey, 521
Abysinia, 316, 712
Abysinian Church, 712, 1045
Accra, 200
Acclin's Island, 227
Accamawa, 195
Accana (town), 1018
Acca (Vilayet), 1017
Accalaide, 277; **University**, 278
Accan, 100
Accis Abeba, 316
Accmiralty Island (W. Pacific), 570
Accolf, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, 737
Accolar, 754, 959
Accorianople, 1017, 1018
Accua, 316
Accghanistan, area, 312
Accarmy, 313
Accbooks of reference, 315
Accurrency, 315
Accexports, 314
Accgovernment, 312
Acchorticulture, 314
Accimports, 314
Accjustice, 313
Accland cultivation, 314
Accmanufactures, 314
Accmining, 314
Accorigin of the Afghans, 312
Accpopulation, 313
Acc reigning sovereign, 312
Accvenue, 313
Accrade, 314

ALF

Afghanistan, trade routes, 314
Africa, Central (British), 178, 179
 — East, 180
 — — protectorate, 181
 — East Africa Company, British, Imperial, 181, 199
 — — South (British), 196
 — central independent states, 315
 — — protectorate, British, 179
 — colonies in, British, 166
 — — French, 505, 509
 — — German, 566
 — — colonies in, Italian, 712
 — — Portuguese, 841
 — — Spanish, 959
 — West (British colonies), 200
African Association (Limited), 194
African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company, 179, 197
Agra, 125
Agram, 344; **University**, 347
Aguascalientes, 740
Ahmadabad, 125
Aitutaki Island, 309
Aix, 475
Ajmere, 119, 125, 126
Akamagaseki, 719
Akassa, 195
Aksum, 316
Alajuela, 442, 444
Albany, 1075
Albert, King (Saxony), 629
Albert, Prince (Monaco), 748
Albrecht, Prince (Brunswick), 587
Albury (N.S.W.), 242
Aldabra Island, 188
Alderney, population, 26
Aleppo, 1018, 1030
Alessandria, 680
Alexander I. (Servia), 925
 — (Prince) Lippe, 595
Alexandria, 1044, 1056
Alexandropol, 864
Alexinatz, 927
Alfonso XIII. (Spain), 944

ALF

Alfred, Duke (Saxe-Coburg and Gotha), 624
 Algeria, agriculture, 510
 — area, 509
 — books of reference, 513
 — commerce, 511
 — crime, 510
 — defence, 510
 — exports, 511, 512
 — finance, 510
 — government, 509
 — imports, 511, 512
 — industry, 510
 — instruction, 509, 510
 — mining, 511
 — money, weights, and measures, 513
 — population, 509
 — posts and telegraphs, 512
 — railways, 512
 — religion, 509
 — shipping, 512
 — telegraphs, 512
 Algiers, 509
 Alhucenas Islands, 948
 Alicante, 949
 Aligarh, 125
 Allahabad, 125 ; University, 127
 Allogheny, 1075
 Almeria, 949
 Alcot, population, 380
 Alsace-Lorraine, agriculture, 573
 — area, 572
 — constitution, 571
 — finance, 573
 — instruction, 572
 — justice and crime, 572
 — manufactures, 573
 — mining, 573
 — poor-relief, 572
 — population, 572
 — production and industry, 573
 — railway, 573
 — religion, 572
 — representatives in the Bundesrath, 580
 — Statthalter, 571
 Altenburg, 623
 Altona, 536, 613
 Alwar, 121, 125
 Amapala, 667
 Ambala, 125
 Amba-Mariam, 317
 Ambato, 460

ARG

Ambriz, 841
 America, British colonies in, 203
 — French colonies in, 505, 525
 — Spanish colonies in, 959
 Amhara, 316
 Amiens, 473
 Amritsar, 125
 Amsterdam, 765
 — Island, 519
 Anchorite Island (West Pacific), 570
 Ancona, 680
 Andaman Islands, 157
 Andamans, 126
 Andijan, 864
 Andorra, 504
 Andros Island, 227
 Angers, 473
 Angola, 841
 Angora, 1017, 1018, 1030
 Angoulême, 473
 Angra, 831
 Angra Pequena, 568
 Anguilla, 230, 232, 233
 Anhalt, area, 574
 — constitution, 574
 — finance, 575
 — population, 574
 — reigning duke, 573
 Ankober, 316
 Annabon, 959
 Annam, area and population, 505, 507
 Antalo, 316
 Antofagasta, 397
 Antsirame, 518
 Antanánarivo, 515
 Antioquia (Colombia), 434, 435
 Antigua, 230, 232-234
 Antipodes Island (N.Z.), 268, 309
 Antwerp, population, 380
 Apia (Samoa), 920
 Aqua-town (Cameroons), 567
 Aquila, 680
 Arabia, 1018
 Arad, 344
 Aral Lake, 860
 Archipelago, 1017
 — Indian, 840
 Arequipa, 819 ; University, 820
 Arezzo, 680
 Argentine Republic, agriculture, 327
 — area, 322
 — army, 325
 — banks, 330

ABG

Argentine Republic, books of refer-
 ence, 331
 — cattle industry, 327
 — commerce, 327
 — constitution, 321
 — currency and credit, 330
 — defence, 325
 — diplomatic representatives, 331
 — emigration, 323
 — exports, 327-329
 — finance, 324
 — government, 321
 — — local, 321
 — horticulture, 326
 — immigration, 323
 — imports, 327-329
 — instruction, 323
 — justice, 324
 — land under cultivation, 327
 — money, weights, and measures, 330
 — navy, 326
 — population, 322
 — posts and telegraphs, 330
 — president, 321
 — production and industry, 326
 — railways, 329
 — religion, 323
 — revenue and expenditure, 324, 325
 — shipping and navigation, 329
 Arica, 397, 320
 Armenia, 1017
 Arnhem, 765
 Arnstadt, 637
 Arölsen, 638
 Aruba Island, 793
 Asaba, 195
 Ascension Island, 166
 Ascoli Piceno, 680
 Ashanti (W. Africa), 199
 Asia, Central, 859-861
 Asia Minor, 1017
 — British colonies in, 100
 — French colonies in, 506-508
 — Portuguese colonies in, 840
 — Russian dependencies in, 912*m*
 — Spanish colonies in, 959
 Assam, 119, 126, 132
 Assiout, 1044
 Assumption Island, 188
 Astrakhan, 863
 Asuncion, 805
 Athens, 647 ; University, 648
 Atjeh (Sumatra), 784
 Atlanta, 1075

AUS

Atui Island, 309
 Auckland Islands, 268
 Auckland, N.Z., 256, 257
 — trade, 266, 267
 — University College, 258
 Augsburg, 536, 532
 Aussig, 344
 Australia (*see* under Queensland,
 South Australia, Victoria, &c.)
 Australasia and Oceania, 235
 — French colonies in, 526
 Australasian federation, 307
 — books of reference, 308
 Australian defence, 307
 Austria-Hungary, agriculture, 358
 — area, 340
 — army, 355
 — banks, 363-370
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 343
 — books of reference, 372
 — breweries, 362
 — commerce, 363
 — constitution, 335
 — currency and credit, 368
 — customs valuation, 363
 — debt, 353
 — defence, frontier, 354
 — — army, 355
 — — navy, 356
 — diplomatic representatives, 371
 — emigration, 344
 — exports, 363-365
 — finance, 349
 — forestry, 360
 — government, 335
 — — central (Austria), 336 ; (Hun-
 gary), 339
 — — local (Austria), 338 ; (Hun-
 gary), 340
 — — provincial (Austria), 338 ;
 (Hungary), 339
 — imports, 363-365
 — instruction, 346
 — justice and crime, 348
 — manufactures, 362
 — mining and minerals, 361, 362
 — ministry, 336 ; (Austria), 337 ;
 (Hungary), 339
 — money, weights, and measures, 370
 — navy, 356
 — occupation of the people, 342
 — pauperism, 349
 — population, 340
 — posts and telegraphs, 367

AUS

Austria-Hungary, railways, 367
 — Reichsrath, 336
 — Reichstag, 339
 — reigning sovereign, 333
 — religion, 344
 — revenue and expenditure, 351-353
 — rivers and canals, 366
 — royal family, 333
 — schools, &c., 346-348
 — sea fisheries, 362
 — shipping and navigation, 365
 — sovereigns since 1282, 334
 — towns, 344
 — universities, 347
 Avellino, 680
 Avignon, 473
 Azores, 831
 Azov, Sea of, 860

BADEN, agriculture, 578

— area, 578
 — constitution, 576
 — finance, 578
 — instruction, 575
 — manufactures, 579
 — navigation, 579
 — population, 576
 — production and industry, 578
 — railways, 579
 — reigning grand-duke, 575
 — religion, 577
 — royal family, 575
 — towns, 577
 Baden (town), 577
 Bagamoyo (Germ. E. Africa), 569
 Bagdad, 1017, 1018
 Bagida (Togoland), 566
 Bagirmi, 318-319
 Bahamas, 227, 232-234
 Bahawulpur, 122
 Bahia, 402
 Bahour, 506
 Bahr-el-Gazal (Sudan), 320
 Bahrain Islands, 100
 Baku, 864
 Bali (E. Indies), 784
 Ballarat, 292
 Baltic (provinces of Russia), 858
 Baltimore, 1075
 Baluchistan, 154
 — British population, 120
 Bamberg, 582

BAV

Banana, 440
 Banang (Philippines), 961
 Banca (East Indies), 784, 789
 Bangalore, 125
 Bangkok, 935
 Bangor College, 34
 Banjarluka, 371
 Barbados, 227, 232-234
 — troops at, 97
 Barbuda, 230
 Barcelona, 949
 Barcelone, 1115
 Bareilly, 125
 Bârfurûsh, 811
 Bari, 680
 Barmen, 536, 613
 Barناول, 864
 Baroda, 120, 121, 125, 126
 Barquisimeto, 1115
 Barranquilla, 434
 Barrow-in-Furness, 18
 Basel, 1000; University, 1001
 Bassac, 507
 Basseterre, 231
 Bassora, 1017
 Bastar, 121
 Basutoland, 166
 Batanga (W. Africa), 567
 Batangas, 961
 Batavia, 785
 Bath, 18
 Bathurst (Gambia), 200
 Bathurst (N.S.W.), 242
 Batum, 864
 Bautzen, 631, 632
 Bavaria, agriculture, 585
 — area, 581
 — army, 584
 — beer brewing, 585
 — births, marriages, and deaths, 583
 — books of reference, 585
 — constitution, 580
 — debt, 584
 — emigration, 582
 — finance, 584
 — government, 580
 — instruction, 583
 — justice and crime, 583
 — king, 579
 — mining, 585
 — pauperism, 583
 — population, 581
 — railways, 585
 — regent, 579

BAV

Bavaria, religion, 588
 — royal family, 579
 — towns, 582
 Bayreuth, 582
 Beaconsfield (Cape Colony), 171
 Bechuanaland Protectorate (British),
 167, 170
 — railway company, 197
 Bedford College, London, 34
 Beira, 841; railway company, 197, 842
 Békés-Coaba, 344
 Belem, 402
 Belfast, 25; Queen's College, 34
 — port, 88
 Belfort, 496
 Belgium, agriculture, 385
 — area, 378
 — army, 384, 385
 — banks, 391, 392
 — births, deaths, and marriages,
 379
 — books of reference, 393
 — budget, 1898, 383
 — Chamber of Representatives, 376
 — commerce, 387
 — constitution, 376
 — currency and credit, 391
 — customs valuation, 388
 — debt, 384
 — defence, 384
 — diplomatic representatives, 392
 — emigration, 379
 — exports, 387, 389
 — finance, state, 383; local, 384
 — frontier, 384
 — government, 376
 — local, 377
 — immigration, 379
 — imports, 387, 389
 — instruction, 380
 — justice and crime, 382
 — king, 375
 — mining and metals, 386, 387
 — ministry, 377
 — money, weights, and measures,
 392
 — occupation of the people, 379
 — pauperism, 382
 — population, 378
 — posts and telegraphs, 391
 — railways, 390
 — religion, 380
 — revenue and expenditure, 383
 — royal family, 375

BIG

Belgium, schools, &c., 381
 — Senate, 376
 — shipping and navigation, 390
 — sugar works, 387
 — towns, 380
 — universities, 381
 Belgrade, 927
 Bellary, 125
 Bell Island, 226
 Bell-town (Camerouns), 567
 Belluno, 680
 Benares, 125
 Benderi Gez, 813
 Bendery, 864
 Bendigo, 292
 Benevento, 680
 Bengal, province, government, 118,
 120, 126
 — area and population, 119
 — army, 133
 — revenue, 132
 Benghazi, 1018, 1030
 Benguella, 841
 Beni (Bolivia), 395
 Benin settlement, 521
 Benkulen (East Indies), 784
 Bérar, 126
 Berbera, 100, 320
 Berbice, 222
 Berdicheff, 863
 Bergamo, 680
 Bergen, 982, 990
 Berlad, 845
 Berlin, 536, 613; University, 539
 — province, area and population, 611
 — — crime, 616
 — — emigration, 613
 — — religion, 614
 Berlinhafen (W. Pacific), 570
 Bermudas, 203; troops at, 97
 Berne, 1000; University, 1001
 Besançon, 473
 Besso, 317
 Bessungen, 595
 Beyrouth, 1018, 1030
 Beziers, 473
 Bhágalpur, 125
 Bhartpur, 121, 125
 Bhaunagar, 125
 Bhopal, 121, 125
 Bhután, 893, 894
 Bibundi (Camerouns), 567
 Bida, 195
 Bigha, 1017

BIJ

- Bijagoz Is. (Port. Guinea), 840
 Bikaner, 121, 125
 Bilbao, 949
 Billiton (East Indies), 784, 789
 Birkenfeld, Principality of, 603
 Birkenhead, population, 18
 Birmingham, 18 ; College, 84
 Birni (Central Africa), 318
 Bismarck Archipelago, 570
 Bitlis, 1017, 1018
 Björneborg, 912A
 Blackburn, population, 18
 Black Forest, 640
 Blantyre (Central Africa), 179
 Blidah, 509
 Bloemfontein, 801, 804, 942
 Bluefields (Nicaragua), 797
 Bluff Harbour trade, 266, 267
 Bobrinsk, 864
 Bochum, 618
 Bogotá, 434
 Bokhara, 912m
 Bolama (Port. Guinea), 840
 Bolivia, area, 395
 — banks, 398
 — books of reference, 398, 399
 — commerce, 397
 — communications, 397
 — constitution, 394
 — consular representative, 398
 — defence, 396
 — exports, 397
 — finance, 396
 — government, 394
 — imports, 397
 — industry, 396
 — instruction, 395
 — justice, 395, 396
 — mines and minerals, 396, 397
 — money, weights, and measures, 398
 — population, 395
 — posts and telegraphs, 397
 — president, 395
 — production, 396
 — railways, 397
 — religion, 395
 Bologna, 680 ; University, 690
 Bolton, population, 18
 Boma, 439
 Bombay, 125, 126
 — province, government, 117, 120
 — revenue, 132
 — army, 133
 — University, 127

BRA

- Bonaire Island, 798
 Bonavista, 225
 Bône, 509
 Bonn University, 539
 Bonny, 198
 Bootle, population, 18
 Boras, 968
 Bordeaux, 473, 496
 Borgu, 195
 Borneo, British North, 101
 — Dutch, 784
 Bornu, 317
 Borovichi Railway, 912b
 Borsari (Bornu), 318
 Bosnia and Herzegovina, 371
 — books of reference, 374
 Boston, 1075
 Botosani, 845
 Bougainville Island (W. Pacific), 570
 Boulogne, 478, 496
 Boulogne-sur-Seine, 473
 Bounty Island (N. Z.), 268, 309
 Bourgas, 1037
 Bourges, 473
 Bradford, population, 18
 Braga, 831
 Braila, 845
 Brandenburg, area and population, 611
 — crime, 616
 — emigration, 618
 — religion, 614
 Brazil, area, 401
 — army, 404
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 402
 — books of reference, 408
 — commerce, 405, 406
 — constitution, 399
 — cotton mills, 405
 — currency and credit, 407
 — debt, 404
 — defence, 404
 — diplomatic representatives, 408
 — emigration, 402
 — exports, 405, 406
 — finance, 403
 — gold mines, 405
 — government, 399, 400
 — — local, 401
 — immigration, 402
 — imports, 405, 406
 — instruction, 402
 — justice and crime, 403
 — money, weights, and measures, 403

BRA

- Brazil, navy, 404
 — population, 401, 402
 — posts and telegraphs, 407
 — president, 401
 — production and industry, 405
 — railways, 407
 — religion, 402
 — revenue and expenditure, 408
 — shipping and navigation, 406
 Brazzaville, 514
 Breda, 765
 Bremen, area, 586
 — books of reference, 587
 — commerce, 587
 — constitution, 586
 — crime, 586
 — finance, 587
 — justice, 586
 — population, 587
 — religion, 586
 — shipping, 587
 — town, 586
 Brescia, 680
 Breslau, 586, 618; University, 539
 Brest, 473
 Brest-Litovsk, 864
 Bridgetown (Barbados), 227
 Brighton, population, 18
 Brisbane, 271
 Bristol, 18; College, 34
 — port, 88
 British Columbia, 207-212
 — Central Africa, 178, 179
 — Central Africa Protectorate, 179
 — East Africa, 180
 British East Africa Company, 180,
 British Empire (see Great Britain
 England, Ireland, Scotland,
 &c.). See also pp. xxvi.,
 xxvii
 British Guiana, 222
 — customs valuation, 228
 — Honduras, 224
 — New Guinea, 238
 — North Borneo, 101
 — South Africa, 196, 197
 — South Africa Company, 178, 196-
 198
 — West India Islands, 227
 Brooklyn, 1075
 Broken Hill (N.S.W.), 242
 Broussa, 1017, 1018
 Bruchsal, 577

BYE

- Bruges, population, 380
 Brunei, 102
 Brünn, 344
 Brunswick, agriculture, 589
 — area, 588
 — books of reference, 589
 — constitution, 590
 — finance, 589
 — mining, 589
 — population, 588
 — production and industry, 589
 — railways, &c., 589
 — regent, 587
 — town, 587, 588
 Brussels, 380; University, 381
 Bucaramanga, 434
 Bucharest, 845; University, 846
 Buchnam, 735
 Buckeburg, 635
 Budapest, 344; University, 347
 Budweis, 344
 Buëa (Cameroons), 567
 Buenos Ayres, 323
 Buffalo, 1075
 Bulawayo, 197, 198
 Bulgaria, area, 1034
 — books of reference, 1037
 — commerce, 1036
 — constitution, 1033
 — currency and credit, 1037
 — defence, 1035
 — exports, 1036
 — finance, 1035
 — government, 1033
 — imports, 1036
 — instruction, 1034
 — population, 1034
 — posts and telegraphs, 1037
 — prince of, 1032
 — production and industry, 1036
 — railways, 1037
 — shipping, 1037
 Bulhar, 100
 Bunder Abbas, 818, 814
 Bundi (Central Africa), 318
 Burgos, 949
 Burma, population, 120
 — religion, 126
 — revenue, 132
 Burnley, population, 18
 Bury, 18
 Bushire, 818, 814
 Bussang, 195
 Byelostok, 863

CAA

- C**AAZAPA, 807
 Cabinda, 841
 Cachavi, 461
 Cadiz, 949
 Cagliari, 680; University, 690
 Caen, 478
 Caicos Island, 229
 Cairo, 1044
 Calais, 478, 496
 Calamata, 647
 Calcutta, 125; University, 127
 Calicut, 125
 Callao, 819, 828
 Caltanissetta, 680
 Cambodia, area and population, 505,
 507
 Cambridge (Mass.), 1075
 Cambridge University, 34
 Camden (U.S.A.), 1075
 Camerino University, 690
 Cameroons, 567
 Campbell Island (N.Z.), 268, 309
 Campo (Cameroons), 567
 Campobasso, 680
 Canada, agriculture, 213
 — area, 207
 — army, 212
 — banks, 219, 220
 — books of reference, 220
 — commerce, 214
 — commissioner, 220
 — constitution, 204
 — crime, 210
 — currency and credit, 219
 — customs valuation, 214
 — deaths, 208
 — debt, 211
 — defence, 212
 — education, 209
 — expenditure, 210-212
 — exports, 214-217
 — finance, 210
 — fisheries, 213
 — government, 204
 — — provincial, 206
 — governor-general, 206
 — House of Commons, 204
 — immigration, 208
 — imports, 214-217
 — instruction, 209
 — internal communications, 218
 — justice and crime, 210
 — mining, 213
 — ministry, 206

GAB

- Canada, money, weights, and
 measures, 220
 — navy, 218
 — parliament, 204
 — population, 207
 — posts, 218
 — production and industry, 213
 — Queen's Privy Council, 206
 — railways, 218
 — religion, 208
 — revenue, 210-212
 — Senate, 204
 — shipping and navigation, 218
 — telegraphs, 219
 — troops in, 97
 Canary Islands, 959
 Canea, 1018
 Cannstatt, 641
 Canterbury, 18
 Canterbury (N.Z.), 256
 — College, Christchurch (N.Z.), 258
 Canton (China), 425
 Cape Coast Castle, 200
 Cape of Good Hope; agriculture, 173
 — area, 170
 — banks, 176
 — books of reference, 177
 — commerce, 174
 — communications, 176
 — constitution and government, 168
 — customs valuation, 174
 — defence, 173
 — expenditure and revenue, 172
 — exports, 174, 175
 — finance, 172
 — governor, 169
 — imports, 174, 175
 — instruction, 171
 — justice and crime, 172
 — money, weights, and measures, 177
 — pauperism, 172
 — population, 170
 — posts and telegraphs, 176
 — production and industry, 173
 — railways and tramways, 176
 — religion, 171
 — shipping and navigation, 176
 — troops at, 97
 Cape Haiti, 660
 Cape Town, 171; University, 171
 Cape Verde Islands, 840
 Carácas, 1115
 Carbonear, 225
 Cardenas, 959

CAR

- Cardiff, 18; College, 84; Port, 88
 Cargados Islands, 188
 Carl Alexander (Saxe-Weimar), 627
 Carlos I. (Portugal), 827
 Carol I. (Roumania), 844
 Caroline Island, 810
 — Islands, 959
 Carriacou, 282
 Cartagena, 484
 Carthage, 949
 Caserta, 680
 Caspian Sea, 860
 Castamouni, 1017
 Castlemaine, 292
 Castries, S. Lucia, 282
 Catania, 680; University, 690
 Catanzaro, 680
 Cattle and sheep in the principal agricultural and pastoral countries of the world, p. xxix.
 Caucasus, 859-861, 866, 912b
 Cawnpur, 125
 Cayenne (Guiana), 525
 Cayman Islands, 229
 Ceara, 402
 Cebu Island, 961
 Celebes, Island of, 784
 Central Africa (British), 178
 Central Africa Protectorate (British), 179
 Central Asia, 859-861
 Cetta, 478
 Cettinje, 750
 Ceuta, 948
 Ceylon, area, 104
 — banks and books of reference, 108
 — commerce, 108
 — communications, 108
 — constitution and government, 108
 — customs valuation, 107
 — defence, 106
 — dependency (Maldivo Islands), 108
 — exports and imports, 107
 — finance, 105
 — governor, 108
 — immigration, 104
 — industry, 106
 — instruction, 104
 — justice and crime, 105
 — military expenditure, 97, 106
 — money, weights, and measures, 108
 — pauperism, 105
 — population, 104
 — production, 106

CHI

- Ceylon, railways, 108
 — religion, 104
 — shipping, 108
 — towns, 104
 — troops in, 97
 Chafarinas Islands, 948
 Chagos Islands, 185, 188
 Chamba, 122
 Channel Islands, area and population, 14, 25, 26
 — government, 14
 Chapra, 125
 Charjui, 912a
 Charleroy, population, 380
 Charlestown (S. Africa), 942
 Charlestown (West Indies), 231
 Charlottenburg, 536, 618
 Charter (S. Africa), 197
 Chatham Islands, 268
 Chaux-de-Fonds, 1000
 Chemnitz, 536, 632
 Chemulpo, 782
 Cherbourg, 478
 Cherkassy, 864
 Chester, 18
 Chesterfield Islands, 527
 Chicago, 1075
 Chieti, 680
 Chile, agriculture, 414
 — area, 411
 — army, 414
 — books of reference, 418
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 412
 — commerce, 415
 — constitution and government, 410
 — currency and credit, 417
 — debt, 413
 — defence, 413
 — diplomatic representatives, 418
 — exports, 415-416
 — finance, 413
 — government, 410
 — local, 411
 — imports, 415-416
 — industry, 414, 415
 — instruction, 412
 — justice and crime, 413
 — money, weights, measures, 417, 418
 — navy, 414
 — nitrate fields, 415
 — population, 411
 — posts and telegraphs, 417
 — president, 410
 — railways, 417

CHI

Chile, religion, 412
 — revenue and expenditure, 413
 — shipping and navigation, 417
 Chillan (Chile), 412
 Chimbo, 461
 Chimbote, 823
 Chimoco, 197
 China, area, 420
 — army, 424
 — books of reference, 431
 — coal mines, 425
 — commerce, 426
 — customs valuation, 426
 — diplomatic representatives, 430
 — exports 426-428
 — finance, 423
 — government, 419
 — imports, 426-428
 — instruction, 422
 — mines and minerals, 425, 426
 — money, weights, and measures, 429, 430
 — navy, 425
 — population, 420
 — Portuguese settlements, 841
 — post and telegraphs, 429
 — production and industry, 425
 — railways, 429
 — reigning emperor, 419
 — religion, 421
 — shipping and navigation, 428
 — tea, 428
 Chinde, 179, 841
 Chios, 1018
 Choiseul Island (W. Pacific), 570
 Christchurch, N. Z., 257; College, 258
 Christian IX. (Denmark), 446
 Christmas Island, 165, 310
 Chulalongkorn I. (Siam), 938
 Chuquisaca (Bolivia), 395
 Cienfuegos, 959
 Cincinnati, 1075
 Ciudad Bolivar, 1115, 1117
 Ciudad de Cura, 1115
 Clermont-Ferrand, 473
 Cleveland (Grover), President, 1063
 Cleveland, 1075
 Clichy, 473
 Coban, 656
 Coburg, 625
 Cochabamba, 395
 Cochin, 121
 Cochin-China (French), 505, 507
 Cocos Islands, 165

COB

Coimbra, 831; University, 833
 Colima (Mexico), 740
 Colmar, 573
 Colcane (Macao), 840
 Cologne, 536, 613
 Colombo, 104
 Colonial trade with the United Kingdom, xxviii
 Colombia, area, 433
 — books of reference, 438
 — commerce, 435
 — constitution, 433
 — currency and credit, 437
 — defence, 435
 — diplomatic representatives, 438
 — education, 434
 — exports, 435-436
 — finance, 434
 — government, 433
 — imports, 435-436
 — mines and minerals, 435
 — money, weights, and measures, 437
 — Panama Canal, 437
 — population, 433
 — posts and telegraphs, 436
 — president, 433
 — production, 435
 — railways, 436
 — religion, 434
 — shipping, 436
 Columbia, District of (U. S. A.), 1068
 Columbus, 1075
 Combaconum, 125
 Commerson Island (W. Pacific), 570
 Como, 680
 Comoro Isles, 505, 519
 Conakry, 520
 Concepcion (Paraguay), 805
 — (Chile) 412
 Condamine, 748
 Congo Independent State, 439
 — French, 514
 — Portuguese, 841
 Connaught, province, population, 23
 Constantine, 509
 Constantinople, 1017
 Cook's Islands, 268, 309
 Coorg, 126
 Copenhagen, 450; University, 451
 Copts, 316, 1045
 Córdoba, 323, 949
 Corfu, 647
 Corinto, 793
 Corisco, 959

COR

Cork, 25 ; Queen's College, 34
 Corrientes, 323
 Coruña, 949
 Coesenza, 680
 Cosmoledo Islands, 188
 Costa Rica, area, 442
 — books of reference, 445
 — constitution, 442
 — defence, 443
 — diplomatic representatives, 445
 — exports, 443
 — finance, 443
 — government, 442
 — imports, 443
 — industry and commerce, 443
 — instruction, 442
 — justice, 443
 — money, weights, and measures, 444
 — population, 442
 — posts and telegraphs, 444
 — president, 442
 — railways, 444
 — religion, 442
 — shipping, 444
 Courtrai, population, 380
 Coventry, 18
 Covilha, 831
 Crab Island (W.I.), 231
 Cradock (Cape Colony), 171
 Craiova, 845
 Cremona, 680
 Crete, 1017
 Crimmitschau, 682
 Cronstadt, 856, 863
 Croydon, 18
 Crooked Island, 227
 Cuba, 959
 — Spanish troops at, 953, 954
 Cúcuta, 434
 Cuzco, 460
 Cuneo, 680
 Curaçao, 793
 Cutch, 121
 Cuzco, 819 ; University 820
 Cyprus, 109, 110
 — troops at, 97
 Czernowitz, 344 ; University, 347
 Czerstochowo, 864

DEN

Damascus, 1018
 Damietta, 1044
 Dampier Island, 569
 Danilograd, 750
 Danube (province), 640
 Danube, R. navigation of, 849
 Danzig, 536, 613
 Dar al Baida, 754
 Darbhanga, 125
 Dar-es-Salaam (Germ. E. Africa), 569
 Darfur, 319, 320
 Darmstadt, 595
 Dayton (U.S.A.), 1075
 Debra Tabor, 317
 Debreczin, 344
 Delagoa Bay Railway, 842
 Delft, 765
 Delhi, 125
 Demerara, 222
 Denmark, agriculture, 454
 — area, 449
 — army, 453
 — banks, 456
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 450
 — books of reference, 458
 — colonies, 457
 — commerce, 454
 — constitution, 447
 — crime, 451
 — currency and credit, 456
 — customs valuation, 455
 — debt, 452
 — defence, 451
 — diplomatic and other representa-
 tives, 457
 — distilleries, 454
 — emigration, 450
 — expenditure, 451, 452
 — exports, 454-456
 — finance, 451
 — Folkething, 448
 — government, 448
 — imports, 454-456
 — instruction, 450
 — justice, 451
 — kings of, since 1448, 447
 — Landsting, 448
 — ministry, 448
 — money, weights, and measures, 459
 — navy, 453
 — occupation of the people, 450
 — population, 449
 — posts and telegraphs, 456
 — production and industry, 454

DACCA, 125
 Dahomey, 520
 Dakar, 520
 Damao, 840
 Damaraland, 568

DEN

Denmark, railways, 456
 — reigning king, 446
 — religion, 450
 — reserve fund, 452
 — revenue, 451, 452
 — Rigsdag, 451
 — royal family, 446
 — shipping and navigation, 456
 D'Entrecasteaux Islands, 288
 Denver (U.S.A.), 1075
 Derby, 18
 Dessau, 574
 Detmold, 596
 Detroit, 1075
 Deutsch-Damaraland, 568
 Deutsch-Namaland, 568
 Deventer, 765
 Devonport, 18
 Dholpur, 121
 Diarbekir, 1017, 1018
 Diego Garcia Island, 185, 188
 Diégo-Suarez, 518
 Dieppe, 496
 Dijon, 473
 Diu, 840
 Djebel Dyr, 511
 Dolnia Tuzla, 371, 372
 Doloo (Bornu), 318
 Doloo (Sudan), 318
 Dominica, 230-234
 Don (Russia), coal mines, 900
 Dongola, 320
 Dordrecht, 765
 Dorpat, 858, 864, 866
 Dortmund, 613
 Douai, 473
 Draa (Northern), 754
 Drammen, 982
 Dresden, 536, 631, 632
 Dublin, 25 ; University, 34
 Ducie Island, 309
 Dudley, 18
 Dudoza Island, 310
 Duisburg, 618
 Duku, 195
 Dulcigno, 750
 Dünaburg, 863, 883
 Dundee, 22 ; College, 34
 — port, 88
 — Natal, 203
 Dunedin, N.Z., 257 ; College, 258 ;
 trade, 266, 267
 Dunkerque, 473, 496
 Duran, 463

EQU

Durango, 740
 Durban, 189
 Durham University, 34
 Düsseldorf, 536, 613
 Dutch East Indies, agriculture, 788.
 — area, 783
 — army, defence, and navy, 787
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 784
 — books of reference, 794
 — cinchona culture, 789
 — coffee culture, 789
 — commerce, 789
 — constitution and government, 782
 — consular representatives, 791
 — currency and credit, 791
 — exports and imports, 790
 — finance, 786
 — governor-general, 783
 — instruction, 785
 — justice and crime, 786
 — mining, 789
 — money, weights, and measures,
 791
 — population, 783, 784
 — posts and telegraphs, 791
 — production and industry, 788, 789
 — railways, 791
 — religion, 785
 — revenue and expenditure, 786, 787
 — shipping and communications, 790
 — sugar culture, 788
 — tobacco culture, 789
 Dutch Guiana (Surinam), 791
 — West Indies, 791
 — Curaçao, 793
 — Surinam, 791-793

EAGLE Islands, 188
 East Africa (British), 180
 East Africa (Portuguese), 341
 East Indies (Dutch), 782 (see Dutch
 East Indies)
 East London (Cape Colony), 171
 Ecuador, area, 460
 — banks, 463
 — books of reference, 464
 — commerce, 461
 — constitution, 459
 — currency and credit, 463
 — defence, 461
 — diplomatic representatives, 464
 — exports, 461, 462
 — finance, 460

NOU

Ecuador, government 459
 — imports, 461, 462
 — instruction, 460
 — internal communications, 462
 — justice and crime, 460
 — money, weights, and measures, 463
 — population, 459
 — posts and telegraphs, 463
 — president, 459
 — railways, 463
 — religion, 460
 — shipping and navigation, 462
 Eder, 638
 Edinburgh, 22; University, 34
 Edina, 785
 Egypt, agriculture, 1051
 — area, 1043
 — army, 1050
 — books of reference, 1060
 — budgets, 1049
 — commerce, 1053
 — constitution, 1042
 — customs valuation, 1055
 — debt, 1048
 — diplomatic representatives, 1060
 — exports, 1053-1055
 — finance, 1047
 — government, 1042
 — governorships, 1043
 — imports, 1053-1055
 — instruction, 1045
 — justice and crime, 1047
 — Khedive, 1041
 — ministry, 1042
 — money, weights, and measures, 1059
 — mudirihs, 1043
 — population, 1044
 — posts and telegraphs, 1058
 — production and industry, 1051
 — railways, 1058
 — religion, 1045
 — revenue and expenditure, 1049
 — schools, 1045, 1046
 — shipping and navigation, 1056
 — Suez Canal, 1056
 — troops in, 97
 Egyptian Sudan, 319
 Eisenach, 628
 Eisenberge, 638
 Ekaterinburg, 864
 Ekaterinodar, 864
 Ekaterinodar, 863, 897
 El Azhar, Cairo, 1045
 Elba, 698

ENG

Elberfeld, 536, 613
 El-Fasher (Sudan), 320
 Eleuthera (Bahamas), 227
 Elisabethgrad, 868
 Elisabethpol, 864
 Ellice Islands, 310
 Elmina, 200
 El-Obeid (Sudan), 320
 Elobey, 959
 Elsburg (S. Africa), 942
 Ely, Isle of, 16
 Emerald Island, 309
 Encarnacion, 807
 England and Wales, agriculture, 65
et seq.
 — agricultural holdings, 68
 — area, 14-20
 — army, 53
 — banks, chartered, 53
 — — joint-stock, 94
 — — post-office, 95
 — — trustee, 95
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 26
 — canals, 90
 — cities and towns, 18
 — coal produce, 72
 — commerce, 79
 — counties, administrative, 16
 — county boroughs, 18
 — criminals, 1892-96, 39
 — customs revenue at ports, 50
 — customs revenue, 50
 — education, elementary, 85, 36
 — — medical, 34
 — — middle-class, 35
 — — universities, 34
 — electorate, 1897, 8
 — emigration, 27, 28
 — fisheries, 70, 71
 — illiterates, 8, 33
 — immigration, 27, 28
 — imports and exports, 79
 — income-tax, 48
 — ironworks, value of, 49
 — justice and crime, 38, 39
 — live stock, 66
 — local government, 12
 — metropolis, 20
 — mines, value of, 49
 — navigation, 88-90
 — occupation of the people, 20
 — parliamentary representation, 8
 — pauperism, 40, 41
 — police force, 40

ENG

- England and Wales, population, 14-20
 — — administrative counties, 16, 17
 — — metropolis, 20
 — property assessed, 49
 — posts and telegraphs, 91-93
 — railways, 89
 — — value of, 49
 — religion, 28
 — taxation, imperial, 48-50; local, 53
 — textile factories, 75
 — towns and cities, 18
 — universities, 34
 Enzeli, 818
 Equatorial Province (Sudan), 320
 Erfurt, 618
 Eritrea, 712
 Erivan, 864
 Erlangen University, 539
 Ernst, Duke (Saxe-Altenburg), 623
 Ernst Ludwig Grand-Duke (Hesse), 593
 Erzeroum, 1017, 1018, 1030
 Eshowe, 203
 Essen, 536, 613
 Essequibo, 222
 Eskilstuna, 968
 Esslingen, 641
 Eten (Peru), 823
 Europe, British colonies in, 98, 99
 Evora, 831
 Exeter, 18
 Exuma (Bahamas) 227

FÆEROE ISLANDS, 456

- Faizabad, 125
 Falkland Islands, 221
 Fall River (U.S.A.), 1075
 Falmouth, 228
 Famagusta, 109
 Fanning Island, 310
 Faridkot, 122
 Farukhabad, 125
 Faure, M. Felix, 465
 Fayoum, 1044
 Fazocli (Sudan), 320
 Félegyháza, 344
 Ferdinand, Prince (Bulgaria), 1032
 Fernando Po, 959
 Ferrara, 680; University, 690
 Fes, 753, 754
 Fife (Central Africa), 178
 Fiji, area, 235

FRA

- Fiji, births and deaths, 236
 — books of reference, 238
 — commerce, 237
 — communications, 238
 — constitution and government, 235
 — customs valuation, 237
 — exports, 237
 — finance, 236
 — governor, 235
 — imports, 237
 — instruction, 236
 — money, weights, and measures, 234
 — population, 235
 — production and industry, 236
 — religion, 236
 — shipping, 238
 — sugar mills, 236
 Finland, 857, 912g
 — agriculture, 912i
 — area, 860
 — army, 882
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 861, 912a
 — commerce, 912k
 — crime, 912h
 — exports and imports, 912k
 — finance, 912i
 — government, 857
 — industry, 912i
 — instruction, 912a
 — iron, 912i
 — money, weights, and measures, 912l
 — pauperism, 912a
 — population, 860, 912a
 — posts and telegraphs, 912l
 — railways, 912f
 — shipping and navigation, 912k
 — university, 912a
 Finschhafen (W. Pacific), 570
 Firozpur, 125
 Fiume, 344, 366
 Florence, 680
 Flushing, 778
 Focani, 845
 Foggia, 680
 Fontesvilla, 842
 Forli, 680
 Formosa (Island of), 421, 718
 Fort Rosebery (Cent. Africa), 178
 France, agriculture, 490
 — area, 469
 — army, 483-485
 — banks, 500

FRA

- 'rance, births, marriages, and deaths, 472
- books of reference, 502
- budget, 1896, 478, 479
- Chamber of Deputies, 466
- colonies and dependencies, 504 *et seq.*
- — trade of, 504
- — in Africa, 509
- — — America, 525
- — — Asia, 506
- — — Australasia, 526
- — — Oceania, 528
- commerce, external, 494
- — with United Kingdom, 496, 497
- Conseil d'État, 467
- constitution, 465
- cotton industries, 493
- crime, 476
- currency and credit, 500
- customs valuation, 494
- defence, 482
- — army, 483-485
- — fort and fortresses, 483
- — land, 482
- — navy, 485-490
- deficits from 1814-1892, 481
- departments, 469
- diplomatic representatives, 501
- emigration, 473
- expenditure, 479, 480
- exports, 494-497
- finance, local, 482
- — state, 478
- fisheries, 494
- foreigners residing in, 472
- government, central, 465
- — local, 468
- illegitimacy, 473
- imports, 493-497
- instruction, 475
- internal communications, 498
- justice, 476
- land defences, 482
- live stock statistics, 492
- manufactures, 498
- mercantile navy, 496
- mining and minerals, 492
- ministry, 465
- money, weights, and measures, 500
- national debt, 481
- navigation, 497
- navy, 485-490
- occupation of the people, 472

FUK

- France, Paris, revenue, expenditure, and debt, 481
- pauperism, 477
- population, 469
- — departments, 469
- — towns, 478
- posts and telegraphs, 499
- President, 465
- production and industry, 490
- protectorates, 504, 505
- railways and rivers, 498
- religion, 474
- revenue, 478-480
- schools, 475-476
- Senate, 467
- shipping and navigation, 497
- silk industries, 492, 493
- sovereigns and governments from 1589, 466
- sugar works, 498
- textile industries, 493
- towns, 473
- tramways, 499
- universities, 475
- wine statistics, 492
- woollen industries, 493
- Frankfort-on-Main, 536, 613
- Frankfort-on-Oder, 613
- Franz Josef I. (Austria), 333
- Fredrikshald, 982
- Fredrikstad, 982, 991
- Freetown (Sierra Leone), 200
- Freiberg (Saxony), 632
- Freiburg, 577
- University, 539
- Fremantle (W. Australia), 302
- French Congo, 514
- Guinea, 520
- India, 505, 506
- Indo-China, 506
- Soudan, 520
- Fribourg (Switzerland), 1001
- Friedrich, Duke (Anhalt), 573
- Friedrich I., Grand-Duke (Baden), 575
- Friedrich, Prince (Waldeck), 638
- Friedrich Franz III., Grand-Duke (Mecklenburg-Schwerin), 598
- Friedrich Wilhelm I., Grand-Duke (Mecklenburg-Strelitz), 601
- Friedrich-Wilhelmshafen (W. Pacific), 570
- Fukui, 719
- Fukuoka, 719

FUL

Fulah Empire, 194
 Funchal, 831
 Fünfkirchen, 844
 Fürth, 582
 Fusan, 732

GABUN-CONGO, 514

Galapagos, or Tortoise Islands,
 459

Galatz, 845, 849
 Gallaland, 316
 Galle, 104
 Galway, Queen's College, 34
 Gambia, 200
 Gamtak, 156
 Ganagana, 195
 Gando, 194, 195
 Ganges Canal, 137
 Garhwal, 122
 Gateshead, 18
 Gaya, 125
 Geelong, 292
 Gefe, 968 ; local government at, 966
 Geneva, 1080 ; University, 1001
 Genoa, 680, 709 ; University, 690
 Georg II., Duke (Saxe-Meiningen), 626
 Georg, Prince (Schaumburg-Lippe), 635
 George II. (Tonga), 1011
 Georgetown (Guiana), 222
 Georgios I. (Greece), 644
 Gera, 622
 Gerki, 195
 German East Africa, 568
 German, South-West Africa, 568
 German Empire, agriculture, 550
 — area, 532
 — army, 544-546
 — beer brewed, 554
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 535
 — books of reference, 564
 — Bundeareth, 530
 — canals and navigations, 561
 — colonies and dependencies, 566
 — commerce, 554
 — constitution and government, 529
 — crops, 551
 — currency and credit, 563
 — customs valuation, 555
 — debt, 543
 — defence and fortresses, 543
 — — frontier, 543
 — — army, 544

GMB

German Empire, defence, navy, 546
 — diplomatic representatives, 564
 — education, 537
 — emigration, 535
 — emperor and king, 528
 — emperors since 800, 528
 — exports and imports, 555-558
 — finance, 541
 — fisheries, 558
 — foreign dependencies, 566
 — foreigners resident in, 536
 — forestry, 552
 — illegitimacy, 535
 — inhabited houses, 533
 — instruction, 537
 — justice and crime, 539
 — manufactures, 553
 — marriages, 535
 — mining and minerals, 552, 553
 — money, weights, and measures, 563
 — navigation, 558, 561
 — navy, 546-550
 — occupation census, 1895, 534
 — pauperism, 540
 — population, 532 *et seq.*
 — — conjugal condition, 537
 — — of states, 532
 — — of towns, 536
 — postal statistics, 561, 562
 — production and industry, 550
 — railways, 560
 — Reichstag, 530
 — religion, 536
 — religious censuses, 537
 — revenue and expenditure, 541, 542
 — royal family, 528
 — secretaries of state, 531
 — schools, 538
 — shipping, 558
 — states, 530
 — — population, 532
 — sugar manufacture, 554
 — telegraphs, 561, 562
 — towns, 536
 — trade and industry, 550
 — universities, 539
 German New Guinea Company, 569
 Germany, states of, 571 *et seq.*
 — customs valuation, 555
 Germiston (S. Africa), 942
 Ghardaja, 509
 Ghent, 380 ; University, 381
 Gibeon (S. W. Africa), 568
 Gibraltar, 98

GIB

- Gibraltar, troops at, 97
 Giessen, 595; University, 589, 595
 Gifu, 719
 Gilbert Islands, 310
 Girgenti, 680
 Girton College, Cambridge, 34
 Glasgow, 22; University, 34
 — port, 88
 Glauchau, 632
 Glorioso Island, 188
 Gloucester, 18
 Gmünd, 641
 Goa, 840
 Gobabis (S. W. Africa), 568
 Gold Coast, 200
 Gold Coast Settlements (French), 519
 Gomel, 864
 Gondar, 316
 Göppingen, 641
 Gorakhpur, 125
 Goree (Island), 520
 Görlitz, 613
 Göteborg, 968; local government at, 966
 Göttingen, University, 539
 Gotha, 625
 Goulburn (N. S. W.), population, 242
 Graaf-Reinet, 171
 Graham's Town, 171
 Granada, 949
 Grand Rapids, 1075
 Grangemouth, 88
 Gratz, 844; University, 347
 Great Bahama, 227
 Great Britain and Ireland, agriculture, 65
 Great Britain, agricultural holdings, 68
 — area, 14
 — — cultivable, 65
 — army, 53
 — — distribution, 55
 — — from 1810-1897, 55
 — — estimates, 45
 — army in India, 55, 56
 — — regular, 1897, 54
 — — in colonies and Egypt, 55
 — banks, chartered, 95
 — — joint-stock, 95
 — — post-office, 96
 — — trustees, 96a
 — barley produce, 1894-1897, 67
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 26
 — books of reference, 96b

GRB

- Great Britain, budgets, 42 *et seq.*, xxvi
 — cabinet, 9
 — canals, 91
 — — annual value, 49
 — census, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 14
 — Civil Service estimates, 47
 — Civil List, 5
 — coal raised, 1892-1896, 72
 — — exports since 1871, 72
 — — ports, 73
 — colonies and dependencies, 97
 — *et seq.*
 — commerce, 77
 — Commons, House of, 7
 — consolidated fund, 5
 — constitution, 6
 — corn and green crops, 66
 — cotton, home consumption, 74
 — — exports, 74
 — — imports, 74
 — Councils, county, 12
 — — district, 12
 — — parish, 12
 — credit, 95
 — crime, 88
 — crops, description and produce, 67
 — Crown lands revenue, 43
 — customs, 43
 — — valuation, 78
 — deaths, 26
 — debt, 50-52
 — defence, 53
 — education, 33
 — electors, registered, 1897, 8
 — estimates, 1896-1897, 43, 44
 — emigration, 27
 — excise, 43
 — expenditure, 44, xxvi
 — exports, 78-85
 — — average per head, 1887-1896, 78
 — — coal, &c., 1892-1896, 72
 — — cotton, 74, 84
 — — foreign and colonial, 1895, 1896, 79
 — — gold and silver, 1893-1897, 81
 — — principal articles, 1895-1897, 84
 — — wool, 1874, 1892-1896, 75
 — farm holdings, 1895, 68
 — finance, 42, xxvii
 — fish traffic, 71

GHE

- Great Britain, fisheries, 70
- gas works, annual value, 49
- gold bullion imports and exports, 1893-1897, 81
- government, imperial and central, 6
- — executive, 9
- — local, 12
- heir-apparent, income of, 5
- house-duty revenue, 43
- illiteracy, 8, 33
- immigration, 27
- imports, 78-85, xxvii
- — average per head, 1887-1896, 78
- — cotton, 74
- — flour, 1897, 83
- — food, 1895-1897, 83
- — — per head, 1892-1896, 85
- — foreign and colonial, 1895, 1896, 79
- — gold and silver, 1893-1897, 81
- — iron and steel, 78
- — metals and minerals, 1892-1896, 74
- — principal articles, 1895-1897, 84
- — tea, 83
- — wheat, 1870-1897, 82, 83
- — wool, 1874, 1892-1896, 75
- income, 42
- — tax, 43, 48
- industry, 65
- inhabited houses, 19
- instruction, 33
- iron and steel imports, 73
- — ore production, 71
- — works, value in 1896, 49
- judicial system, 88
- justice and crime, 38
- land distribution, 65
- — tax, 43
- live stock, 66
- Local Government, 12
- — taxation, 52
- Lords, House of, 7
- marriages, 26
- metal imports, 74
- military expenditure, colonial contribution, 97
- military districts, 56
- minerals, 71, 72, 74
- mines, 71; value in 1896, 49
- ministries since 1801, 11
- ministry, 9
- money, 93-95

GRE

- Great Britain, money, weights, and measures, 96
- municipal corporations, 13
- national debt, 50-52
- navigation, 86, 90
- navy, 57-65
- — actual strength, 59
- — Board of Admiralty, 57
- — estimates, 46
- — number of seamen and marines, 58
- — reserved merchant cruisers, 60
- — tabulated list of vessels, 61; of first class cruisers, 62
- — — in foreign service, 1897, 60
- oats produce, 1894-1897, 67
- occupations of the people, 20
- parliaments: duration, 9
- pauperism, 40, 41
- population, 14
- — counties, 16, 17, 21, 24
- — county boroughs, 18
- — divisions of United Kingdom, 14
- — towns, 18, 22, 25
- postal statistics, 43, 90-93
- production, 65
- quarries, annual value, 49
- Queen and Empress, 3
- railways, 89
- — value in 1896, 49
- registered electors, 8
- Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, 8
- Reform Bill, 1832, 7, 1867-1868, 7, and 1884, 8
- religion, 23
- revenue and expenditure, 42, xxvi
- royal family, 3, 4
- — grants, 5
- salt and alum works, 49
- schools, middle-class, 35
- — voluntary and board, 36, 37
- Science and Art Department, 35
- shipping, 86
- silver bullion imports and exports, 1893-1897, 81
- sovereigns, list of, 6
- stamps and revenue, 43
- taxation, 48
- — local, 52
- technical education, 35
- telegraphs, 43, 92
- textile industry, 74

GRM

- Great Britain, tonnage entered and cleared ; registered ditto, sailing and steam, xxvii
 — tramways, 89
 — universities, 34
 — waterworks, annual value of, 49
 — wheat produce, 66, 67
 — wool, exported, imported, and home consumption, 75
 Great Inagua, 227
 Great Windhoek, 568
 Greece, agriculture, 651
 — area, 646
 — army, 650
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 647
 — books of reference, 655
 — budget, 649
 — commerce, 652
 — constitution, 645
 — currency and credit, 653
 — customs valuation, 652
 — diplomatic representatives, 654
 — exports, 652, 653
 — finance, 648
 — government, 645
 — imports, 652, 653
 — instruction, 647
 — land ownership, 651
 — mining, 651
 — ministry, 645
 — money, weights, and measures, 654
 — navigation, 653
 — navy, 650
 — population, 646
 — posts and telegraphs, 653
 — railways, 653
 — reigning king, 644
 — religion, 647
 — royal family, 644
 — shipping, 653
 — towns, 647
 Greenland, 458
 Greenock, 456 ; population, 22
 Greenville, 785
 Greifswald University, 539
 Greiz, 621
 Grenada, 231-234
 Grenadines, the, 231, 232
 Grenoble, 478
 Grimby, 18, 88
 Griqualand, East and West, 170
 Grodno, 864
 Groningen, 765
 Grosseto, 680

HAL

- Grosswardein, 344
 Guadalajara, 740
 Guadeloupe and dependencies, 525
 Guanajuato, 740
 Guanare, 1115
 Guatemala, area, 656
 — banks, 658
 — books of reference, 659
 — commerce, 657
 — constitution, 656
 — crime, 656
 — defence, 657
 — diplomatic representatives, 659
 — exports, 657, 658
 — finance, 657
 — government, 656
 — imports, 657, 658
 — instruction, 656
 — minerals, 657
 — money, weights, and measures, 658
 — population, 656
 — posts and telegraphs, 658
 — president, 656
 — production and industry, 657
 — railways, 658
 — religion, 656
 — shipping, 658
 Guatemala la Nueva, 656
 Guayaquil, 460, 462
 Guernsey, Herm, and Jethou, population, 25, 26
 Guiana (British), 222
 — (Dutch), 791
 — (French), 477, 525
 Guinea (French), 520
 — (Portuguese), 840
 Gummel (Bornu), 318
 Günther, Prince (Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt), 636
 Gurin, 195
 Güstrow, 599
 Gwalior, 121, 125
 Gwelo, 197
 Gympie (Queensland), 271
 HAARLEM, 765
 H Hague, 765
 Haidarabad, 120, 121, 125, 126
 — (Sind), 125
 Haiti, 660-662
 Hakodate, 719 ; port, 726
 Halifax, 18
 — troops at, 97
 — Nova Scotia, 208

HAL

Halle-on-Saale, 536, 613
 — University, 539
 Halmstad, 968
 Hamadân, 811
 Hamasen, 712
 Hamburg, 536, 590
 — agriculture, 591
 — area, 590
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 590
 — books of reference, 593
 — commerce, 591
 — constitution, 589
 — emigration, 590
 — exports and imports, 591, 592
 — finance, 591
 — justice and crime, 591
 — marine trade, 592
 — population, 590
 — religion, 591
 — shipping, 591-593
 Hamilton (Bermudas), 203
 — (Ontario), 203
 Hanley, 18
 Hanoi, 508
 Hanover, 536, 613
 — province, area and population, 611
 — — crime, 616
 — — emigration, 613
 — — religion, 614
 Harbour Grace, 225
 Harbour Island, 227
 Harper (Liberia), 735
 Hartlepool, 88
 Hartley Hill (S. Africa), 197
 Harrar (Sudan), 320
 Hastings, 18
 Havana, 959
 Hawaii, area, 663
 — books of reference, 666
 — commerce, 665
 — communications, 665
 — constitution, 663
 — currency, 665
 — diplomatic representatives, 665
 — finance, 664
 — government, 663
 — instruction, 664
 — population, 663
 — posts and telegraphs, 665
 — president, 663
 — reigning monarch, 663
 — religion, 664
 — shipping, 665
 Hawkes Bay, 256

HON

Hazar Asp, 913
 Hedjaz, 1018
 Heidelberg, 577
 — University, 539
 Heilbronn, 641
 Heinrich, XIV. (Reuss), 621
 Heinrich XXII. (Reuss), 621
 Helder, 765
 Helsingborg, 968
 Helsingfors, 857, 864, 912a
 Hermit Island (W. Pacific), 570
 Hermoupolis, 647
 Hertogenbosch, 765
 Hervey Islands, 263, 309
 Herzegovina, 371
 Hesse, agriculture, 595
 — area, 594
 — books of reference, 595
 — constitution, 594
 — finance, 595
 — grand-duke, 593
 — instruction, 595
 — population, 594
 — production and industry, 595
 — railways, 595
 — religion, 595
 Heese-Nassau, area and population,
 611
 — crime, 616
 — emigration, 613
 — religion, 614
 Hill Tipperah, 121
 Himeji, 719
 Hiroasaki, 719
 Hiroshima, 719
 Hissar, 912m
 Hobart (Tasmania), 284
 Hodeidah, 1030
 Hód-Mező Vásárhely, 344
 Hof, 582
 Hohenzollern, area and population,
 611
 — crime, 616
 — emigration, 613
 — religion, 614
 Holguin, 959
 Holland, parts of, 17
 Honduras, area, 667
 — books of reference, 669
 — commerce, 668
 — constitution, 667
 — crime, 667
 — diplomatic representatives, 669
 — finance, 667

HON

- Honduras, government, 667
 — instruction, 667
 — money, weights, and measures, 668
 — population, 667
 — posts and telegraphs, 668
 — president, 667
 — production and industry, 668
 — railway, 668
 Honduras, British, 224
 — military expenditure, 97
 Hongay (Tonquin), 508
 Hong Kong, administration, 111
 — area, 111
 — births, 112
 — books of reference, 115
 — commerce, 118
 — constitution and government, 111
 — currency and credit, 114
 — deaths, 112
 — debt, 118
 — defence, 118
 — emigration, 112
 — exports and imports, 114
 — finance, 112
 — governor, 111
 — instruction, 112
 — justice and crime, 112
 — military expenditure, 97
 — money, weights, and measures, 114
 — population, 111
 — revenue and expenditure, 118
 — shipping, 118
 — troops at, 97
 Honolulu, 664
 Horsens, 450
 Howrah, 125
 Hubli, 125
 Huddersfield, population, 18
 Hué, 507
 Hull, 88
 Hungary (see Austria-Hungary)
 Huon Islands, 527

IND

- India, area, 118 *et seq.*
 — army expenditure, 182
 — — European, 55, 97, 183, 134
 — — native, 133
 — — of independent states, 135
 — banks, presidency, railway, post-office, and military, 151
 — births, 124
 — books of reference, 152
 — canals, 147
 — capital of joint stock companies, 138
 — central, 126
 — collieries, 140
 — commerce, 140
 — constitution, 115
 — cotton mills, 138
 — council, 116
 — crime, 128
 — currency and credit, 150
 — customs valuation, 141
 — deaths, 124
 — debt, 132
 — defence, 133, 134
 — dependent states, 154 *et seq.*
 — emigration, 124
 — executive authority, 116
 — expenditure, 97, 129, 130, 132, 134
 — exports, bullion and specie, 1885, 1893-97, 141
 — — merchandise, 1885, 1898-97, 141
 — — merchandise, 1896, 1897, 142, 143
 — — treasure, 1885, 1893-97, 141
 — finance, 129
 — forest ground, 1895-96, 138
 — — revenue, 136
 — government, 115
 — — local, 118
 — governor-general, 116
 — governors-general, list of, 116
 — imports, bullion and specie, 1885, 1893-97, 141
 — — merchandise, 1897, 140
 — — merchandise, 1896, 1897, 142, 143
 — instruction, 127
 — — medical colleges, 127
 — — normal schools, 127
 — — technical schools, 127
 — — universities, 127
 — internal communications, 147
 — justice and crime, 128

I B A G U É, 434

- Ibo, 841
 Iceland, 449, 456, 458
 Iñi, 959
 Ilorin, 195
 Imperial British East Africa Company, 181
 Inch'yen, 732
 India, agriculture, 135

IND

- India, land, cultivated and uncultivated, 1895-96, 139
- — irrigated, 137
- — ownership, 136, 137
- land revenue, 130, 131
- tenure, 136
- languages, 128
- money, weights, and measures, 151
- municipal government, 118
- native states, 121
- occupations of the people, 124
- opium revenue, 130, 131
- police, 129
- population, 118 *et seq.*
- — British territory, 1841-1891, 119
- — civil condition, 122
- — presidencies, provinces, and divisions, 119, 120
- — native states, 121
- — according to race, 123
- — British born, distribution of, 1881, 1891, 123
- — occupations of, 124
- — of towns, 125
- — distribution according to religion, 126
- posts and telegraphs, 149
- production and industry, 135
- railways, 148
- religion, 125
- revenue, 129, 130, 132
- salt revenue, 130, 131
- Secretary of State, 116
- shipping and navigation, 145
- tenure of land, 136
- towns, 125
- trans-frontier land trade, 145
- Upper Burma, 120
- Indianapolis, 1075
- Indian Archipelago, 840
- Indo-China, French, 506
- Indore, 121, 125
- Innsbruck university, 347
- Intermediate Education Board, 85
- Ipswich, 18
- Ipswich (Queensland), 271
- Iquique, 412
- Ireland, agriculture, 65 *et seq.*
- — holdings, 68, 69
- area, 14-16, 23-25
- army, 55
- banks, joint-stock, 95
- — post-office, 95

ITA

- Ireland, banks, 94, 95
- births, deaths, and marriages, 27
- canals, 90
- cities and towns, 25
- coal produce, 72
- commerce, 79
- criminals, 1892-1896, 40
- customs revenue, 50
- education, intermediate, 85
- education, primary, 37
- — universities, 34
- electorate, 1897, 8
- emigration, 27, 28
- fisheries, 70, 71
- illiterates, 8, 33
- immigration, 27, 28
- imports and exports, 79
- income-tax, 48
- justice and crime, 39, 40
- live stock, 66, 83
- local government, 13
- mines, value of, 49
- occupations of the people, 25
- parliamentary representation, 8
- pauperism, 41
- police force, 40
- population, 14-16, 23-25; towns, 25
- — provinces, 23
- posts and telegraphs, 91-92
- property assessed, 49
- railways, 89
- — value of, 49
- religion, 32
- taxation imperial, 48; local, 53
- textile factories, 75
- trade from 1892-1896, 79
- universities, 34
- Irkutsk, 864
- Isabel Island (W. Pacific), 570
- Isle of Man, area and population, 14 25, 26; government, 13
- Isle of Pines, 528
- Ismid, 1017
- Ispahan, 811
- Italy, agriculture, 703, 704
- area, 674
- army, 698
- — African, 700, 712
- — mobile militia, 699
- — permanent, 699
- — territorial militia, 699
- banks, 710, 711
- births, deaths, and marriages, 679

ITA

- Italy, books of reference, 718
 — commerce, 706
 — constitution, 671
 — crime, 690, 691
 — currency and credit, 710
 — customs valuation, 707
 — debt, 696
 — defence, army, 698
 — — frontier, 697
 — — navy, 701
 — diplomatic representatives, 712
 — emigration, 679, 680
 — expenditure, 692-696
 — exports, 706-708
 — finance, local, 697
 — — public property, 697
 — — state, 692
 — fisheries, 705
 — foreign dependencies, 712, 713
 — — books of reference, 714
 — forestry, 705
 — government 671 ; local, 673
 — illiterates, 689
 — imports, 706-708
 — instruction, 688
 — justice and crime, 690
 — land proprietors, 679
 — mines and minerals, 705
 — ministry, 673
 — money, weights, and measures, 711
 — navigation, 708
 — navy, 701
 — occupation of people, 678
 — pauperism, 691
 — periodicals, 690
 — Popes of Rome from 1417, 688
 — population, 674
 — — provinces, 675-677
 — posts and telegraphs, 709
 — prisons, 691
 — provinces, 675
 — railways, 709
 — reigning king, 670
 — revenue, 692-696
 — religion, 681
 — royal family, 670
 — schools, 688, 689
 — See & Church of Rome, 682 *et seq.*
 — shipping, 708
 — silk culture, 704
 — towns, 680
 — universities, 690
 Ivanoff-Voznesensk, 864
 Izmail, 864

JER

- JABALPUR, 125
 Jaffa, 1030
 Jafna, 104
 Jagst, 640
 Jaipur, 125
 Jálándhar, 125
 Jalapa (Mexico), 740
 Jaluit Island, 570
 Jamaica, 228, 232-234
 — troops at, 97
 Janina, 1017, 1018
 Japan, agriculture, 725
 — area, 718
 — army, 723
 — banks, 728
 — books of reference, 730
 — births, deaths, and marriages,
 — budget, 722
 — cities, 719
 — commerce, 726
 — constitution, 716
 — currency and credit, 728
 — customs valuation, 726
 — debt, 722
 — defence, 722
 — diplomatic representatives, 729
 — exports, 726, 727
 — finance imperial, 721
 — — local, 722
 — government, 716
 — — local, 718
 — Imperial Diet, 717
 — imports, 726, 727
 — instruction, 720
 — justice and crime, 720
 — manufactures, 725
 — Mikado, 716
 — minerals, 725
 — money, weights, and measures, 729
 — navy, 723, 724
 — pauperism, 721
 — population, 718
 — posts and telegraphs, 728
 — production and industry, 725
 — railways, 728
 — religion, 720
 — shipping and navigation, 727, 728
 Jarvis Island, 310
 Jassy, 845
 — University, 846
 Java, 783, 784, 785
 Jedda, 1018, 1030
 Jena University, 589, 628
 Jeres de la Frontera, 949

JEB

Jersey, population, 25, 26
 Jersey City, 1075
 Jerusalem, 1018
 Jewish Colonisation Association, 327
 Jhalawar, 121
 Jhānsi, 125
 Jind, 122
 Jitomir, 863
 Jodhpur, 121, 125
 Johannesburg, 940; English schools
 at, 941
 Johore Bahru, 165
 Johore, the State of (Straits Settle-
 ments), 162, 165
 Jönköping, 968

KABUL, 312
 Kagoshima, 719
 Kahoolawe, 663
 Kaisarieh, 1018
 Kaiserslautern, 582
 Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, 561
 Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, 569
 Kalmar, 968
 Kalsia, 122
 Kaluga, 863
 Kamaran Island, 157
 Kamenets Podolak, 864
 Kamerun (*see* Cameroons)
 Kampala, 182
 Kampot, 507
 Kana, 121
 Kanasawa, 719
 Kandy, 104
 Kanem, 318
 Kano, 195
 Kansas City, 1075
 Kapurthala, 122
 Karachi, 125, 145
 Karagwe (Germ. E. Africa), 569
 Karakul, 912*m*
 Karical, 506
 Karl Günther, Prince (Schwarzburg-
 Sonderhausen), 637
 Karlsbad, 968
 Karlskrona, 968
 Karlsruhe, 536, 577
 Kara, 864
 Karahi, 912*m*
 Karun, 814
 Kasala, 712
 Kaschau, 344
 Kashān, 811
 Kashmir, 120, 121, 126

KON

Kassala, 320
 Kassel, 536, 613
 Katsena, 195
 Kanai, 663
 Kayes, 520
 Kazan, 863, 866
 Kazvin, 811
 Kebbi, 195
 Kebao (Tonquin), 506
 Kecs-kemet, 344
 Keeling Islands, 165
 Keetmanshoop (S. W. Africa), 568
 Keewatin, District of (Canada), 207
 Kerguelen Island, 519
 Kermadec Islands, 268
 Kermān, 311
 Kermine, 912*m*
 Kertch, Yenikale, 856, 864
 Kesteven, 17
 Khaipur (Sind), 121
 Kharkoff, 863, 866
 Khatmandu, 757
 Khartum, 319, 320; the church, 1045
 Khelāt, 155
 — Khans of, 154
 Kherson, 863
 Khiva, 913
 Khojent, 864
 Kholapur, 121
 Khurdistan, 1017
 Khuzar, 912*m*
 Kieff, 863, 866
 Kiel, 613; University, 539
 Kilmarnock, 22
 Kilwa (Germ. E. Africa), 569
 Kimberley, 171
 King's College, London, 34
 Kington (Jamaica), 228
 Kingston-upon-Hull, 18
 Kingstown (S. Vincent), 232
 King William's Town (Cape Colony),
 171
 Kioto, 719
 Kirkcaldy, 88
 Kishineff, 863
 Kismayu, 181
 Klausenberg, 344; University, 347
 Kobé, 719; port, 726
 Kochi, 719
 Kofe, 719
 Kokand, 864
 Kolomea, 344
 Kom, 811
 Konia, 1017

KON

Konieh, 1018
 Königsberg, 536, 613; University, 589
 Konstantinshafen (W. Pacific), 570
 Konstanz, 577
 Kordofan, 319, 320
 Korea, area, 732
 — books of reference, 734
 — commerce, 733
 — defence, 733
 — finance, 733
 — government, 732
 — instruction, 733
 — money, 734
 — population, 732
 — production, 733
 — religion, 733
 Kotah, 121
 Kotei of Japan, 716
 Kozlov, 863
 Kossova, 1017
 Kostroma, 864
 Kotonu, 521
 Kovno, 863
 Kpandu (Togoland), 566
 Kragujevatz, 927
 Krakau, 344; University, 347
 Krasnoyarsk, 864
 Kratji, 566
 Krefeld, 536, 613
 Kremenchug, 863
 Kribi (Cameroons), 567
 Kristiania, 982, 990
 Kristiansand, 982
 Kristianstad, 968
 Kristiansund, 982
 Kronstadt, 344
 Kroushévatz, 927
 Ktima, 109
 Kuch Bahar, 121
 Kuching, 102
 Kuka, 318
 Kumamoto, 719
 Kumasi (Ashanti), 199
 Kungrad, 913
 Kuopio, 912½
 Kuria Muria Islands, 100
 Kursk, 863
 Kutais, 864
 Kyrenia, 109

┌ ABRADOR, 225

└ Labuan, 101, 158

Laccadive Islands, 157

Ladario de Matto Grosso, 405

LHB

Lado, 320
 Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, 34
 Lagoon Islands, 310
 Lagos, 200
 La Grande Aldée, 506
 La Guaira, 1117
 Lahore, 125
 Lahr, 577
 Laibach, 344
 Lampeter College, 34
 Lampongs (I. of Sumatra), 784
 Lamu, 181
 Lanai, 663
 Landgebiet, 589
 Landskrona, 968
 Laoag, 961
 La Paz, 395
 La Plata, 323
 Larache, 754
 Larissa, 647
 Larnaca, 109
 Larvik, 982
 Latacunga, 460
 Launceston (Tasmania), 284
 Laurium, 651
 Lausanne, 1000; University, 10
 La Vega, 923
 Lebanon, 1018, 1019
 Lecce, 680
 Leeds, 18; College, 34
 Leeward Islands, 230, 232-234
 Leeuwarde, 765
 Leghorn, 680, 709
 Le Hâvre, 473, 496
 Leicester, population, 18
 Le Creupot, 473
 Leiden, 765
 Leinster province, population, 23
 Leipzig, 536, 631, 632
 — University, 589, 633
 Leith, population, 22, 88
 Le Mans, 473
 Lemberg, 344
 — University, 347
 Leon (Mexico), 740
 Leon (Nicaragua), 797
 Leone XIII. (Pope), 682
 Leopold II. (Belgium), 375
 Les Cayes (Haiti), 660
 Leskovatz, 927
 Levallois Perret, 473
 Levuka (Fiji), 236
 Libau, 863,
 Liberia, area, 785

LIB

- Liberia, books of reference, 737
 — commerce, 736
 — constitution, 735
 — diplomatic representatives, 736
 — exports, 736
 — finance, 735
 — government, 735
 — imports, 736
 — money, weights, and measures, 736
 — population, 735
 — president, 735
 Liège, 380; University, 381
 Liegnitz, 613
 Li-Hœui, King of Korea, 781
 Lille, 473
 Lima, 819; University, 820
 Limasol, 109
 Limburg, coal mines, 774
 Limerick, 25
 Limoges, 473
 Limon, 444
 Lincoln, 18
 Lindi (Germ. E. Africa), 569
 Lindsey, 17
 Lingah, 813, 814
 Linköping, 968
 Linz, 344
 Lipa, 961
 Lippe, area, 596
 — constitution, 596
 — finance, 596
 — industry, 596
 — population, 596
 — prince, 595
 Lisbon, 831
 Little Popo (Togoland), 566
 Liverpool, 18; College, 34
 — port, 88
 Loanda, 841
 Lodz, 863
 Logon-Karnah (Bornu), 318
 Loja, 460
 Lokoja, 195
 Lombok (E. Indies), 784
 Lome (Togoland), 566
 Lomja, 856
 London, population of, 20; divisions
 in 1881, 1891, 20; night and day
 population, 20
 — City and Guilds Technical Insti-
 tute, 35
 — County Council, 12, 53
 — King's College, 34
 — port, 88

MAD

- London University, 34
 — (Ontario), 208
 Londonderry, 25
 Long Island (Bahamas), 227
 Long Island (W. Pacific), 569
 Lorca, 949
 Lord Howe Island, 253
 Lorient, 473
 Louisiade Islands, 238
 Louisville, 1075
 Loulé, 831
 Lourenço Marques, 841
 Louvain, 380; University, 381
 Lowell (U.S.A.), 1075
 Loyalty Archipelago, 526
 Lübeck, area, 597
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 597
 — books of reference, 598
 — commerce, 598
 — constitution, 596
 — finance, 597
 — instruction, 597
 — justice, 597
 — pauperism, 597
 — population, 597
 — religion, 597
 — shipping, 598
 Lublin, 864
 Lucca, 680
 Lucknow, 125
 Lüderitz Bay, 568
 Ludwigsburg, 641
 Ludwigshafen, 582
 Lund, 968; University, 969
 Lunda, 841
 Luque, 805
 Lus Bela, 155
 Luxemburg, 737
 Luzern, 1000
 Luzon Island, 961
 Lyons, 468, 473
 Lyttelton, trade, 266, 267

- MACAO, 428, 840
 — Macerata, 680; University, 681
 Machakos (E. Africa), 181
 Macquarie Island, 283, 309
 Madagascar, area, 515
 — banks, 517
 — books of reference, 517
 — commerce, 517
 — consular representatives, 517
 — currency, 517
 — defence, 516

MAD

- Madagascar, education, 515
 — finance, 516
 — government, 514
 — justice, 515
 — population, 515
 — posts and telegraphs, 517
 — production and industry, 516
 — religion, 515
 — shipping, 517
 — sovereign, 514
 Madeira, 831
 Madras, 125
 — army, 183
 — population, 126
 — province, government, 117, 120
 — revenue, 132
 — university, 127
 Madrid, 949
 Madura (Dutch East India), 783-785
 Madura (Madras Presidency), 125
 Maestricht, 765
 Mafeking, 197
 Magdala, 817
 Magdeburg, 536, 613
 Mahaga Island (W. Pacific), 570
 Mahdera-Mariam, 317
 Mahé, 185, 506
 Maikop, 864
 Mainz, 594
 Maitland (N.S.W.), 242
 Makallé, 317
 Makó, 344
 Malacca, 159-164
 Malaga, 949
 Malay Protected States, Federation of, 159
 Malden Island, 310
 Maldivé Islands, 108
 Maler Kotla, 122
 Malietoa Laupepa, King (Samoa), 920
 Malmo, 968; local government at, 966
 Malta, 99
 — troops at, 97
 — military expenditure, 97
 amouret-til-Asis, 1017
 Managua, 797
 Manamah, 101
 Manchester, 18; College, 34; port, 88
 Manchester Ship Canal, 91
 Mandalay, 125
 Mandara State, 818
 Mandi, 122

MAU

- Mangaia Island, 309
 Manica, 841
 Manihiki Islands, 310
 Manila (Philippines), 961
 Manitoba, population, 207-212
 Mannheim, 586, 577
 Mansourah, 1044
 Mantova, 680
 Mao, 318
 Maoris, 257
 Maracaibo, 436, 1115, 1117
 Maranhão, 402
 Marburg University, 539
 Marghelan, 864
 Maria Christina (Spain), 944
 Marianne Islands, 959
 Maria-Theresiopol, 344
 Mariapol, 864
 Marlborough (N.Z.), 256
 Marseilles, 473, 496
 Marshall Islands, 570
 Martinique, 525
 Maryborough (Queensland), 271
 Maseru, 166
 Maehena (Bornu), 318
 Mashonaland, 196-198
 Maasa, 680
 Massowah, 320, 712, 713
 Maasenia, 319
 Massequece, 842
 Massi-kessi (S. Africa), 196
 Matabeleland, 196-198
 Matanzas, 959
 Matsuyama, 719
 Matsuye, 719
 Matupi (W. Pacific), 570
 Maui, 663
 Maulmain, 125
 Mauritius, area, 185
 — books of reference, 188
 — commerce, 186
 — constitution and government, 185
 — customs valuation, 186
 — defence, 186
 — dependencies, 187
 — education, 186
 — exports, 186
 — finance, 186
 — governor, 185
 — imports, 186
 — military expenditure, 97
 — money, weights, and measures, 187
 — population, 185

MAU

Mauritius, religion, 185
 — shipping and communications, 187
 — troops at, 97
 Mayaguana Island, 227
 Mayebashi, 719
 Mayence, 594
 Mayotte Island, 519
 Mazagan, 754
 Mecca, 1018
 Mecklenburg-Schwerin, agriculture, 600
 — area, 599
 — constitution, 599
 — crime, 600
 — grand-duke, 598
 — finance, 600
 — instruction, 600
 — justice, 600
 — pauperism, 600
 — population, 599
 — production, 600
 — railways, 601
 — religion, 600
 Mecklenburg-Strelitz, agriculture, 602
 — area, 601
 — births, deaths, marriages, 602
 — books of reference, 602
 — constitution, 601
 — emigration, 602
 — finance, 601
 — grand-duke, 601
 — population, 601
 — railway, 602
 — religion, 602
 Mechlin, population, 380
 Medellin, 454
 Meerane, 682
 Meerut, 125
 Meester Cornelis, 787
 Meetic Island, 527
 Mehemet Ali, 320
 Meiningen, 626
 Melbourne, 291; University, 292
 Melilla, 948
 Melmoth, 208
 Melsether, 197
 Memphis, 1075
 Menado (E. Indies), 784
 Mendoza, 323
 Mengo, 182
 Merida (Mexico), 740
 Meshed, 811
 Mesopotamia, 1017
 Messina, 680, 709; University, 690

MOH

Metz, 572
 Mexico, agriculture, 742, 743
 — area, 739
 — army, 742
 — banks, 746
 — books of reference, 747
 — cities, 740
 — commerce, 743
 — constitution, 738
 — currency and credit, 745
 — debt, 742
 — defence, 742
 — diplomatic representatives, 746
 — exports, 744
 — finance, state, 741
 — — local, 742
 — government, 738
 — — local, 739
 — immigration, 740
 — imports, 744
 — instruction, 740
 — justice, 740
 — manufactures, 743
 — mines and minerals, 743
 — money, weights, and measures, 746
 — navy, 742
 — population, 739
 — posts and telegraphs, 745
 — president, 738
 — production and industry, 742
 — railways, 745
 — religion, 740
 — revenue and expenditure, 741
 — shipping, 745
 Mexico (City), 740
 Middlesborough, 18, 88
 Mikado of Japan, 716
 Mikindani (Germ. E. Africa), 569
 Milan, 680
 Milwaukee, 1075
 Minas Geraes gold mines, 405
 Mindanao Island, 961
 Minneapolis, 1075
 Minsk, 863
 Miquelon Island, 526
 Mirzâpur, 125
 Misahöhe, 566
 Miskolcz, 344
 Mitau, 864
 Mito, 719
 Modena, 680; University, 690
 Mogador, 754
 Moghilev, 864
 Mohammarah, 814

MOH

- Moharek, 100
 — Island, 100
 Mojanga, 515
 Mollendo, 397, 828
 Molokai, 663
 Molucca Islands, 784
 Mombasa, 181
 Monaco, 748
 Monastir, 1017, 1018
 Monghyr, 125
 Monrovia, 785
 Mona, population, 380
 Monte Carlo, 748
 Montego Bay (Jamaica), 228
 Montenegro, agriculture, 751
 — area, 750
 — books of reference, 752
 — commerce, 752
 — communications, 752
 — crime, 751
 — defence, 751
 — finance, 751
 — government, 749
 — instruction, 751
 — justice, 751
 — money, 752
 — pauperism, 751
 — Petrović dynasty, 749
 — population, 750
 — production and industry, 751
 — reigning prince, 749
 — religion, 750
 — royal family, 749
 Monterey (Mexico), 740
 Montevideo, 1107; University, 1108
 Montpellier, 478
 Montreal, 208
 Montserrat, 280, 282-284
 Moorea, 527
 Moradábád, 125
 Morant Caya, 229
 Morelia, 740
 Morioka, 719
 Morocco, area, 758
 — army, 754
 — books of reference, 756
 — commerce, 754
 — defence, 754
 — diplomatic representatives, 756
 — exports, 754, 755
 — government, 753
 — imports, 754, 755
 — money, weights, and measures, 755
 — population, 753

NAT

- Morocco, post, 755
 — religion, 754
 — Sultan, 758
 Moscow, 863, 866
 Moss, 982
 Mossamedes, 841
 Mossul, 1017, 1018
 Mostar, 371
 Moulttpon, 478
 Mozambique, 841
 Mulai-Abd-el-Aziz (Morocco), 753
 Mühlhausen, 586, 572
 Múltán, 125
 München Gladbach, 613
 Munich, 586, 582; University, 539
 Munster province, population, 23
 Münster, 618; University, 539
 Múrcia, 949
 Muscat, 800
 Mustapha, 509
 Mutassa (S. Africa), 196
 Mutsuhito, Mikado of Japan, 716
 Muttra, 125
 Muzaffer-ed-dín, Shah of Persia, 809
 Mysore, 120, 121, 125, 126
 Mytho, 507

- N**ABHA, 122
 Nagano, 719
 Nagasaki, 719; port, 726
 Nagoya, 719
 Nagpur, 125
 Naha, 719
 Nakhichevan, 864
 Namangan, 864
 Namur, population, 380
 Nancy, 478
 Nanking (China), 428
 Nantes, 478
 Naples, 680, 709; University, 690
 Nashville, 1075
 Nassau (Bahamas), 227
 Natal, area, 189
 — books of reference, 192
 — coal fields, 191
 — commerce, 191
 — constitution and government, 188
 — defence, 190
 — exports, 191
 — finance, 190
 — governor, 189
 — imports, 191
 — industry, 191
 — instruction, 190

NAT

- Natal, live stock, 191
 — military expenditure, 97
 — population, 189
 — railways, 192
 — shipping, 192
 — troops at, 97
 National African Company, Ltd., 194
 Navies of the world, xxiii
 Neckar, 640
 Nédoukadou, 506
 Negapatam, 125
 Negri Sembilan, 159, 162
 Negus Negust of Ethiopia, 715
 Nelson (N.Z.), 256
 Nepal, 757
 Netherlands, agriculture, 772
 — area, 763
 — army, 770
 — banks, 780, 781
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 764
 — books of reference, 794
 — budget, 768, 769
 — canals, 778
 — colonies, 782
 — commerce, 774
 — constitution, 760
 — crime, 767
 — currency and credit, 780
 — customs valuation, 777
 — debt, 769
 — defence, army, 770
 — — frontier, 770
 — — navy, 771
 — diplomatic representatives, 782
 — emigration, 764
 — exports, 775-777
 — finance, 768
 — fisheries, 774
 — government, central, 760
 — — local, 762
 — imports, 775-777
 — instruction, 765
 — justice, 767
 — manufactures, 774
 — mining, 774
 — ministry, 761
 — money, weights, and measures, 781
 — navy, 771
 — pauperism, 767
 — population, 763, 764
 — posts and telegraphs, 779
 — production and industry, 772
 — queen-regent, 759
 — railways, 778, 779

NEW

- Netherlands, reigning sovereign, 759
 — religion, 765
 — revenue and expenditure, 768
 — royal family, 759
 — schools, 766
 — shipping and navigation, 777
 — towns, 765
 — tramways, 778
 Neu Lauenburg Island (W. Pacific), 570
 Neu Mecklenburg Island (W. Pacific), 570
 Neu Pommern Island (W. Pacific), 570
 Neustadt, 628
 Neu Strelitz, 602
 Neuchatel, 1000; Academy, 1001
 Neuilly, 478
 Nevis (Island), 230, 232-234
 Newark, 1075
 New Brunswick, population, 207-212
 New Caledonia, 526
 — prison, population, 477
 Newcastle (N.S.W.), population 242
 Newcastle-on-Tyne, 18
 — College, 34
 — port, 88
 New Dongola, 320
 Newfoundland and Labrador, 225, 226
 New Guinea, British, 238; Dutch, 784
 New Guinea Company, German, 569
 New Hannover (Island), 570
 New Haven, 1075
 Newnham College, Cambridge, 34
 New Orleans, 1075
 Newport (Mon.), 18, 88
 New Providence Island, 227
 New South Wales, aborigines, 241
 — agriculture, 246, 247
 — area, 241
 — army, 246
 — banks, 252, 253
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 242
 — books of reference, 253
 — Chinese poll-tax, 242
 — commerce, 249
 — constitution, 239
 — currency and credit, 252
 — customs valuation, 249
 — debt, 244
 — defence, 246
 — emigrants, 242
 — expenditure, 244
 — exports, 249-251

NEW

- New South Wales, finance, 244
 — forestry, 248
 — government, 239
 — — local, 240
 — governor, 240
 — illegitimacy, 242
 — immigrants, 242
 — imports, 249-251
 — instruction, 243
 — justice and crime, 243, 244
 — manufactures, 249
 — mines and minerals, 248
 — ministry, 240
 — navy, 246
 — occupation of people, 241
 — population, 241
 — posts and telegraphs, 252
 — production and industry, 246
 — railways, 251
 — religion, 242
 — revenue, 244
 — roads, 251
 — schools, 243
 — shipping and navigation, 251
 — taxation, 244
 — tramways, 252
 — wool export, 249
 New Urganj, 918
 New York, 1075
 New Zealand, agriculture, 262
 — area, 256
 — banks, 268
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 257
 — books of reference, 268
 — commerce, 264
 — constitution, 254
 — credit, 268
 — customs valuation, 264
 — defence, 262
 — emigration, 257
 — expenditure, 260, 261
 — exports, 264, 265
 — finance, 260
 — — local, 261
 — government, 254-255
 — — local, 255
 — governor, 255
 — immigration, 257
 — imports, 265, 266
 — instruction, 258
 — justice and crime, 259
 — legislative council, 254
 — manufactures, 263
 — mines and minerals, 264

NOR

- New Zealand ministry, 255
 — money, 268
 — occupation of people, 257, 264
 — pauperism, 260
 — population, 256
 — posts and telegraphs, 267
 — production and industry, 262
 — railways, 267
 — religion, 258
 — revenue, 260, 261
 — schools, 258, 259
 — shipping and navigation, 266
 — University, 258
 Ngwane, Chief of Swaziland, 943
 Niamkolo (Central Africa), 178
 Nicaragua, area, 797
 — books of reference, 799
 — canal, 799
 — commerce, 798
 — communications, 799
 — constitution and government, 797
 — diplomatic representatives, 799
 — finance, 797
 — industry, 798
 — instruction, 797
 — money weights, and measures, 799
 — population, 797
 — posts and telegraphs, 799
 — railway, 799
 Nice, 469, 473
 Nicholas I. (Prince of Montenegro), 749
 Nicholas II. (Russia), 851
 Nicobar Islands, 157
 Nicosia, 109
 Nieuwer Amstel, 765
 Niger Coast Protectorate, 198
 Niger Territories, 194
 Niigata, 726
 Niihau, 663
 Nijnetaghilak, 863
 Nijni-Novgorod, 863 ; fair, 911
 Nikolaevsk, 856, 912
 Nikolaieff, 863
 Nikolaistad, 912
 Niksic, 750
 Nimeguen, 765
 Nîmes, 473
 Nisch City (Serbia), 927
 Nondweni Goldfields, 203
 Norfolk Island, 253
 Norrköping, 968 ; local Government
 at, 966
 Northampton, 18
 North Shields, 88

NOB

Norvalspont (S. Africa), 942
 Norway, agriculture, 987
 — area, 980
 — army, 985
 — banks, 992
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 982
 — books of reference, 994
 — commerce, 988
 — constitution, 978
 — council of state, 979
 — currency and credit, 992
 — customs valuation, 988
 — defence, 985
 — emigration, 982
 — exports, 988-990
 — finance, 984
 — fisheries, 988
 — forestry, 987
 — government, central, 978
 — — local, 980
 — Grundlov, the, 978
 — imports, 988-990
 — instruction, 982
 — justice and crime, 983
 — mines and minerals, 987
 — money, weights, and measures 993
 — navy, 986
 — occupation of people, 981
 — pauperism, 983
 — population, 980
 — posts and telegraphs, 991
 — railways, 991
 — religion, 982
 — revenue and expenditure, 984
 — shipping and navigation, 990
 — Storting, the, 979
 — towns, 982
 — (See also Sweden)
 Norwich, population, 18
 Nossi-Bé Island, 518
 Nottingham, 18; College, 34
 Noumea, 526
 Novara, 680
 Nova Scotia, population, 207-212
 Novo Redondo, 841
 Novotcherkask, 863
 Nubia (lower), 319
 — (upper), 319
 Nueva, 656
 Nueva San Salvador, 918
 Nügata, 719
 Nukualofa (Tonga), 1011
 Nuremberg, 536, 582
 Nyezhin, 864

ORM

OXACA (Mexico), 740
 Obbia, 718
 Obeid, 320
 Obock, 519
 Oceania, 235, French colonies in, 505,
 526
 Odessa, 856, 863, 866
 Odense, 450
 Offenbach, 595
 Ohau, 663
 Oil Islands, 188
 Okayama, 719
 Old Calabar, 193
 Oldenburg, agriculture, 604
 — area, 608
 — books of reference, 604
 — constitution, 603
 — grand-duke, 602
 — instruction, 604
 — justice, 604
 — pauperism, 604
 — population, 603
 — railways, 604
 — religion, 604
 — revenue, 603
 — town of, 603
 Oldham, population, 18
 Omaha, 1075
 Oman, 800
 Omak, 664
 Ontario, population, 207-212
 Oporto, 831
 Oran, 509
 Orange Free State, area, 801
 — books of reference, 804
 — commerce, 803
 — communications, 804
 — constitution and government, 801
 — crime, 802
 — defence, 803
 — diamonds and precious stones, 803
 — finance, 802
 — instruction, 802
 — justice, 802
 — population, 801
 — president, 801
 — production and industry, 803
 — religion, 802
 — revenue and expenditure, 803
 Örebro, 968
 Orel, 863
 Orenburg, 863, 866
 Orléans, 473
 Ormond College, Melbourne, 293

ORU

Oruro, 895
 Osaka, 719, 726
 Oscar II. (Sweden and Norway), 963
 Oah, 864
 Ostend, population, 380
 Otago, 256 ; University, Dunedin, 258
 Otaru, 719
 Otjimbingue (S. W. Africa), 568
 Otsu, 719
 Ottawa, 208
 Otto Wilhelm Luitpold (Bavaria), 579
 Oulgaret, 506
 Oudh, 182
 Ouro Preto, 402
 Ovar, 831
 Oviedo, 949
 Oxford, 18 ; University, 84

PAARL (Cape Colony), 171
 Pachuca (Mexico), 740
 Pacific Islands, 309
 Padua, 680 ; University, 690
 Pahang, 159, 162
 Paisley, population, 22
 Paita, 828
 Paknam, 936, 938
 Palachwe, 167
 Palao, 959
 Palapye, 197
 Palembang, 784
 Palermo, 680, 709 ; University, 690
 Palma (Balearés), 949
 Palmerston Islands, 268, 309
 Palmyra, 310
 Panama, 484 ; Canal, 487
 Pangani (Germ. E. Africa), 569
 Panjin (Goa), 840
 Papeete, 527
 Papho, 109
 Para, 400-405
 Paraguay, area, 805
 — books of reference, 808
 — commerce, 807
 — communications, 807
 — constitution and government, 805
 — currency and credit, 808
 — defence, 808
 — diplomatic representatives, 808
 — finance, 806
 — instruction, 806
 — justice, 806
 — minerals, 807
 — money, weights, and measures, 808
 — population, 805

PAR

Paraguay, president, 805
 — production and industry, 807
 — railways, 807
 — religion, 806
 Parahyba, 402
 Paramaribo, 792
 Paraná, 323
 Parchim, 599
 Paris, 478, 496
 — local government, 468
 — revenue, expenditure and debt, 482
 Parma, 680 ; University, 690
 Parramatta (N. S. W.), population, 242
 Paterson (U. S. A.), 1075
 Patiala, 122, 125
 Patna, 125
 Patras, 647
 Pau, 478
 Pavia, 680 ; University, 690
 Pavlograd, 863
 Pedro Cays, 228, 229
 Pemba Island, 181, 183
 Penang, 159-164
 Peñon de Velez, 948
 Penza, 863
 Penrhyn Island, 310
 Perak, 159, 161
 Périgueux, 473
 Perim, 100
 Perm, 864
 Pernambuco, 400-406
 Perpignan, 473
 Persia, area, 811
 — books of reference, 818
 — cities, 811
 — commerce, 818, 814
 — currency and credit, 815
 — customs valuation, 813
 — defence, 813
 — diplomatic representatives, 817
 — exports, 814, 815
 — finance, 812
 — government, 810
 — imports, 814, 815
 — instruction, 812
 — justice, 812
 — money, weights, and measures, 816
 — population, 811
 — posts and telegraphs, 816
 — production and industry, 813
 — railways, 816
 — religion, 811
 — royal family, 809
 — Shah, 809

PER

Perth (W. Australia), 302
 — (Scotland), population, 22
 Peru, area, 819, 820
 — army, 822
 — books of reference, 826
 — commerce, 823
 — constitution and government, 819
 — debt, 821
 — defence, 822
 — diplomatic representatives, 825
 — exports, 823
 — finance, 821
 — imports, 823
 — industry, 822
 — instruction, 820
 — mines, 822
 — money, weights, and measures, 825
 — navy, 822
 — population, 819, 820
 — posts, 825
 — president, 819
 — railways, 824
 — religion, 820
 — revenue and expenditure, 821
 — shipping and navigation, 824
 — telegraphs, 824
 Perugia, 680; University, 690
 Pesaro, 680
 Pescadores, Islands, 718
 Peshawur, 125
 Peter I. (Oldenburg), 602
 Pforzheim, 577
 Philadelphia, 1075
 Philippine Islands, 959, 961
 Philippopolis, 1033, 1034
 Phoenix group of islands, 310
 Piacenza, 680
 Pietermaritzburg, 189
 Pilsen, 344
 Pines, Isle of, 526
 Pinsk, 863
 Piortkow, 864
 Pirmas, 647, 653
 Pirmasens, 582
 Pirot, 927
 Pisa, 680; University, 690
 Pisco, 823
 Pitcairn Island, 253, 309
 Pittsburg, 1075
 Plauen, 632
 Playa de Oro, 461
 Plevna, 1034
 Plock, 856
 Plöesti, 845

POR

Plymouth, population, 18
 Plymouth, Montserrat, 230
 Pnom-Penh, 507
 Podgoritz, 750
 Pointe-à-Pitre, 525
 Pointe des Galets, 519
 Poitiers, 473
 Pokrovskoye, 912b
 Pola, 344
 Poland, government, 858
 — area, 859
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 862
 — justice, 869
 — population, 859
 — railway, 912b
 — religion, 865
 — sugar works, 903
 — (see also Russia)
 Poltava, 863
 Pomerania, area and population, 611
 — crime, 616
 — emigration, 613
 — religion, 614
 Ponce, 960
 Pondichery, 506
 Pondoland, 170
 Pongwe (Germ. E. Africa), 569
 Ponta Delgada, 831
 Poona, 125
 Popayan, 434
 Popo, Little, 566
 Port Alexander, 841
 Port Arthur, 425
 Port-au-Prince, 660
 Port Elizabeth, 171
 Port Li (China), 425
 Port Louis (Mauritius), 186
 Port Moresby (N. Guinea), 239
 Porto Alegre, 402
 Port of Peñon de Velez (Africa), 34
 Port of Spain (Trinidad), 231
 Porto Maurizio, 680
 Porto Rico, 959, 960
 Port Said, 1044
 Porto Seguro (Togoland), 566
 Portsmouth, population, 18
 Portugal, agriculture, 835
 — area, 829
 — army, 834
 — banks, 839
 — births and deaths, 831
 — books of reference, 842
 — colonies, 839, 840
 — commerce, 836

POR

- Portugal, constitution, 828
 — crime, 832
 — currency and credit, 839
 — customs valuation, 838
 — debt, 833
 — defence, 834
 — diplomatic representatives, 839
 — emigrants, 831
 — exports, 836, 837
 — finance, 833
 — government, 829
 — imports, 836, 837
 — instruction, 832
 — justice, 832
 — king, 827
 — marriages, 831
 — mines, 836
 — ministers, 829
 — money, weights, and measures, 839
 — navy, 835
 — population, 829
 — posts and telegraphs, 839
 — production and industry, 835
 — railways, 839
 — religion, 831
 — revenue and expenditure, 833, 834
 — royal family, 827
 — shipping and navigation, 838
 — sovereigns since 1097, 828
 — wine exports, 1892-1896, 838
 Posen, 536, 613
 — province, area and population, 611
 — crime, 616
 — emigration, 613
 — religion, 614
 Potenza, 630
 Potosi, 395
 Potsdam, 613
 Povoá de Varzim, 831
 Pozarévatz, 927
 Prague, 344; University, 347
 Praia (Cape Verde Islands), 840
 Pressburg, 344
 Preston, population, 18
 Pretoria, 940; English schools at, 941
 Prince Edward Island, 207-212
 Prince's Islands, 840
 Principe Islands, 841
 Providence, 1075
 Prussia, agriculture, 619
 — area, 609
 — army, 618
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 613
 — books of reference, 620

QUE

- Prussia, breweries, 619
 — commerce, 620
 — constitution, 607
 — crime, 616
 — debt, 616
 — distilleries, 619
 — educational statistics, 615
 — emigration, 613
 — expenditure, 617
 — finance, 616
 — foreigners, 612
 — government, 607
 — — local, 610
 — instruction, 614
 — justice, 616
 — king, 605
 — kings from 1701, 607
 — Landtag, 608
 — minerals, 619
 — ministry, 609
 — pauperism, 616
 — population, 611
 — — conjugal condition, 612
 — railways, 620
 — religion, 614
 — revenue, 617
 — royal family, 605
 — schools, 615
 — sugar manufacture, 619
 — towns, 613
 — universities, 615
 Przemyśl, 344
 Pakov, 864
 Puebla, 740
 Puerto Cabello, 1117
 Puerto Cortes, 667
 Puerto Plata, 922
 Puerto Principe, 959
 Pulo Cambing (Timor), 840
 Punakha, 394
 Punjab, the, area, population, 120,
 122
 — army, 133
 — revenue, 132
 — University, 127
 Punta Arenas, 411, 444
 Pyrgos, 647
 Pyrmont, 638
 QUEBEC, province, 207-212; town,
 208
 Queen's College, Belfast, 34
 — — Cork, 34
 — — Galway, 34

QUE

Queen's College, Melbourne, 298
 Queensland, agriculture, 273, 274
 — area, 270
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 271
 — commerce, 274
 — constitution, 269
 — customs valuation, 274
 — defence, 273
 — emigration, 271
 — exports, 274, 275
 — finance, 272
 — government, 269
 — governor, 269
 — immigration, 271
 — imports, 274, 275
 — instruction, 272
 — justice and crime, 272
 — mines and minerals, 274
 — ministry, 269
 — pauperism, 272
 — population, 270
 — posts and telegraphs, 275
 — production and industry, 273
 — railways, 275
 — religion, 271
 — shipping and navigation, 275
 Queretaro, 740
 Quetta, 126, 155
 Quezaltenango, 656
 Quilimane (E. Africa), 841
 Qui-Nhon, 507
 Quito, 460

RABAT, 754

Rajputána, 120, 121, 126
 Ralick Islands, 570
 Rámpur, 122, 125
 Ranavalona, Queen (Madagascar),
 514
 Randers, 450
 Rangoon, 125, 145
 Raratonga Island, 309
 Rastatt, 577
 Ratack Islands, 570
 Ratisbon, 582
 Ravenna, 680
 Ravensburg, 641
 Ráwal Pindi, 125
 Reading, 18
 Reading (U.S.A.), 1075
 Redonda Island, 280
 Reggio di Cal, 680
 Reggio nell' Emilia, 680
 Reichenbach, 632

ROC

Reichenberg, 344
 Reims, 473
 Rennes, 473
 Reaht, 811
 Réunion Island, 519
 Reuss (elder branch), 621
 — (younger branch), agriculture,
 622
 — area, 622
 — (younger branch), constitution,
 622
 — crime, 622
 — finance, 622
 — population, 622
 — railway, 622
 — reigning prince, 621
 — religion, 622
 — revenue, 622
 — (elder branch), agriculture, 621
 — area, 621
 — constitution, 621
 — crime, 621
 — finance, 621
 — population, 621
 — railway, 621
 — reigning prince, 621
 — religion, 621
 — revenue, 621
 Reutlingen, 641
 Reval, 863
 Rewa, 121
 Rhine, province, area and population,
 611
 — crime, 616
 — emigration, 613
 — religion, 614
 Rhodesia, town (Central Africa),
 178
 Rhodesia (British Zambesia), 196
 Riau-Lingga Archipelago, 784
 Richmond (U.S.A.), 1075
 Riga, 858, 863, 883
 Riobamba, 460
 Rio de Janeiro, 400-406
 Rio de Oro, 959
 Rio Grande do Sul, 400-406
 Rivières du Sud, 520
 Rjev, 863
 Roadtown (W.I.), 231
 Roanne, 473
 Robertafort, 735
 Rochdale, 18
 Rochsfort, 473
 Rochester (U.S.A.), 1075

ROC

Rockhampton (Queensland), 271
 Rodrigues, 185, 188
 Rome, population, 680
 — archbishops, 686
 — bishops, 687
 — cardinal bishops, 684
 — — priests, 684, 685
 — — deacons, 686
 — patriarchates, 686
 — Pope, election of, 682
 — Popes from 1417, 683
 — Sacred College, 683
 — See and Church, 682
 — Supreme Pontiff, 682
 — University, 690
 Rosario, 323
 Rostock, 599 ; University, 539
 Rostoff-on-Don, 863
 Rotterdam, 765
 Rotumah Island, 235
 Roubaix, 473
 Rouen, 473, 496
 Rumania, agriculture, 847
 — area, 845
 — army, 847
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 845
 — books of reference, 850
 — budget, 1896-7, 846
 — commerce, 848
 — constitution, 844
 — debt, 847
 — defence, 847
 — diplomatic representatives, 850
 — exports, 848, 849
 — finance, 846
 — government, 844
 — — local, 845
 — imports, 848, 849
 — instruction, 846
 — king, 844
 — money, weights, and measures, 849
 — navy, 847
 — population, 845
 — posts and telegraphs, 849
 — production and industry, 847
 — railways, 849
 — religion, 846
 — revenue and expenditure, 846
 — shipping, 849
 Roumelia, Eastern, 1038
 Rovigo, 680
 Royal Company Island, 309
 Royal Niger Company, 193, 194
 Rudolstadt, 686

RUS

Rufisque, 520
 Russia, agriculture, 897
 — area, 858-860
 — army, 884
 — — peace-footing, 885-888
 — — war-footing, 889-891
 — banks, 912*d*, 912*c*
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 862
 — budget, 1896-97, 876
 — books of reference, 913
 — commerce, 903
 — constitution, 853
 — Council of the State, 853
 — crime, 869
 — crops, 898
 — currency and credit, 912*d*
 — customs valuation, 904
 — debt, 877-881
 — defence, army, 884
 — — frontier, 882
 — — navy, 892
 — dependencies in Asia, 912*m*
 — diplomatic representatives, 912*g*
 — emperor, 851
 — exports, 904 *et seq.*
 — finance, state, 870
 — — local, 882
 — forests, 899
 — government, 853
 — local, 855
 — Holy Synod, 854
 — imports, 904 *et seq.*
 — instruction, 866
 — iron and steel produce, 900
 — justice and crime, 869
 — land ownership, 897
 — loans, 878
 — manufactures, 901
 — mines and minerals, 900
 — ministry, 855
 — money, weights, and measures, 912*f*
 — naphtha export, 906
 — navy, 892
 — peace-footing, 885
 — population, 858-863
 — posts and telegraphs, 912*d*
 — press, 868
 — primary education, 867
 — prisons, 869
 — production and industry, 897
 — railways, 912*a*
 — religion, 864
 — revenue and expenditure, 870-877

RUS

Russia, rivers and canals, 912a
 — royal family, 851
 — Ruling Senate, 854
 — schools, 866, 867
 — shipping and navigation, 911
 — state finance, 870
 — sugar works, 903
 — tobacco, 899
 — towns, 863
 — Tsars and emperors from 1613, 853
 — war-footing, 889
 Rustchuk, 1034
 Ryazan, 864

SAADANI (Germ. E. Africa), 569

Saba Island, 793
 Saffi, 754
 Sahara, French protectorate, 505
 Saharanpur, 125
 Saigon, 507, 508
 St. Andrews University, 84
 St. Benoit (Réunion), 519
 St. Brandon Islands, 188
 St. Christopher, 230, 232-234
 St. Croix (W.I.), 458
 St. Denis, 473
 Ste. Marie, 519
 St. Etienne, 473
 St. Eustache (Island), 793
 St. Gallen, 1000
 St. Helena, 198; troops at, 97
 St. Helens, 18
 St. John (New Brunswick), 208
 St. John (W.I.), 230, 458
 St. John's (Newfoundland), 225
 St. Kitts, 230, 232-234
 St. Louis, 1075
 St. Louis (Senegal), 520
 St. Lucia, 231-234
 — troops at, 97
 St. Martin (Island), 793
 St. Mary (Island), 200
 St. Nazaire, 473, 496
 St. Nicolas, population, 380
 St. Ouen, 473
 St. Paul (U.S.A.), 1075
 St. Paul Island, 519
 St. Petersburg, 856, 863, 866
 St. Pierre, 526
 — (Réunion), 519
 — (Martinique), 525
 St. Quintin, 473
 St. Salvador (Bahamas), 227
 St. Thomas (W.I.), 458

SAN

St. Vincent, 231-234
 Sakai, 719
 Salaverry, 823
 Salem, 125
 Salerno, 680
 Salford, population, 18
 Salisbury (South Africa), 197, 198
 Salonica, 1017, 1018
 Salisbury (Mashonaland), 842
 Salta, 323
 Salvador, area, 917
 — books of reference, 920
 — commerce, 918
 — constitution, 917
 — diplomatic representatives, 919
 — exports and imports, 918
 — finance, 918
 — government, 917
 — industries, 918
 — instruction, 918
 — justice, 918
 — money, weights, and measures, 919
 — population, 917
 — posts and telegraphs, 919
 — president, 917
 — production, 918
 — railways, 919
 — shipping, 919
 Salzburg, 344
 Samara, 863
 Samarang (E. Indies), 785
 Samarcand, 864, 913
 Samoa, 920
 Samos, 1038
 Samsoun, 1030
 Sana, 1018
 Sanchez, 923
 Sancti Spiritu, 959
 Sandakan, 101
 Sandhurst Royal Military and Staff
 Colleges, 57
 Sandhurst (Victoria), 292
 Sandwich Harbour (S. W. Africa), 563
 San Francisco, 1075
 San German, 960
 San José, 442
 San Juan, 323, 959, 960
 San Juan Bautista, 740
 San Juan del Norte (Nicaragua), 797
 San Juan del Sur, 798
 San Luis, 323
 San Luis Potosi (Mexico), 740
 San Marcos, 656
 San Marino, 681

SAN

SCO

- San Marino, books of reference, 715
 San Paulo, 402
 San Paulo de Loanda, 841
 San Pedro, 805
 San Salvador, 918
 Sansanne-Mangu (Togoland), 566
 Santa Cruz, 395
 Santa Fé, 323
 Santa Marta, 434
 Santander, 434, 949
 Santa Rosa, 380
 San Thomé Islands, 841
 Santiago, 412
 Santiago de Cuba, 959
 Santo Domingo, 660 ; area, 922
 — books of reference, 924
 — commerce, 923
 — constitution, 921
 — defence, 923
 — diplomatic representatives, 924
 — finance, 922
 — government, 921
 — instruction, 922
 — justice, 922
 — money, weights, and measures, 924
 — population, 922
 — posts and telegraphs, 923
 — president, 921
 — production and industry, 923
 — railways, 923
 — religion, 922
 — shipping, 923
 Santo Domingo (City), 922
 Sarajevo, 371
 Saratoff, 863
 Sarawak, 102
 Sark and Brechou, population, 26
 Sassari, 680 ; University, 690
 Savaii Island (S. Pacific), 920
 Savaii (Samoa), 920
 Savanna la Mar, 228
 Savoie, 469
 Sawakin-Massawah, 320
 Saxe-Altenburg, 623, 624
 Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 624, 625
 Saxe-Meiningen, 626, 627
 Saxe-Weimar, 627-629
 Saxony, area, 611 ; distilleries, 635
 — emigration, 613, 632
 — finance, 633
 — government, 630
 — instruction, 633
 — justice and crime, 616, 633
 Saxony, king, 629
 — mining, 634
 — pauperism, 633
 — population, 631
 — production and industry, 633
 — railways, 635
 — religion, 614, 632
 — royal family, 630
 — towns, 632
 Schaumberg-Lippe, 635, 636
 Schiedam, 765
 Schleswig-Holstein, area and population, 611
 — crime, 616
 — emigration, 613
 — religion, 614
 Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 636
 Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 637
 Schwerin, 599
 Scotland, agricultural holdings, 68
 — agriculture, 65 *et seq*
 — area, 14-16, 20-22
 — army, 55
 — banks, joint-stock, 94
 — — post-office, 95
 — — trustee, 95
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 27
 — canals, 90
 — coal produce, 72
 — commerce, 79
 — counties, 21
 — criminals, 1892-1896, 40
 — customs revenue, 50
 — education, middle-class, 35
 — — primary, 36
 — — universities, 34
 — electorate, 1897, 8
 — emigration, 27, 28
 — fisheries, 70, 71
 — illiterates, 8, 33
 — immigration, 28
 — imports and exports, 79
 — income-tax, 48
 — ironworks, value, 49
 — justice and crime, 38, 40
 — live stock, 66
 — local government, 13
 — mines, value of, 49
 — occupations of the people, 23
 — parliamentary representation, 8
 — pauperism, 41
 — police force, 40
 — population, 14-16, 20-23
 — — counties, 21

SCO

- Scotland, towns, 22
 — posts and telegraphs, 91-93
 — property assessed, 49
 — railways, 89
 — railways, value of, 49
 — religion, 31
 — taxation, Imperial, 48
 — — local, 53
 — textile factories, 75
 — towns, 22
 — trade, 79
 — universities, 34
 Scranton (U.S.A.), 1075
 Scutari, 1017, 1018
 Sebastopol, 856, 863
 Segelmesa, 753
 Selangor, 159, 161
 Semipalatinsk, 864
 Senaar, 319, 320
 Sendai, 719
 Senegal, 520
 Seoul (Korea), 732
 Seraing, population, 380
 Serena, 412
 Serghievsk, 863
 Servia, agriculture, 930
 — area, 926
 — army, 929
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 927
 — books of reference, 932
 — budget, 1897, 929
 — commerce, 931
 — constitution, 925
 — currency and credit, 932
 — defence, 929
 — diplomatic representatives, 932
 — exports, 931
 — finance, 928
 — forests, 930
 — government, 925
 — imports, 931
 — instruction, 927
 — justice and crime, 928
 — manufactures, 930
 — mining, 930
 — money, weights, and measures, 932
 — pauperism, 928
 — population, 926
 — posts and telegraphs, 932
 — production and industry, 930
 — railways, 932
 — religion, 927
 — revenue and expenditure, 928-929

SIB

- Servia, sovereign, 925
 — 1017
 Setubal, 881
 Sevilla, 949
 Seychelles, 185, 187
 Shabatz, 927
 Sháhjahánpur, 125
 Shahr i Sabz, 912m
 Shandernagar, 506
 Shanghai, 425
 Shan States, area, 120, 121, 126
 Sheffield, 18; Collage, 34
 Shekka, 320
 Shiráz, 811
 Shiré Province, 179
 Shizuoka, 719
 Shoa, 316
 Sholápur, 125
 Shumla, 1033
 Shusha, 864
 Siáلكot, 125
 Siam, area, 934
 — books of reference, 938
 — commerce, 937
 — defence, 935
 — diplomatic representatives, 933
 — finance, 935
 — government, 934
 — instruction, 935
 — King, 933
 — money, weights, and measures, 938
 — population, 934
 — posts and telegraphs, 938
 — production and industry, 936
 — railways, 938
 — religion, 935
 — royal family, 933
 — serfdom, 936
 — shipping, 937
 Siberia, 859, 860, 861; 868
 — railway, 912b
 Sidi Ali (Bey of Tunis), 522
 Siena, 680; University, 690
 Sierra Leone, 200
 — military expenditure, 97
 Sikkim, 120, 121, 156
 Silesia, area and population 611
 — crime, 616
 — emigration, 613
 — religion, 614
 Silistria, 1034
 Simbirak, 864
 Simpheropol, 864

SIN

- Singapore, 159-164
 Siracusa, 680
 Sirhind Canal, 137
 Sirmur (Nahan), 122
 Sistova, 1034
 Sivas, 1017, 1018
 Skien, 982
 Slivno, 1034
 Smederevo, 927
 Smolensk, 864
 Smyrna, 1017, 1018, 1030
 Society Islands, 527
 Söderhamn, 968
 Soerabaya, 785
 Sofala, 841
 Sofia, 1034; university, 1034
 Sokoto, 194, 317
 Sokotra Island, 100
 Solomon Islands, 310, 570
 Somali Coast, 718
 — protectorate, 519
 Somaliland, 100
 — Italian, 713
 Sombrero Island, 231
 Somerville Hall, Oxford, 34
 Soudan, French, 520
 Sondershausen, 637
 Sondrio, 680
 South Africa (British), 196
 South African Republic, agriculture,
 941
 — area, 940
 — books of reference, 943
 — commerce, 942
 — constitution, 939
 — currency, 942
 — defence, 941
 — finance, 941
 — government, 939
 — instruction, 941
 — mining, 942
 — population, 940
 — post and telegraphs, 942
 — president, 940
 — production and industry, 941
 — railways, 942
 — religion, 941
 Southampton, 18, 88
 South Australia, agriculture, 279
 — area, 277
 — banks, 282
 — births, deaths, and marriages,
 273
 — books of reference, 282

SPA

- South Australia, commerce, 280
 — constitution, 276
 — customs' valuation, 280
 — debt, 279
 — defence, 279
 — emigration, 278
 — exports, 280, 281
 — factories, 280
 — finance, 279
 — government, 276
 — — local, 277
 — governor, 276
 — immigration, 278
 — imports, 280, 281
 — instruction, 278
 — justice and crime, 278
 — mines, 280
 — population, 277
 — posts and telegraphs, 281
 — production and industry, 279
 — railways, 281
 — religion, 278
 — shipping and navigation, 281
 South Australian Colonisation Asso-
 ciation, 277
 South Brisbane (Queensland), 271
 South Georgia Island, 221
 South Shields, 18, 88
 Spain, agriculture, 954
 — area, 948
 — army, 952
 — books of reference, 962
 — colonies, 958
 — commerce, 955
 — constitution, 945
 — Cortes, 946
 — currency and credit, 958
 — debt, 951
 — defence, army, 952
 — — frontier, 951
 — — navy, 953-954
 — diplomatic representatives, 958
 — exports, 955-957
 — finance, 950
 — government, central, 945
 — local, 947
 — imports, 955-957
 — instruction, 950
 — mining and minerals, 954
 — ministry, 947
 — money, weights, and measures, 958
 — navy, 953, 954
 — population, 948
 — posts and telegraphs, 957, 958

SPA

- Spain, production and industry, 954
 — queen regent, 944
 — railways, 957
 — religion, 949
 — revenue and expenditure, 951
 — royal family, 944
 — schools, 950
 — shipping and navigation, 957
 — sovereign, 944
 — sovereigns since 1512, 945
 — towns, 949
 — wines, 957
 Spandau, 613
 Spanish Town, Jamaica, 228
 Speightstown, 227
 Srinagar, 125
 Svyetensk, 912b
 Stanley (Falkland), 221
 Stara-Zagora, 1034
 Starbuck Island, 310
 Stavanger, 982
 Stavropol, 864
 Stawell, 292
 Stephansort (W. Pacific), 570
 Stettin, 536, 613
 Stockholm, 968; local government at, 966
 Stockport, 18
 Straits Settlements, area, 159
 — books of reference, 165
 — commerce, 162
 — communications, 164
 — constitution, 158
 — currency, 164
 — customs valuation, 163
 — defence, 162
 — exports, 162-164
 — finance, 161
 — government, 158
 — governor, 158
 — imports, 162-164
 — instruction, 160
 — justice and crime, 161
 — military expenditure, 97
 — money, weights, and measures, 164
 — navigation, 164
 — population, 159
 — production and industry, 162
 — railways, 164
 — shipping, 164
 — troops at, 97
 Strassburg, 536, 572
 — University, 539, 572

SWE

- Stuttgart, 536, 641
 Sucre (Bolivia), 395
 Sudan States, Central, 317
 — Egyptian, 319
 Suez Canal, 1056, 1057
 Suket, 122
 Sulina, 849
 Sulu Islands, 959
 Sumatra, Island of, 784
 Sumbu (Cent. Africa), 178
 Sunderland, 18, 88
 Sundsvall, 968
 Sungei Ujong, 159, 162
 Surat, 125
 Surinam, 792
 Surrikolo (Bornu), 318
 Sus, 753
 Suva (Fiji), 236
 Suvarof Islands, 310
 Swakopmund (S.W. Africa), 563
 Swansea, 18, 88
 Swaziland, 943
 Sweden, agriculture, 973
 — area, 966
 — army, 971
 — banks, 977
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 968
 — books of reference, 994
 — commerce, 974
 — constitution, 964
 — council of state, 966
 — crime, 969
 — currency and credit, 977
 — customs valuation, 974
 — defence, 971
 — Diet, the, 965
 — emigration, 968
 — exports, 974-975
 — finance, 970
 — government, central, 964
 — — local, 966
 — imports, 974-975
 — instruction, 969
 — justice, 969
 — mines and minerals, 974
 — money, weights, and measures, 993
 — navy, 972
 — occupation of the people, 968
 — pauperism, 969
 — population, 966
 — posts and telegraphs, 976
 — railways, 976
 — religion, 969
 — revenue and expenditure, 970

SWE

TAS

Sweden, shipping and navigation, 976
 — towns, 968
 Sweden and Norway, books of refer-
 ence, 994
 — diplomatic representatives, 993
 — kings and queens since 1521, 964
 — money, weights, and measures,
 993
 — reigning king, 963
 — royal family, 963
 — (see also Norway).
 — (see also Sweden).
 Switzerland, agriculture, 1006
 — area, 998
 — army, 1005
 — banks, 1009
 — book of reference, 1010
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 999
 — budget, for 1896, 1003
 — Bundesrath, the, 997
 — commerce, 1006
 — constitution, 995
 — crime, 1001
 — currency and credit, 1009
 — customs valuation, 1007
 — defence, 1004
 — diplomatic representatives, 1009
 — emigration, 999
 — exports, 1007, 1008
 — finance, 1002
 — — local, 1003
 — forestry, 1006
 — government, central, 995
 — — local, 997
 — imports, 1007, 1008
 — instruction, 1000
 — justice and crime, 1001
 — money, weights, and measures,
 1009
 — Nationalrath, the, 996
 — occupations of the people, 999
 — population, 998, 999
 — posts and telegraphs, 1008
 — president, 997
 — production and industry, 1006
 — railways, 1008
 — religion, 1000
 — revenue and expenditure, 1002
 — schools, &c., 1001
 — towns, 1000
 Sydney as a naval station, 307
 — population, 242 ; University, 243
 Syracuse (U.S.A.), 1075
 Syria, 1018

Syzran, 864
 Szegedin, 344
 Szertea, 344

TABRIZ, 811
 Tacna, 820
 Taflet, 753
 Taganrog, 856, 863
 Tahiti, 527
 Taipa (Macao), 840
 Takamatsu, 719
 Takaoka, 719
 Takasaki, 719
 Takaungu (E. Africa), 181
 Talca, 412
 Tamatave, 515
 Tambov, 864
 Tammerfors, 864, 912½
 Tanga (Germ. E. Africa), 569
 Tangier, 754
 Tanjore, 125
 Tantah, 1044
 Taranaki, 256
 Tarija (Bolivia) 395
 Tarnopol, 344
 Tarapaca, 820
 Tashkend, 864
 Tasmania, agriculture, 286
 — area, 283
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 284
 — books of reference, 289
 — commerce, 287
 — constitution, 282
 — customs valuation, 288
 — debt, 285
 — defence, 286
 — emigration, 284
 — exports, 287, 288
 — government, 282
 — governor, 283
 — horticulture, 286
 — immigration, 284
 — imports, 287, 288
 — instruction, 284
 — justice and crime, 285
 — mines and minerals, 287
 — pauperism, 285
 — population, 283
 — posts and telegraphs, 288, 289
 — production and industry, 286
 — railways, 288
 — religion, 284
 — revenue and expenditure, 285

TAS

Tasmania, shipping and navigation, 288
 Tatar Bazarjik, 1034
 Tavira, 831
 Tchelyabinsk, 912*b*
 Tegucigalpa, 667
 Teherân, 811
 Tembuland, 170
 Temesvár, 344
 Teramo, 680
 Tessawa, 195
 Tetiaroa Islands, 527
 Tetuan, 754
 Tiflis, 864
 Tigré, Province of, 712
 Tigré, 816
 Tilburg, 765
 Timor (Dutch), 784 ; (Portuguese), 840
 Tirnova, 1034
 Tizi-Ouzou, 509
 Tlemçen, 509
 Tobago, 231-234
 Tobolsk, 864
 Togo (Togoland), 565
 Togoland, 566
 Tokelau Islands, 310
 Tokio, 719
 Tokusima, 719
 Toledo, 1075
 Toluca, 740
 Tombo Island, 520
 Tomsk, 864
 Tonga, 1011
 Tongarewa Island, 310
 Tongoland, 202
 Tonk, 121
 Tonquin, 505, 508
 Toronto, 208
 Tortoise Islands, 459
 Tortola Island, 231
 Totonicapán, 656
 Toulon, 473
 Toulouse, 473
 Tourcoing, 473, 496
 Tournai, population, 380
 Tours, 473
 Townsville (Queensland), 271
 Toyama, 719
 Transcaspián railways, 912*b*
 Transcaucasia, 860, 898-900
 Transkei, 170
 Transvaal, 939 (*See* South African Republic)
 Trapani, 680

TUR

Travancore, 121
 Trebizond, 1017, 1018, 1030
 Trenton (U.S.A.), 1075
 Treviso, 680
 Tricala, 647
 Trichinopoli, 125
 Trieste, 344, 366
 Trincomalee, 104
 Trinidad, 231-234
 Trinity College, Melbourne, 293
 Tripoli (City), 1018, 1030
 — (Province), 1018
 Tripolis, 647
 Tristan Da Cunha, 199
 Trois Frères Islands, 188
 Trondhjem, 982, 990
 Troy (U.S.A.), 1075
 Troyes, 473
 Tsait'ien (Emperor of China), 419
 Tsaritsyn, 863
 Tsoakkaukmund (S.W. Africa), 563
 Tsu, 719
 Tübingen, 641 ; University, 539, 641
 Tucuman, 323
 Tula, 863
 Tuli, 197
 Tumlong, 156
 Tunisia, 505, 522-524
 Tunja, 434
 Turane, 507
 Turin, 680
 — University, 690
 Turkey, agriculture, 1027
 — area, 1016
 — army, 1023
 — books of reference, 1038
 — commerce, 1028
 — constitution, 1014
 — debt, 1021
 — defence, army, 1023
 — — frontier, 1023
 — defence, navy, 1025
 — diplomatic representatives, 1038
 — education, 1018
 — exports, 1028, 1030
 — finance, 1020
 — government, 1014
 — Grand Vizier, 1014
 — imports, 1028, 1030
 — land tenure, 1027
 — loans, 1022
 — mining, 1028
 — ministry, 1016
 — money, weights, and measures, 1031

TUR

- Turkey, navy, 1025
- population, 1016
- posts and telegraphs, 1031
- privy council, 1015
- production and industry, 1027
- railways, 1030
- Sultan, 1012
- religion, 1018
- revenues, 1020
- royal family, 1012
- shipping and navigation, 1030
- sovereigns from 1299, 1014
- tributary states, 1032
- vilayets, 1017
- Turk's Island, 229, 232, 233, 234
- Tuttlingen, 641
- Tutuila Island (S. Pacific), 920
- Tver, 863
- Twillingate, 225
- Twiste, 638
- Tyumen, 864

UDAIPUR, 121

Udine, 680

Ufa, 863

Uganda (British Protectorate), 181, 182

Uimbi, 461

Uitenhage, 171

Uleaborg, 912*h*

Ulm, 641

Ulster province, population, 28

Umberto I., 670

Umtali (S. Africa), 197, 842

Union, or Tokelau group of islands, 810

United States, agriculture, 1088

— area, 1069

— army, 1084

— banks, 1102, 1103

— births, deaths, and marriages, 1073

— books of reference, 1104

— cabinet, 1064

— cereal crops, 1089

— cities, 1074

— commerce, 1094

— Congress, 1065

— constitution, 1062

— corn, 1089

— cotton, 1090, 1093, 1098

— currency and credit, 1101

— customs valuation, 1094

URB

- United States, debt, 1082
- diplomatic representatives, 1103
- exports, 1094-1099
- finance, Federal, 1080
- — state, 1083
- fisheries, 1094
- foreign-born population, 1073
- forestry, 1090
- government, 1062
- — local, 1068
- — state, 1067
- grain and flour, 1098
- House of Representatives, 1065
- immigration, 1073
- imports, 1094-1099
- Indian reservations, 1071
- — area, 1072
- — births, 1072
- — deaths, 1072
- — population, 1071
- institutions, 1079
- instruction, 1076
- iron and steel, 1093
- justice and crime, 1079
- live stock, 1090
- manufactures, 1092
- mines and minerals, 1091, 1092
- money, weights, and measures, 1102
- navy, 1084
- occupations of the people, 1071
- pauperism, 1080
- population, 1069-1074
- posts and telegraphs, 1101
- president, 1063
- presidents since 1789, 1063
- production and industry, 1088
- railways, 1100
- religion, 1075
- revenue and expenditure, 1080
- schools, 1076-1079
- Senate, 1065
- shipping and navigation, 1099
- sugar, 1090
- tobacco, 1090
- universities and colleges, 1077, 1078
- vice-presidents since 1789, 1064
- University College, London, 84
- Unyoro, 182
- Upolu Island (S. Pacific), 920
- Upsala, 968; University, 969
- Uralsk, 864
- Urbino University, 690

URG

- Urgel, Bishop, 508
 Uruguay, area, 1106
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 1107
 — books of reference, 1112
 — commerce, 1109
 — constitution, 1106
 — currency and credit, 1111
 — debt, 1109
 — defence, 1109
 — diplomatic representatives, 1112
 — emigration, 1108
 — exports, 1109-1111
 — finance, 1108
 — government, 1106
 — immigration, 1108
 — imports, 1109-1111
 — instruction, 1108
 — money, weights, and measures, 1112
 — population, 1106, 1107
 — posts and telegraphs, 1111
 — president, 1106
 — production and industry, 1109
 — railways, 1111
 — religion, 1108
 — shipping and navigation, 1111
 Ushitzé, 927
 Usora, sugar factory, at, 372
 Utrecht, 765
 Utsunomiya, 719

VALENCIA (Spain), 949
 — (Venezuela), 1115

- Valetta (Malta), 99
 Valladolid, 949
 Valparaiso, 412
 Valyevo, 927
 Van, 1017, 1018
 Vancouver, 208
 Vanga (E. Africa), 181
 Vanua Levu Island, 235
 Varna, 1034, 1035
 Varoshia, 109
 Vatui Island, 309
 Venezuela, agriculture, 1116
 — area, 1113, 1114
 — books of reference, 1118
 — commerce, 1116
 — constitution, 1113
 — debt, 1115
 — defence, 1115
 — diplomatic representatives, 1118

VIC

- Venezuela, exports, 1116
 — finance, 1115
 — government, 1113
 — imports, 1116
 — instruction, 1115
 — justice and crime, 1115
 — mines and minerals, 1116
 — money, weights, and measures, 1117
 — population, 1113, 1114
 — posts and telegraphs, 1117
 — president, 1113
 — production and industry, 1116
 — railways, 1117
 — religion, 1115
 — shipping, 1117
 Venice, 680, 709
 Vera Cruz, 740
 Verona, 680
 Versailles, 473
 Verviers, population, 380
 Viborg, 864
 Vicenza, 680
 Victoria, agriculture, 295
 — area, 290
 — banks, 300
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 292
 — books of reference, 300
 — commerce, 296
 — constitution, 289
 — crops, 295
 — currency and credit, 300
 — customs valuation, 297
 — debt, 294
 — defence, 295
 — emigration, 292
 — exports, 296-298
 — finance, 294
 — government, 289
 — — local, 290
 — governor, 290
 — immigration, 292
 — imports, 296-298
 — instruction, 292
 — justice and crime, 293
 — manufactures, 296
 — mining, 296
 — ministry, 290
 — occupations of the people, 291
 — population, 290
 — posts and telegraphs, 300
 — production and industry, 295
 — railways, 299
 — religion, 292

VIC

- Victoria, revenue and expenditure, 294
- schools and colleges, 293
- shipping and navigation, 299
- wool export, 299
- Victoria, (British Columbia), 208
- Victoria (Cameroons), 567
- Victoria (Hong Kong), 111
- Victoria Island, 310
- Victoria, Queen and Empress, 3
- Victoria (S. Africa), 197
- Victoria University, 34
- Vidin, 1034
- Vienna, 344
- University, 347
- Villa Rica, 805
- Villencour, 506
- Vilna, 863, 866, 883
- Vinh-Long, 507
- Virgin Islands, 230-234
- Vitebak, 863, 883
- Viti Levu Island, 235
- Vladikavkaz, 864
- Vladivostok, 856, 864, 912
- Volo, 647
- Voronzh, 863
- Vranya, 927
- Vrijheid (S. Africa), 940
- Vryburg, 197
- Vyernyi, 864

- WADAI**, 315, 318
- Wady Halfa, 320
- Wakayama, 719
- Waldeck, 638, 639
- Wales, live stock, 66
- agricultural holdings, 68
- University, 34
- (See also England and Wales)
- Walvisch Bay (S. W. Africa), 568
- Walfish Bay, 170
- Wallis Archipelago, 527
- Walsall, 19
- Warrnambool, 292
- Warsaw, 856, 863, 866
- Washington, 1075
- Island, 310
- Waterford, 25
- Watling's Island, 227
- Wei Hai Wei, 425
- Weimar, 628
- Wellington (N. Z.), 256, 257
- trade, 266, 267
- Wensan, 732

WIN

- West African Colonies, British, 199
- customs valuation, 201
- troops at, 97
- West Bromwich, 19
- Western Australia, agriculture, 304
- area, 301
- banks, 306
- books of reference, 306
- commerce, 304
- constitution, 301
- currency and credit, 306
- customs valuation, 305
- debt, 304
- defence, 304
- exports, 304, 305
- finance, 303
- government, 301
- governor, 301
- imports, 304, 305
- instruction, 302
- justice and crime, 308
- pauperism, 303
- population, 302
- posts and telegraphs, 306
- production and industry, 304
- railway, 305
- religion, 302
- schools, 303
- shipping, 305
- Western Pacific (German dependencies in), 569
- West Ham, 19
- West Indies, 227; statistics, 232-234
- Danish, 458
- Dutch, 792
- Westland (N. Z.), 256
- Westphalia, area and population, 611
- crime, 616
- emigration, 613
- religion, 614
- Whydah, 521
- Wiener-Neustadt, 344
- Wiesbaden, 613
- Wigan, 19
- Wilborg, 912A
- Wilhelm II., German Emperor, 528
- King of Prussia, 605
- Wilhelm II. (Württemberg), 639
- Wilhelmina Helena Pauline (Netherlands), 759
- Wilmington, 1075
- Windhoek (S. W. Africa), 568
- Windward Islands, 231-234
- Winnipeg, 208

WIS

- Wismar, 599
 Witu, 181
 Witwatersrand gold fields, 940
 Wolverhampton, population, 19
 Woodlark Is. (N. Guinea), 239
 Woolwich, Royal Military Academy,
 57
 Worcester, 19
 Worcester (Cape Good Hope), 171
 Worcester (U.S.A.), 1075
 Worms, 595
 Wurno, 195
 Württemberg, agriculture, 643
 — area, 640
 — army, 643
 — births, deaths, and marriages,
 640
 — books of reference, 644
 — breweries, 643
 — constitution, 639
 — crime, 642
 — emigration, 641
 — expenditure, 642
 — finance, 642
 — government, 639
 — industry, 643
 — instruction, 641
 — pauperism, 642
 — population, 640
 — railways, 643
 — reigning king, 639
 — religion, 641
 — revenue, 642
 — royal family, 639
 — towns, 641
 Würzburg, 582; University, 539

XUAN DAY (Annam), 507

ZWO

- Y**AKOBA, 195
 Yanaon, 506
 Yarmouth, Gt., 19
 Yaroslav, 863
 Yeisk, 864
 Yelets, 864
 Yemen, 1018
 Yezd, 811
 Yokohama, 719, 726
 Yola, 195
 York, 19
 Yoruba, 200

ZACATECAS, 740
 Zagazig, 1044
 Zaichar, 927
 Zaila, or Zeila, 100
 Zambesia, 178, 196, 841
 Zante, 647
 Zanzibar, area, 183
 — army, 184
 — books of reference, 184
 — commerce, 183
 — currency, 184
 — finance, 183
 — government, 182
 — justice, 183
 — population, 183
 — religion, 183
 — Sultan, 182
 — town, 183
 Zaragoza, 949
 Zeilah, 320
 Zittau, 632
 Zomba, 179
 Zor, 1018
 Zululand, 202
 Zürich, 1000; University, 1001
 Zurier, 858
 Zwickau, 631, 632
 Zwolle, 765

**RICHARD CLAY AND SONS, LIMITED,
LONDON AND BUNGAY**

CHANCERY LANE SAFE DEPOSIT

AND OFFICES COMPANY, Ltd.

Directors.

Chairman—SIR WILLIAM H. MARLING, BART., Stanley Park, Stroud.

Vice-Chairman—ROBERT C. PONSONBY, Esq., 1 Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

EDMUND BRODERIP, Esq., J.P., Cossington Manor, near Bridgwater.

W. JAMES COUSINS, Esq., Normanhurst, Moor Allerton, near Leeds.

EDWARD P. LITTLE, Esq., Pitchcombe House, near Stroud.

WALTER B. MARLING, Esq., J.P., Clanna, near Lydney.

H. HAMILTON MILLS, Esq., Sudgrove House, near Cirencester.

Manager and Secretary—E. VINCENT EVANS.

SAFES AND STRONG ROOMS FOR THE DEPOSIT OF DEEDS, BONDS, PLATE AND VALUABLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, From £1 1s.

Rooms for Consultations, Writing-rooms, and Telephone-rooms, &c., Free of Charge.

PLATE CHESTS, JEWEL CASES, &c., Received under Seal for Safe Custody at Moderate Rents.

Wedding Presents guarded by Official Attendants, and conveyed for safe keeping to the Company's Strongholds.

Rooms for Arbitrations, Meetings of Shareholders, Creditors' and Companies' Meetings from 10s. 6d.

REGISTRATION OF KEYS, WITH ACCIDENT INSURANCE POLICY FOR £100, ON PAYMENT OF 1/-

OFFICES, FLATS, AND CHAMBERS TO LET, CLOSE TO LAW-COURTS PATENT AND PUBLIC RECORD OFFICES. MODERATE RENTS.

DEPOSIT BANK.

Money received on Deposit in Large or Small Sums, repayable at Eight Days notice.

Compound Interest allowed at £2 10s. per cent. per annum.

Further Particulars can be obtained from the—

MANAGER & SECRETARY OF THE COMPANY, 63-64 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

HENRY SOTHERAN & CO.,

Booksellers, Bookbinders & Publishers.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR ALL BOOK-BUYERS IN INDIA, THE COLONIES, AMERICA, AND ABROAD.

ALL NEW BOOKS, MAGAZINES, and NEWSPAPERS (including FOREIGN ONES), supplied promptly at best discount prices.

BOOKBINDING in every style; a speciality of **PLAIN STRONG BINDING** for Reading Clubs and Public Libraries. A Large Selection of **BOUND BOOKS** always in stock.

BOOKS SOUGHT FOR in Weekly Lists free of charge, and **COMMISSIONS** at SALES executed with care and judgment.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS.—Their stock is one of the largest in England, and especially rich in the publications of learned societies and scientific and other periodicals, besides every department of general literature. Their **MONTHLY CATALOGUE** of new purchases, or **PRICE CURRENT** of LITERATURE (published for over fifty years) sent post free on application.

COLONIAL AND EXPORT DEPARTMENT.—They would direct especial attention to their facilities for acting as **Literary Agents** in Europe for all classes of **Book-buyers** abroad. They can furnish references to the largest **Public Libraries** and **Book Clubs** in India, the Colonies, America, and abroad; and will send with pleasure any information as to terms and mode of business.

140 Strand, W.C., & 37 Piccadilly, W., London.

Telegraphic Address—**BOOKMEN, LONDON.** Code—**UNIGODE.** Estd. 1816.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA, & CHINA, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £375,000.

Court of Directors, 1897-98.

ALEXANDER PATRICK CAMERON, Esq.

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, Esq.

SIR HENRY STEWART CUNNINGHAM,

K.C.I.E.

SIR ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.

Manager—**THOMAS FORREST.**

HENRY NEVILLE GLADSTONE, Esq.

JOHN HOWARD GWYHER, Esq.

EMILE LEVITA, Esq.

WILLIAM PATERSON, Esq.

Sub-Manager—**CALEB LEWIS.**

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Inspector—**W. A. MAIN.**

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
RANGOON.
COLOMBO.
PENANG.

THAIPING.
DELI (SUMATRA).
SINGAPORE.
BANGKOK.
KWALA LUMPUR.

BATAVIA.
SOURABAYA.
HONG KONG.
SHANGHAI.
HANKOW.

TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.
MANILA.
YOKOHAMA.
KOBE.

Bankers:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

Deposits of money are received on terms which may be ascertained on application.

"OPTIMUS" UBIQUE HAND CAMERA



SUITABLE FOR
SNAP SHOTS, LANDSCAPES,
 AND **PORTRAITS,**

£2 15s. INCLUDING

"Optimus" Rapid Lens,

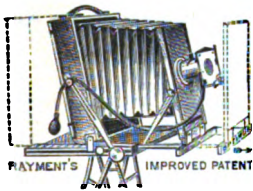
ROLLER BLIND SHUTTER.

Rack and Pinion for exact adjustment of focus, so ensuring sharply defined pictures—6 Plates.
SWING BACK, RISING FRONT, 15s. extra.

SMALL SIZE—UNOBTRUSIVE—DURABLE.

"OPTIMUS" PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS

EXTRA LONG FOCUS CAMERA.



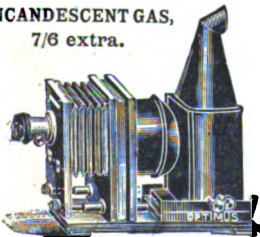
British Journal of Photography says: "The present model Rayment Camera is among the very lightest of actually rigid cameras offered to the public. The rapidity of opening and closing is greatly facilitated by the additional arrangement for throwing the pinion out of gear from the rack. There is no curtailment of view when lenses of short focus and wide angular aperture are in use. All movements necessary to the modern scientific photographer are included in this compact instrument."

Including Rayment Camera, Three Double Dark slides, "Optimus" Rapid Rectilinear Lens, Instantaneous Shutter, Tripod Stand, Waterproof Case, complete—

SIZE OF PICTURES.	4½ by 3½	6½ by 4½	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10	15 by 12 inches
	£10	£12	£15	£20	£25	£30.

"OPTIMUS" CANTILEVER PHOTOGRAPHIC ENLARGER

INCANDESCENT GAS,
 7/6 extra.



We are now offering this already popular model finished in a very superior and practical style. The lamp gives a brilliant and even light. The optical system is throughout the best. The Lens will be found to give a very flat field and good marginal definition.

* SUITED FOR POCKET KODAK NEGATIVES.

Diam. of Condenser ... 4in. 5in. 6in. 8in. 10in.
 Price, no Front Lens ... 62/- 70/- 80/- 110/- 200/-
 Extra for Front Lens... 27/- 27/- 37/- 63/- 105/-

Covering Plates ... 3½ x 3½ 4½ x 3½ 6½ x 4½ 8½ x 5½

Catalogue of Apparatus POST FREE.

PERKEN, SON, & RAYMENT

99 HATTON GARDEN,
 HOLBORN VIADUCT E.C. **LONDON**

NORTH BRITISH

— AND —

MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY.



✦ **TOTAL FUNDS** ✦

At 31st December, 1896,

NEARLY

THIRTEEN MILLIONS STERLING.

INCOME FOR 1896—

£2,981,236.

Life Department.

NINETY PER CENT. of the Profits in the Life Department are Reserved for Distribution among the Assured on the Participating Scale. The next division will take place on 31st December, 1900.

Annuities of all kinds Granted on the most Favourable Terms.

Family Settlement Policies.

The Company allowing the widow of Assured during her life interest at 5 per cent.

Fire Department.

Property of nearly every description, at home and abroad, Insured at the Lowest Rates. Losses by Lightning, Damage by Explosion of Gas in Buildings not forming part of any Gas Works, made good. Rents of Buildings Insured.

SECURITY, LIBERALITY, & PROMPTITUDE

in Settlement of Claims,
are Characteristics of this Company.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the Chief Offices:—

London: 61 **THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.**; (West End Branch): 8 **WATERLOO PLACE, S.W.** Edinburgh: 64 **PRINCES STREET.**

FIRE.

LIFE.

ROYAL INSURANCE
BUILDINGS,
, North John Street,
LIVERPOOL.



ROYAL INSURANCE
BUILDINGS,
28, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

Extracts from the Company's 52nd Annual Report.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

NET FIRE PREMIUMS for the Year	... ..	<u>£2,051,479</u>
LOSSES, Commissions and other Expenses	... ..	<u>£1,782,253</u>

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

NEW LIFE ASSURANCES completed during the Year	...	<u>£1,085,674</u>
NET LIFE PREMIUMS for the Year	... ..	<u>£482,280</u>
CLAIMS PAID, including BONUS ADDITIONS	... ..	<u>£362,665</u>

INCOME FOR THE YEAR £2,836,697

FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1896.

Capital paid up	... ..	£875,702
Life Funds	... ..	5,329,898
Superannuation Fund	... ..	46,814
Fire Fund	... ..	£928,000
Reserve Fund	... ..	1,582,894
Balance of Profit and Loss	... ..	666,277

8,176,671

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS £8,929,085

ABSOLUTE SECURITY COMBINED WITH MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

CHARLES ALCOCK, *Manager.*
F. J. KINGSLEY, *Sub-Manager.*
JOHN H. CROFT, *Secretary in London.*

182nd YEAR.

THE WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE.

FOUNDED A.D. 1717.

CHIEF OFFICES:—

27 KING ST., COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W.C.

CITY OFFICES ... 5 KING WILLIAM ST., E.C.

BRANCHES:—

BIRMINGHAM ... 117 COLMORE ROW.

BRISTOL ... 1 MARSH STREET.

LEEDS ... 28 EAST PARADE.

LIVERPOOL ... 1 TITHEBARN STREET.

MANCHESTER ... BROWN STREET.

SCOTTISH:—

GLASGOW ... ST. VINCENT PLACE.

EDINBURGH ... 1 HANOVER PLACE.

RATES OF PREMIUM MODERATE.

LOSSES PROMPTLY AND LIBERALLY
SETTLED.

Business confined to England, Scotland, and Wales.

*Forms of Proposal and every information on
application at the Chief Offices or Branches.*

WM. COUTTS FYFE,

Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

BIRKBECK BANK,

SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

INVESTED FUNDS ... £8,000,000.

Number of Accounts, 79,497.

TWO-AND-A-HALF per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS, repayable on demand.

TWO per CENT. on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.

STOCKS, SHARES, and ANNUITIES purchased and sold for customers.

Savings Department.

Small Deposits received, and Interest allowed monthly on each completed £1.

Telephone No. 5 Holborn.

Telegraphic Address: "BIRKBECK. LONDON."

The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, post free.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, *Manager*.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000 in 50,000 Shares of £20 each, with power to increase.

Paid-up Capital, £500,000.

Reserve Fund, £300,000.

Head Office: 2a, MOORGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

Directors—

HUGH KINSMAN BRODIE, Esq.
CHARLES CARRINGTON, Esq.
JOHN CONRAD IM THURN, Esq.

FREDERIC LUBBOCK, Esq.
RICHARD HATT NOBLE Esq.
ROSS PINSENT, Esq.

JOHN ALEXANDER SELLAR, Esq.

Manager—ALEXANDER DICK-CUNYNGHAM, Esq.

Sub-Manager—HENRY KIMBER GREGORY, Esq.

Secretary—WILLIAM HERBERT HOLLIS, Esq.

Auditors—

FREDERICK JOHN YOUNG, Esq.

FRANCIS MACKENZIE OGILVY, Esq.

FRANCIS HENRY HARRISON, Esq.

BANKERS—LONDON—The Bank of England; London Joint Stock Bank, Limited. PARIS—Messrs Helne & Co. HAMBURG—Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co. PORTUGAL—Bank of Portugal. ITALY—Messrs. Roesti & Co. SPAIN—Messrs. Sainz e Hijos. CANADA—Bank of British North America.

BRANCHES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, São Paulo, Bahia, Para. Buenos Ayres, Rosario de Santa Fé, and Monte Video. AGENT IN NEW YORK.—Bank of New York, N.B.A.

Bills Negotiated, Advanced upon and sent for Collection. Letters of Credit, Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.

NORTHERN Assurance Co.

Income & Funds
(1896)

Fire Premiums,
£700,000.

Life Premiums,
£243,000

Interest,
£178,000

Accumulated
Funds,
£4,893,000



NORTHERN Assurance Co.

HEAD OFFICES
LONDON—
1 Moorgate Street,
ABERDEEN—

1 Union Terrace.

BRANCHES:
BIRMINGHAM.
BRISTOL.
DUBLIN.
DUNDEE.
EDINBURGH.
GLASGOW.
LIVERPOOL.
MANCHESTER.
NEWCASTLE.
NOTTINGHAM.
CHICAGO.
NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO.
MONTREAL.
MELBOURNE.

LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Colonel ROBERT BARING.
HENRY COSMO ORME BONSOR, Esq., M.P.
ERNEST CHAPLIN, Esq.
ALEXANDER HEUM GOSCHEN, Esq.
HENRY CHARLES HAMBRO, Esq.
WILLIAM EGERTON HUBBARD, Esq.

FERDINAND MARSHALL HUTH, Esq.
HENRY JAMES LUBBOCK, Esq.
CHARLES JAMES LUCAS, Esq.
WILLIAM WALKINSHAW, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Sir ALGERNON WEST, K.C.B.

Secretary—R. W. LOWE.

Fire Department—W. MANNERING, *Home Superintendent*; JOS. FOWLER, *Foreign Superintendent*.

Life Department—F. LAING, *Actuary*.

General Manager—H. E. WILSON.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances are granted on Property situate in all parts of the British Dominions, and in most foreign Countries, at rates which are computed according to the actual risk incurred. The Company has already paid over £9,000,000 in the settlement of claims under its Fire Policies.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The Company offers the advantages of perfect security, with great economy in management and moderate rates of premium. The total expenses in the year 1896 were slightly under 7 per cent. of the Income from Premiums and Interest, or, excluding commission paid to Agents, less than 4 per cent.

In the Participation Branch the whole of the ascertained surplus at each valuation belongs to the Assured. The amount for the Quinquennium ending 31st December, 1895, was sufficient to provide a Bonus of £1 11s. per cent. per annum upon the sum assured, or £7 15s. per cent. for the whole Quinquennium, besides leaving £10,896 to be carried forward. The Liabilities were ascertained by the well-known combination of the Institute of Actuaries HM(5) and HM Tables of Mortality, with only 3 per cent. assumed as the rate of Interest to be in future earned by the funds, which are acknowledged to be very rigorous data for the purpose.

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE.

(FOUNDED 1806.)

50 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
City Branch: 14 CORNHILL, E.C.

Trustees and Directors.

Sir ANDREW NOEL AGNEW, Bart.
THOMAS BARNEY, Esq.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. BRACKENBURY, K.C.B.,
K.G.S.I.
Sir FREDERIC A. BURROWS, Bart.
WALTER T. COLES, Esq.
CHARLES F. CUNDY, Esq.
Lt.-Col. Sir D. DUCKWORTH-KING, Bart.

WILLIAM C. JUDD, Esq.
ROBERT A. KINGLAKE, Esq.
The Right Hon. LORD KINNAIRD.
Major-General R. MACKENZIE.
JOHN H. ETHERINGTON SMITH, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILIP SNELL, Esq.
WILLIAM H. SPENCER, Esq.

SEYMOUR A. BEAUMONT, Esq., *Managing Director.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF BONUS DISTRIBUTION.

Under the New System—authorised by Act of Parliament obtained in 1897—the Bonuses upon all policies issued since December 31st 1892, will be allotted among the Assured upon a more popular plan than hitherto. Instead of small Bonuses in the earlier years they will be larger, and will continue to be more uniform in amount throughout the Policy's existence than formerly.

Existing Assurances	...	...	£7,548,589
Invested Funds	...	...	£8,104,572
Bonuses Declared	...	...	£8,288,236

Further information on application.

CHARLES STEVENS, *Actuary and Secretary.*

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY.



Established

1807.

Head Office—79 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

CITY—41 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

BIRMINGHAM—104 COLMORE
Row.

LEEDS—8 SOUTH PARADE.

BRISTOL—11 CLARE STREET.

[STREET.
MANCHESTER—64 CROSS

Accumulated Funds	...	...	...	£2,550,000
Annual Income	....	...	...	£260,000
Claims paid during past 49 years	...	...	...	£12,000,000

Prospectus on application.

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1824.

Head Office: BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON.

Subscribed Capital, FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Directors.

The Right Hon. Lord ROTHSCHILD, *Chairman.*

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq.
CHARLES EDWARD BARNETT, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord BATTERSEA.
HON. KENELM P. BOUVERIE.
THOMAS H. BURBOUGHES, Esq.
FRANCIS WILLIAM BUXTON, Esq.
Major-Gen. Sir ARTHUR ELLIS, K.C.V.O.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq.

RICHARD HOARE, Esq.
Sir GEORGE CURTIS LAMPSON, Bart.
FRANCIS ALFRED LUCAS, Esq.
EDWARD H. LUSHINGTON, Esq.
HON. HENRY BERKELEY PORTMAN.
HUGH COLIN SMITH, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord STALBRIDGE.
Lieut.-Colonel F. ANDERSON STERBING.

Sir CHAS. RIVERS WILSON, G.C.M.G., C.B.

Auditors.

JOHN CATOR, Esq.
VICTOR C. W. CAVENDISH, Esq., M.P.

IAM MURRAY HEATHCOAT-AMORY, Esq.
HON. LIONEL WALTER ROTHSCHILD.

ST. JAMES'S BRANCH—1 ST. JAMES'S STREET, S.W.
CHANCERY LANE BRANCH—64 CHANCERY LANE, W.C.
MINGING LANE BRANCH—3 MINGING LANE, E.C.
NORFOLK STREET BRANCH—3 NORFOLK STREET, STRAND, W.C.
WIGMORE STREET BRANCH—24 WIGMORE STREET, W.
WESTMINSTER BRANCH—1 GREAT GEORGE STREET, S.W.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Rates of Premium are very moderate for all Classes of Assurances.

Large Bonuses, including Interim Bonuses.

Unclaimed Surrender Values applied in keeping Assurances in force.

Claims paid immediately after proof of death, age and title.

New Policies free from all restrictive conditions, Whole-World and indisputable.

Death Duties. In order to enable the owners of property to provide for payment of Estate Duty, special forms of Policies have been prepared, under which the Policy-moneys (or such portion thereof as may be required for the purpose) will be paid direct to the Inland Revenue Commissioners, without waiting for production of Probate.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances granted at current rates.

Leasehold, Sinking Fund, and Investment Policies are granted, enabling Leaseholders to recoup their expenditure by a small Annual Premium, or by a Single Payment in advance.

Proposal Forms, Prospectuses and Statements of Accounts may be had on application to the Head Office of the Company, or to any of the Branch Offices.

ROBERT LEWIS, *Chief Secretary.*

LAW REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

Offices: No. 24 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.
CAPITAL, £400,000. DEBENTURES & DEBENTURE STOCK, £180,000.

Directors—

Chairman—JOHN CLERK, Esq., Q.C.
EDWARD BULLOCK, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANNELL.
JOHN M. CLABON, Esq., 21 Great George St.
JOHN C. DEVERELL, Esq., 9, New Square.
L. W. N. HICKLEY, Esq., 10 King's Bench Walk.

Deputy Chairman—C. R. RIVINGTON, Esq., J.P., D.L.

The Right Hon. J. W. MELLOR, Q.C., M.P.
RICHARD MILLS, Esq., 1 Gray's Inn Square.
HENRY E. NORTON, Esq., 10 Victoria St.
EDWARD LEE ROWCLIFFE, Esq., 1 Bedford Row.
JOHN HERBERT SECKER, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Solicitors—

Messrs. CAPRONS, HITCHINS, BRABANT, & HITCHINS, Savile Place, Conduit Street.

PURCHASES.—The Society purchases Reversions and Remainders, whether absolute or contingent; Life Interests, whether in possession or deferred, and generally all Interests (in approved property) that depend upon the duration of human life.

LOANS.—The Society also grants Loans on the security of such Interests, either on Ordinary Mortgage or by way of Reversionary Charge. The latter mode meets the convenience of borrowers who do not wish to make any payment for either principal or interest until their Reversionary Property falls into possession. The amount to which the Society will then be entitled is fixed at the outset, and does not depend on the time elapsing between the grant of the Loan and its repayment. The option of redeeming the Charge during the first three or five years can usually be combined with this form of Loan.

LIFE ANNUITIES are granted by the Society in exchange for Reversions and other Interests, and also in consideration for Reversionary Charges payable when the property falls into possession. In this way a reversioner can secure a fixed income and avoid the trouble and expense of obtaining successive loans. W. OSCAR NASH, F.I.A., *Actuary*.

CITY OF LONDON TRUSS SOCIETY,

35 FINSBURY SQUARE.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

For the Relief of the Ruptured Poor throughout the Kingdom.

Patron: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Treasurer: JOHN NORBURY, Esq.

THE patients (about 10,000 in the year) are of both sexes and all ages, from children of a month old to adults over 95.

OVER HALF A MILLION (528,000) patients have been relieved since the formation of the Charity.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS are GREATLY NEEDED to meet the increasing demands on the Charity. Premises recently enlarged, providing, *inter alia*, a separate entrance, waiting room, and female attendant for female patients.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS, and BEQUESTS will be thankfully received by the Society's Bankers, LLOYDS' BANK (Limited), 72 Lombard Street; and by the Secretary at the Institution.

N.B.—Patients are relieved IN AND FROM ALL PARTS of the UNITED KINGDOM and the COLONIES.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Secretary

The Guardian.

THE GUARDIAN is a Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts, Ecclesiastical, Home, Foreign, and Colonial News. Its promoters are Churchmen; and they endeavour to maintain that character in the treatment of Ecclesiastical subjects, and its Correspondence Columns are open to all shades of opinion. Special reports are given of the Meetings of Convocation, Church Congress, and all important matters connected with the Church and Education. Great care is taken with the Parliamentary Intelligence. Special attention is paid to the Foreign and Colonial News, a full digest of which is given every week, illustrated by original correspondence. Every effort is made, in the Selection of News, of Works chosen for Review, and by the Exclusion of all Objectionable Matter, to render THE GUARDIAN a good Family and Literary Newspaper.

THE GUARDIAN is issued every WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, price 6d., by post 6½d., and is supplied regularly, post-free, direct from the office, to Subscribers *paying in advance only*, at—per Quarter (13 numbers), 7s.; per Half-year (26 numbers), 13s. 6d.; per Year (52 numbers), £1 6s. To Subscribers abroad—£1 10s. per annum.

Advertisements must reach the Office before 6 p.m. on Monday, and in any urgent case of a short advertisement not later than 11 a.m. on Tuesday, and payment made at the time, on the following scale:—

Three Lines and under.....	Four Shillings.
Every Additional Line	Ninepence.
Special Column { Three Lines and under	Eight Shillings.
{ Every Additional Line.....	One Shilling and Sixpence.
Leader Page..... { Three Lines and under	Twelve Shillings.
{ Every Additional Line.....	Two Shillings.

Domestic Advertisements—viz., Women's Work, Governesses, and Servants—Three Lines, 3s.; Every Additional Line, 6d.

On an average four words may be reckoned for the first line, and eight words for each line afterwards, the address counting as part of the Advertisement; but all Advertisements are charged according to space occupied.

In all cases where replies are to be forwarded from the Office an additional charge of 6d. is made on each insertion.

Notices of Testimonials, Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted at 3s. 6d. each for Two Lines, and a Shilling for every Additional Line.

All letters respecting Advertisements and Subscriptions should be addressed "The Publisher," Guardian Office, 5 Bursleigh Street, Strand, W.C. Money and Postal Orders, on the Post-office, 369 Strand, should be made payable to JAMES BAILEY; Orders and Cheques to be crossed "London and County Bank."

5 Bursleigh Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Telegrams: "Guardian, London."

STANDARD ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.

Large fcap. 4to, cloth, 7s. 6d. ; half-Persian, 10s. 6d. ; half-morocco, flexible, 12s. 6d.

THE STUDENT'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY :

Literary, Scientific, Etymological and Pronouncing. By JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D. New Edition, thoroughly Revised and greatly Augmented. Edited by CHARLES ANNANDALE, M.A., LL.D., Editor of the New Edition of "The Imperial Dictionary." Extensive and useful Appendices. Nearly 800 Engravings on Wood.

"Leaving out of account the unwieldy and expensive recent editions of Webster and Worcester, we have no hesitation in saying that this is by far the most useful one-volume English dictionary at present existing."—*Athenæum*.

In 1 vol., fcap. 4to, cloth, 5s. ; half-Roxburghe, 6s. 6d. ; half-morocco, 9s.

A CONCISE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH

LANGUAGE: Etymological and Pronouncing, Literary, Scientific, and Technical. By CHARLES ANNANDALE, M.A., LL.D.

"Stands towards other dictionaries of the smaller character in the relation of the 'Imperial' to rival lexicons—in other words, it holds the 'premier' place."—*Spectator*.

In 4 vols., imperial 8vo, cloth, £5 ; or half-morocco, £6 6s.

THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH

LANGUAGE. A Complete Encyclopædic Lexicon, Literary, Etymological, Scientific, Technological, and Pronouncing. By JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D. New Edition, carefully Revised and greatly Augmented. Edited by CHARLES ANNANDALE, M.A., LL.D. Illustrated by above 3,000 Engravings on Wood.

"So far as vocabulary and treatment are concerned, we should not wish for anything better than the new 'Imperial.' The etymology is clear and concise, and the illustrations are copious, appropriate, and well executed."—*Times*.

LONDON: BLACKIE & SON, LIMITED, 50 OLD BAILEY.

The Clergy List for 1898

FURTHER IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT

Instead of, as hitherto, merely giving one value for every Benefice, which in many cases led to confusion for various reasons, the book will contain

Both the Gross and Net Values

wherever possible. It also gives a complete Record of Past and Present Appointments, the College, University, and, where necessary, the Private Address of every Clergyman in England, Ireland, and Scotland

In One List.

Under the List of Benefices will be found full information as to

The Value of Every Living

Clergy engaged therein, Patron, Population, nearest Post Town and Railway Station. Although the book contains upwards of 1700 pages

Its bulk has not been increased

owing to the use of a special paper ; for the varied and useful information that it contains, it is undoubtedly

THE CHEAPEST BOOK OF ITS CLASS

The Price is 10s. 6d.

LONDON: KELLY & CO., LIMITED, 182-184 HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

Established January 21, 1846.

THE DAILY NEWS

HAS

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION
OF ANY LIBERAL PAPER IN THE WORLD.

PRE-PAID ADVERTISEMENTS

FROM

MANAGERS,
SECRETARIES,
TRAVELLERS,
COLLECTORS,

TUTORS,
GOVERNESSES,
HOUSEKEEPERS,
CLERKS,

APPRENTICES,
ARTICLED PUPILS, &
DOMESTIC SERVANTS
OF ALL KINDS,

WANTING SITUATIONS, or Employers requiring the services of such persons,

THREE LINES, SIXPENCE;

3 Insertions, 1s. Beyond 3 lines, 3d. a Line per Insertion.

APARTMENTS and SMALL PRIVATE PROPERTIES of every description to be LET, SOLD, or WANTED,

THREE LINES, ONE SHILLING;

3 Insertions, 2s. 6d. Beyond 3 Lines, 6d. a Line per Insertion.

Inquiries for Missing Friends & Cypher Correspondence, &c.,
Four Lines, 4s. ; 1s. a Line after.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 2s. 6d. for Four Lines ; 1s. per Line after.

N.B.—Advertisers are requested to make their Post-Office Orders payable to Mr. CHARLES J. HARRINGTON, at the Chief Office, the letters to him being addressed to the "Daily News" Office, Boulevard Street, E.C. Cheques and Post-Office Orders should be crossed "London and Westminster Bank."

LETTERS in ANSWER to ADVERTISEMENTS appearing in the "DAILY NEWS" can be addressed to the "DAILY NEWS" INQUIRY OFFICE free of charge.

Advertisement Office, 67 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,

Government and General Publishers.

ALSO AGENTS TO THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT.

* * *Deposit Accounts opened for large or small amounts, according to requirements, and Acts, Bills, Papers, or Blue Books sent on day of publication.*

SOLE AGENTS IN ENGLAND & WALES

FOR

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS, & GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

(Except Maps, Patents, and Hydrographic Publications).

SUBSCRIPTIONS TAKEN.

Forms under the Local Government Act, Public Health (London) Act, Registration Forms and Election Orders and Forms. All printed from the Prescribed Forms, or from Copy prepared by Experts.

PUBLISHERS OF THE JOURNALS OF THE
BOARD OF TRADE, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY,*
BRITISH ASTRONOMICAL ASSOCIATION, AND
PARISH COUNCILS ASSOCIATION.

To be purchased separately, or by subscription; terms on application.

* *Only by Subscription.*

INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS JOURNAL. Containing the Customs Tariffs of all Nations. Subscription 20s., April to March.

MONTHLY ACCOUNTS OF THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. 10s.

FOREIGN OFFICE PAPERS. Being Reports from Consuls and Secretaries of Embassy and Legation upon Trade and Finance, and subjects of General and Commercial Interest. 30s., Jan. to Dec.

(These amounts include postage.)

THE IMPERIAL TARIFF. Containing the Laws and Regulations Governing the Importation and Warehousing, as well as the Exportation or Transhipment, of all kinds of Merchandise. Published annually, 3s.; with Supplement, 4s. 6d.

ALL PUBLIC BILLS UNDER DISCUSSION IN EITHER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT are on sale to the Public.

ALL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS, AND GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS can be purchased separately.

WRITE FOR ANY INFORMATION. LISTS ON APPLICATION.

LONDON: EAST HARDING STREET.

The
Saturday Review
OF
**POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE,
and ART.**

Edited by FRANK HARRIS.

CAN BE OBTAINED AT

ALL RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS

AND

THE PRINCIPAL NEWS AGENTS

IN THE

UNITED KINGDOM

On the Day of Publication.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

A FOREIGN EDITION is issued every Friday Afternoon in
time for the Indian and Colonial Mails.

Office: 38 SOUTHAMPTON ST., STRAND, LONDON.

Dedicated by Special Permission to Her Majesty.

THE PREMIER ATLAS IN THIS COUNTRY.

**1898 EDITION NOW READY,
THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE.**

Size of Maps, 20 by 25 inches. Half bound, royal folio (20 by 13 inches), in Russia or Morocco, with Gilt Titles and Edges, price £8 6s. Full-bound, Russia or Morocco, extra Gilt with Gilt Edges, price £10 10s. (to order).

THE ROYAL ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

In a Series of 57 entirely Original and Authentic Maps and 94 Inset Maps and Plans carefully Coloured in Outline. With a complete Index of easy reference to each Map, comprising over 185,000 Places contained in this Atlas.

The Royal Atlas has been awarded a Medal wherever it has been exhibited.

Full details of this Atlas are given in our Catalogue, which is sent Post Free to any Address.

THE HANDY ROYAL ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

Containing 52 Maps, giving the very latest information, with complete Index of 59,000 Places. Half-bound morocco, price £2 12s. 6d.

W. & A. K. JOHNSTON,

GEOGRAPHERS TO THE QUEEN.

EDINA WORKS, EASTER ROAD EDINBURGH; and

5 WHITE HART STREET, WARWICK LANE, LONDON, E. C.

AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

THE ACADEMY.

Price 3d.

Obtainable through any Bookseller at Home or Abroad.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, MUSIC, AND THE STAGE,

HAS BEEN

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY FOR NEARLY 30 YEARS,

AND HAS

GATHERED TRADITIONS WHICH HAVE WON IT THE SUPPORT OF**BOOK READERS AND BOOK BUYERS THROUGHOUT****GREAT BRITAIN AND ABROAD.**

IT AWARDS, AS

CROWNS, 100 GUINEAS AND 50 GUINEAS

TO THE AUTHORS OF

TWO BOOKS OF SIGNAL MERIT, PUBLISHED EACH YEAR.**ITS CIRCULATION, INFLUENCE AND INTEREST HAVE**

SO GREATLY INCREASED AS TO MAKE IT

THE MOST DESIRABLE LITERARY ORGAN.

FREQUENT

SUPPLEMENTS AND DOUBLE NUMBERS

ARE ISSUED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

SUBSCRIPTION (<i>Payable in Advance</i>).					Yearly.	Half-Yearly.	Quarterly
Including Postage, U.K.	...	...	...	...	£0 15 8	£0 7 8	£0 3 10
Foreign	...	...	...	...	0 18 0	0 9 0	0 4 6

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Five Lines of Small Type, 2s. 6d.; Every additional Line, 6d.
 A Column, £3; A Page (equivalent to Three Columns), £8 8s. DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS.—7s. 6d. per inch, single column measure; A reduction is made for a series.

Office: 43, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOK BY MISS MARY KINGSLEY.

WEST AFRICAN STUDIES.

By Miss MARY KINGSLEY.

*With Illustrations. 8vo.**[Immediately.]***Travels in West Africa. Congo Française,**

Corisco, and Cameroons. By MARY H. KINGSLEY. Illustrated. 8vo, 21s. net. Abridged Edition: Extra Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

PALL MALL GAZETTE.—"One of the brightest, cleverest, and most entertaining books of travel that has appeared for a very long time."

THE DONGOLA EXPEDITION.

Letters from the Sudan. By the SpecialCorrespondent of the *Times* (E. F. KNIGHT). Reprinted from the *Times* of April to October, 1896. With Illustrations and Plans. Demy 8vo, 8s. 6d. net.*SATURDAY REVIEW*.—"A model book of its class."

MACMILLAN AND CO., LTD., LONDON.

The Spectator.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF
POLITICS, LITERATURE, THEOLOGY, AND ART.
(INDEPENDENT LIBERAL.)

ESTABLISHED 1828.

EVERY SATURDAY, Price 6d.; by Post, 6½d.

THE Proprietors who in 1861 purchased the *Spectator* have since that date conducted it themselves. They are therefore exempted from many influences which press severely on the independence of journalism, and have from the first made it their chief object to say out what they believe to be truth in theology, politics, and social questions, irrespective not only of opposition from without, but of the opinion of their own supporters. Their object is to reflect the opinion of cultivated Liberals; but in the matter of the American War they fought against the mass of the very class they are trying to represent, and were finally acknowledged by them to have been in the right.

The Journal commands the best sources of information, and has repeatedly during the past year been the first to make the true bearing of events apparent to its readers. Its object, however, is not so much to supply news as to express the feeling of the educated classes on the news, and correct that vagueness and bewilderment of thought which the constant receipt of news in little morsels has such a tendency to produce.

Original papers supply comments critical and explanatory on Public Events, Political Appointments, Law Amendment, Commercial Affairs, Personal Incidents, and Theological Controversies.

The news of the current week is compressed into an animated narrative, which the laziest or busiest may read, without missing the life or import of the events.

The *Spectator* contains a List of all Books published during the week (not under one shilling in price), with the names of the publishers and the prices attached; a feature which will greatly increase its value to booksellers, librarians, literary institutions, and private gentlemen.

Scale of Charges for Advertisements.

OUTSIDE PAGE, TWELVE GUINEAS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Page	10	10	0	Narrow Column	3	10	0
Half-Page	5	5	0	Half-Column	1	15	0
Quarter-Page	2	12	6	Quarter-Column	0	17	6

COMPANIES.

Outside Page.....	£14	14	0	Inside Page	£12	12	0
-------------------	-----	----	---	-------------------	-----	----	---

Five lines (45 words) and under in broad column (half-width) 6s.; and 1s. a line for every additional line (containing on an average twelve words).

Narrow column, one-third width of page, 7s. an inch.

Broad column, half-width of page, 10s. an inch.

Across two narrow columns two-thirds width of page, 14s. an inch.

Broad column following 'Publications of the Week,' 13s. an inch.

Displayed Advertisements according to space.

Terms: Net.

Terms of Subscription.

	Yearly	Half-yearly	Quarterly
Including postage to any part of the United Kingdom ..	£1 8 6	.. 0 14 8	.. 0 7 2
Including postage to any of the Australasian Colonies, America, France, Germany, India, China, &c.....	1 10 6	.. 0 15 3	.. 0 7 8

Office—1 Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

And of all Booksellers, News-vendors, and Book-stalls.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

BY A PRETORIA PRISONER.

Raid and Reform. By ALFRED P. HILLIER, B.A., M.D., C.M. With Two Essays on the Antiquity of Man in South Africa. Demy 8vo, 6s. net.

DAILY TELEGRAPH.—"Dr. A. P. Hillier's contribution . . . is lighter and brighter than the greater part of the works on the same subject."

LITERATURE.—"His spirited defence of his Johannesburg friends. . . deserves all respect. . . Dr. Hillier's prison diary is an interesting document."

STANDARD AND DIGGERS' NEWS.—"Writes with a facile and persuasive pen, and always in attractive English."

Second Impression Now Ready.

South Africa of To-day. By Captain FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, late Special Correspondent of the *Times* in South Africa, Author of "The Relief of Chitral." With Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 8s. 6d. net.

DAILY NEWS.—"He has spared no pains to get at the truth."

TIMES.—"Cannot be too warmly commended to those who appreciate the value of full knowledge passed through the crucible of a clear judgment."

MORNING POST.—"A carefully considered and well-written book."

By the RT. HON. JAMES BRYCE, M.P.

Impressions of South Africa. By the Right Hon. JAMES BRYCE, M.P., Author of "The Holy Roman Empire," &c. With Three Maps. Demy 8vo, 14s. net.

DAILY NEWS.—"Of great and varied interest."

AFRICAN REVIEW.—"There can be no doubt of the permanent value of Mr. Bryce's work."

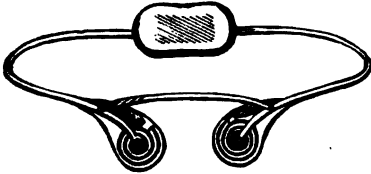
STANDARD.—"The merit of his book lies less in the freshness of his material than in the skill with which it is handled, and the lucidity and penetration of his reflections."

FOURTH EDITION, with Supplementary Chapter on the ARMENIAN QUESTION.

Transcaucasia and Ararat: Being Notes of a Vacation Tour in the Autumn of 1876. By JAMES BRYCE, Author of "The Holy Roman Empire," "The American Commonwealth," &c. With Engraving and Coloured Map. Extra crown 8vo, 8s. 6d. net.

DAILY NEWS.—"To that charming book of travel the author has now added a supplementary chapter, giving the history of the last 'Twenty Years of the Armenian Question.' It is a chapter of modern history which Mr. Bryce has special, and perhaps, unique, qualifications for writing. . . He is a historian, at once of brilliant parts and impartial temper."

MACMILLAN AND CO., LTD., LONDON.



RUPTURE.

THE LATEST
INVENTION AND
IMPROVEMENT.

WILLIAM COLES & CO. (late 3 Charing Cross).

INVENTORS AND MAKERS OF THE
SPIRAL SPRING TRUSS.

225 PICCADILLY, W.

(NEAR THE "CRITERION.")

Established] Read "COBBETT'S LEGACY," gratis per post. [1819.

Macmillan & Co.'s BOOKS FOR TRAVELLERS.

Crown 8vo, 16s.

THE RUINS AND EXCAVATIONS OF ANCIENT ROME.

A Companion Book for Students and Travellers.

By **RODOLFO LANCIANI, D.C.L., Oxford, LL.D.,**
Professor of Ancient Topography in the University of Rome.

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS AND MAPS.

Times.—"The very model of what such a guide-book should be."

Daily Chronicle.—"The very best guide that has ever been written."

Speaker.—"A remarkably well-written manual."

Fall Mall Gazette.—"It is, as one would expect, a piece of solid work, characterised by care, precision, and great learning. . . . The book is profusely furnished with maps and illustrations, which materially enhance its value."

ANCIENT ROME IN THE LIGHT OF RECENT DISCOVERIES.

By **RODOLFO LANCIANI, LL.D. Harv. ;** Professor of Archaeology in the University of Rome ; Director of Excavations for the National Government and the Municipality of Rome, &c. With 100 Illustrations. Small 4to, 24s.

PAGAN AND CHRISTIAN ROME. By **RODOLFO LANCIANI, LL.D. Harv.** Profusely Illustrated. Small 4to, 24s.

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION OF MRS. OLIPHANT'S "ROME."

THE MAKERS OF MODERN ROME. In Four Books. I. Honourable Women not a Few. II. The Popes who made the Papacy. III. Lo Popolo : and the Tribune of the People. IV. The Popes who made the City. With Illustrations by **HENRY P. RIVIERE, A.R.W.S.,** and **JOSEPH PENNELL.** Crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

MACMILLAN AND CO., LTD., LONDON.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

ORIGINAL AND



ONLY GENUINE.

We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescribe and patient alike. — We are, Sir, faithfully yours, SYMES & CO., *Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.*

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "2 DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."
From SYMES & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Simla, Jan. 5, 1880.
To J. T. DAVENPORT, London.

DEAR SIR.—We congratulate you upon the widespread reputation this justly-esteemed medicine has earned for itself all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of *infantum* of the extraordinary efficacy of DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Gramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible form of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power.

C **C** **A** **B**
COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ST. MA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED A REMEDY to which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and, as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances never being published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne must be false. This Caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE WAS UNDOUBTEDLY the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. — See *The Times*, July 13th, 1884.

COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
CHOLERA,
DIARRHŒA,
&C.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE TRUE PALLIATIVE IN

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of

EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The LARGEST SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSUBSCRIBED IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, Is, 14d., 2s., 9d., and 4s., 6d.
SOLE MANUFACTURER, J. T. DAVENPORT, 11, Gt. Russell St., W. C.

In Two Vols. Demy 8vo. 21s. net.

FRANCE.

BY

J. E. C. BODLEY.

VOL. I. THE REVOLUTION AND MODERN FRANCE, ETC.

VOL. II. THE PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM.

TIMES.—"A work to be consulted by all who would understand the forces and movements in French life . . . a work which is the worthy outcome of well-spent years and which will take rank with Mr. Bryce's *America*, and Sir D. M. Wallace's *Russia*, among the few books which enable nations to understand nations."

SPECTATOR.—"We have in this work a most lucid, able, impartial, and comprehensive treatment of the political situation in France . . . Mr. Bodley seems to have studied every work on French politics produced since the Revolution, he has frequented all classes of French Society from the inhabitants of Aristocratic châteaux and leaders of culture to the homes of the peasants and bourgeoisie, he has stayed in most parts of France . . . The outcome of these patient studies is the production of a work which may be compared with Taine's *Study of England* . . . A competent and genuine survey by a trained political thinker of the France of to-day . . . It contains an admirable account of the departments of government, and it presents through every page a most luminous exposition, not alone of the politics, but of the temper, feeling, and genius of the French people."

ATHENÆUM.—"A book of political philosophy in which the philosophy is so much disguised by the lightness produced by constant illustration that it will be possible for the general reader to digest its contents without knowing how much philosophy he has read . . . In this respect it may be compared with the works of Tocqueville and Mr. Bryce, but it is easier to read than either of those remarkable books, and it strikes us as sounder in its philosophy than was the more famous of the pair."

STANDARD.—"His book is one from which it is hard to part, not only from the deep interest of the subject, but also because of its great literary merits: for it is clear in thought, lucid in expression, and admirable in style."

MACMILLAN AND CO. LTD., LONDON.

Telegrams :
"PARLIAMENTARY, LONDON."

Telephone No. :
324, Westminster.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION
On any Subject, write to . . .

P. S. KING & SON,

Removed from
12 and 14 King Street.

9 BRIDGE STREET,
WESTMINSTER, S.W.

PUBLISHERS,
PARLIAMENTARY AND GENERAL BOOKSELLERS,
BOOKBINDERS AND PRINTERS.

MONTHLY CATALOGUE of all recent Parliamentary Papers, Reports, Bills, &c., also of the Reports issued by the Government of India and the London County Council, and of Books and Pamphlets on Questions of the Day—Political, Economical, and Social. Post Free.

SHIPMENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

References to Librarians, at home and abroad, to whom we have sent Books, Bindings, &c.

INQUIRIES INVITED.

LETTERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Books (New and Old) - -

Reports . - - - - -

Parliamentary Papers - -

Blue Books - - - - -

Pamphlets - - - - -

Official Publications, &c. -

<p>PUBLISHERS OF THE REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS OF THE Government of India. China Imperial Maritime Customs. American Academy of Political and Social Science. University of Pennsylvania : Political Economy Series. History Series. London County Council.</p>	<p>Massachusetts State Board of Health. Columbia University : Studies in Economics. Russian Ministry of Finance. International Railway Congress. Poor Law Conferences.</p>
---	---

List of these Publications post free.

SS

H. G. H. M.



